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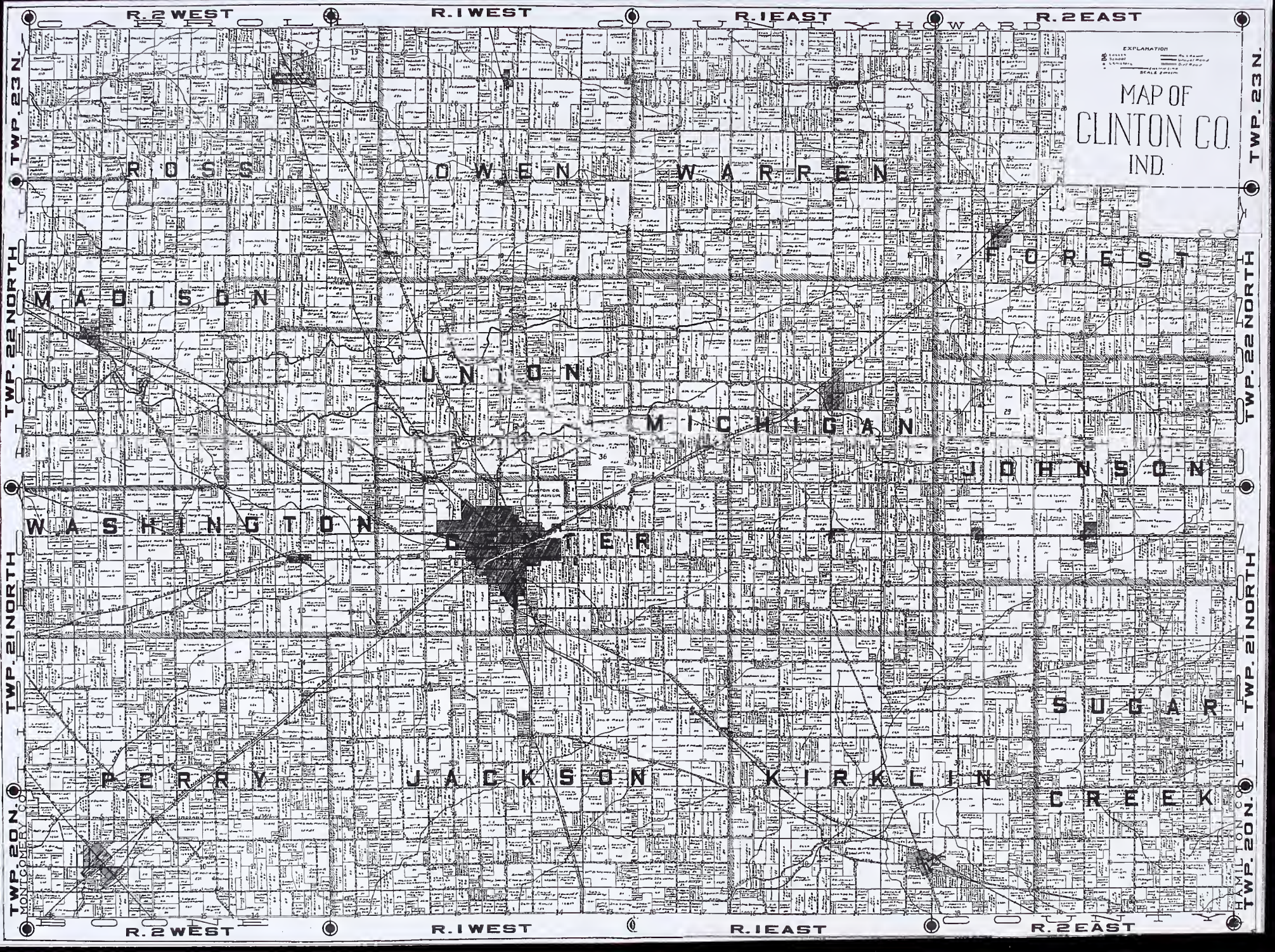












MAP OF  
CLINTON CO.  
IND.

EXPLANATION  
— RAILROAD  
— TURNPIKE  
— CANAL  
— RIVER  
— CREEK  
— LAKE  
— SWAMP  
— WOODLAND  
— CULTIVATED  
— UNIMPROVED  
— WATER  
— FISHING  
— HUNTING  
— MINING  
— OTHER  
SCALE 5 miles

TWP. 20N.  
MONTGOMERY CO.

HAMILTON CO.  
TWP. 20N.



TWP. 23 N.

TWP. 22 NORTH



TWP. 21 NORTH

TWP. 20 N.  
MONTGOMERY CO.







HISTORY  
OF  
CLINTON COUNTY  
INDIANA

With Historical Sketches of Representative Citizens and  
Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families

BY  
HON. JOSEPH CLAYBAUGH

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ILLUSTRATED

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1913  
A. W. BOWEN & COMPANY  
Indianapolis, Indiana

## DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS

long departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens by  
the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer flowers, for  
their toils and sacrifices have made Clinton county  
a garden of sunshine and delights.



## PREFACE

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All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Clinton county, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin prairie, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the incentives, hopes, aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete historical memoirs of Clinton county, Indiana, ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Clinton county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Clinton County" before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.



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# HISTORICAL

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## CHAPTER I.

### THE GENESIS OF THE COUNTY.

FIRST INHABITANTS—DOMINION OF EUROPEAN NATIONS—AMERICAN CONTROL  
MEANING OF NAMES.

J. P. DUNN.

In any attempt to get at the beginning of things in this country, the most substantial memorials of the past are found in local names, and this is true of Clinton county as well as of other localities. The first people of whom we have definite knowledge, who held the lands within its borders, were the Indians. It is true that we know in a general way of a race preceding them, called the Mound Builders, but the commonly accepted scientific theory at present is that the Mound Builders were the ancestors of our Indian tribes. Whether this is correct or not, we know nothing about them except what is told by the curious earthworks that they left, and the mass of what is written about them is conjecture, rather than history. There are no Indian Mounds in Clinton county.

At the Treaty of Greenville, Mi-ci-ki-noq-kwa, the head chief of the Miamis, more commonly known as "the Little Turtle," said to General Wayne, "It is well known by all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit, from thence he extended his lines to the headwaters of Scioto, from thence to its mouth, from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and from thence to Chicago, on Lake Michigan." He asserted that his forefathers had enjoyed these lands "from time immemorial, without molestation or dispute."

It is well known, however, that the Iroquois contested the possession of these lands, and that, a century before the Little Turtle spoke, they had driven the Miamis and other tribes out. But by the aid of the French, and Indian

allies, the Iroquois were driven back, and the Miamis asserted territorial claims as stated by the Little Turtle. These claims were recognized by the United States and constitute the earliest land title to his region of which we are cognizant.

The name of our state, "Indiana," is a memorial of these first owners of the soil. The name existed before the state. At the treaty of Ft. Stanwix, in 1768, the Indians granted a tract of land in western Pennsylvania to certain traders, whose goods they had taken, and the English owners organized a company to exploit it, which they named the Indiana Company. The name was made on the same principle as Florida, Georgia and Virginia, and signifies a place inhabited by Indians or pertaining to Indians, but the word "Indian" is of remote origin, being from the same stem as "Hindoo," that is to say from "Sindhu," the native name of the Indus, literally "the river," whence "Sindhu" or "Scinde," the province covering the delta of that river. This, the Persians perverted to "Hindu," the Greeks to "Indos" and the Romans to "Indus"; from them it passed to several European nations. When Columbus discovered America he supposed it was India, and called the natives "Indios," which is equivalent of "Indians."

The word "Indiana" is also a memorial of the language now spoken in Clinton county, for English is of the Indo-Teutonic branch of the Aryan languages, which had their origin at the foot of the Himalayas. Its principal basis is the Anglo-Saxon, and its chief admixture is from the French and Latin, which are also Aryan languages. The name "Indiana," which originated in Pennsylvania, and which still exists at the place of its birth in Indiana county, of that state, therefore serves a double purpose in a philological way, in its present use.

The Indians left few names to Clinton county. They had no permanent village within its borders, and they seldom gave any specific name to a small stream unless it had some notable peculiarity. The only two streams in the county that are known to have had Indian names are Sugar creek and Wild Cat. The Miamis called Sugar creek "Sa-na-min-dji," which means sugar tree, i. e. the sugar maple, and the stream was called "Sugar Tree creek" in the earliest records. It was also sometimes called Rock creek, or Rock river, which may be due to the Indian name, which means literally "rockwood," on the same principle that we call the sugar tree "hard maple." More probably, however, this name is given on account of the rock channel of the stream in its lower part. The Miami name of Wild Cat is Pin-ji-wa-mo-tai, in the fixed orthography of the Bureau of Etymology—pronounced pin-zhe-wah-mo-ti. It means, literally, "belly of the wild cat," and the origin of the name is not now

known to the Indians. In local histories this stream is often called Ponceau Pichou, or Ponce Passu. These are corruptions of the French name of the stream, Panse au Pichou, which is a literal translation of the Indian name. This name, however, was too long for popular use, and on old French maps the stream is commonly marked "Riviere Panse," "Riviere a la Panse," or "Riviere de la Panse."

The only other Indian name connected with Clinton county appertains to the Thorntown Reserve, which included a strip of the southern part of the county. The reserve took its name from the principal Indian village in it, which was Ka-wi-a-ki-ungi (pronounced Kah-we-ah-ki-oon-gi), which means the place of thorns, or Thorntown. A part of the eastern portion of the county was included in what was commonly called "The Big Reserve," but this had no specific Indian name, so far as is now known.

After the discovery of America, the first European nation that asserted sovereignty over this region was France, which claimed the entire Mississippi valley, by virtue of the discoveries and explorations of LaSalle, Joliet and others. Its territory here was divided between the provinces of Canada and Louisiana by a not very definite line, which crossed the Wabash about the site of Terre Haute, which the French always gave that name, and which the English called "the beginning of the Highlands of the Wabash." All of Clinton county was clearly on the Canadian side of the line. Under the English control, after 1763, the Dominion of Canada, was still more enlarged, so that up to the time of the American conquest, the seat of civil government for this region was Detroit, with ultimate authority at Quebec and Paris.

There is a reminder of the French control in the name of Frankfort. When the county was organized, the Pence brothers, who owned the land on which the county seat was located, named it, in honor of the native home of their grandfather, Frankfurt-am-Main. But that city received its name because it was probably founded in the eighth century of the present era by the warlike German tribes of the Franks or Francos, as the Romans called them, who overran the country to the west, and established the Kingdom of France. We have, therefore, in the name of the county seat, a double memorial of the Europeans who first controlled this territory and the ancestral home of the American owners of the land on which it stands.

After the conquest of the British settlements on the Mississippi and Wabash, by George Rogers Clark, Virginia assumed control of the lands northwest of the Ohio river, and in October, 1778, created the County of Illinois. Col. John Todd was made county lieutenant of the new county. His chief action in what is now Indiana was the establishment of "the Court of Vin-



cennes." This body assumed extraordinary powers and although the organization act expired by self limitation in 1781, it continued to exercise them until stopped by the United States officials, under the ordinance of 1787. No doubt it would have exercised jurisdiction over Clinton county if there had been any call for it.

Under the ordinance of 1787, this region became part of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio river, and in 1800 it became part of Indiana Territory, and in 1816 of the state of Indiana. But all of Clinton county was part of the tribal lands of the Miami Indians, until the Treaty of St. Marys, in 1818, when the Miamis ceded all their lands south of the Wabash except certain specified reservations. Two of these extended into what is now Clinton county. One of them was the Thorntown Reserve, mentioned above, of "ten miles square at the village on Sugar Tree creek," which extended two miles into the county at the southwestern corner, covering parts of Perry and Jackson townships.

The northeastern part of the county was included in the "Big Reserve," which extended on the Wabash from the mouth of Eel River (Logansport) to the mouth of the Salominee (Lagro) and south for a distance equal to a straight line between these points. The south line was diagonal, practically parallel with the Wabash river between the points named, and running through the center of the present town of Tipton. In Clinton county the reserve included all of Johnson township, extending a mile west of the township line, and diagonally from one to two miles south, taking in parts of Warren, Michigan, Kirklin and Sugar Creek townships. The entire reserve included 930,000 acres.

The principal part of Clinton county—all with the two exceptions named—was included in the Miami cession of 1818, and this was commonly known as the "New Purchase." In fact, it was so termed legally, for by the Act of January 20, 1820, the legislature divided "the new purchase" into two parts, making all of it east of the second principal meridian Delaware county, and all west of it Wabash county. These counties, however, were never organized. If they had been, Clinton county would never have existed, for the second principal meridian runs through it, and the eastern half of the county would have been in Delaware county and the western half in Wabash county.

The legislature took a new start in the disposition of "The New Purchase," by organizing smaller counties, beginning with Marion county, and adding to them for temporary purposes of local government, adjoining territory that was settled or promised to be settled soon. By the Act of January

24, 1828, the lands included in Clinton county were so added to Tippecanoe county, which had been organized by Act of January 20, 1826. It has sometimes been stated that Boone county was included in this arrangement, but this is an error except as to a strip of land one-half mile wide. The tract was twenty-four miles long east and west, and eighteen miles broad, adjoining Tippecanoe county on the east and Carroll county on the south. In other words, it included all of the present Clinton county, an additional strip one-half mile wide on the present south line of the county, and what is now Honey Creek township in Howard county.

This Act marks an epoch in the history of the county, for it was the beginning of local government. There had been none before because there was no one to govern. Although this region had been claimed as the territory of civilized nations for more than a century, it was not open to settlement by civilized people until after 1818, and then there was so much land thrown open to settlers and so great inducements offered by the new capital at Indianapolis and promising points on the Wabash, that lands here were not quickly taken. The first white settler located on Twelve Mile Prairie in 1826, and the tide of immigration began in the year following.

The Board of Justices of Tippecanoe county, who acted as County Commissioners at that time, took no action as to the attached territory until their session in March, 1829, when they made the following record:

"Ordered that that attached part of Tippecanoe county lying east of said county of Tippecanoe, being a part of Wabash county, unorganized, be and the same is hereby known by the name of Washington township.

"Ordered that all elections to be holden in the attached part and east of Tippecanoe county, shall be holden at the house of David Killgore, and that John Ross be and he is hereby appointed inspector of all elections to be holden in said attached part, for the term of one year hereafter, and until succeeded in office.

"Ordered that John Ross, Nathan Kirk, be appointed supervisors of the State road running through Washington township in the attached part, east of Tippecanoe county, leading from Lafayette to Newcastle in Henry county, Indiana. The said Ross and Kirk shall divide the road and the lands in said township as equally between themselves as may be, and open the same twelve feet or upwards: for the term of one year hereafter and until succeeded in office.

"Ordered that Elijah Furgason be authorized to assess the persons and property, proper to be assessed in Washington township, in the attached part of Tippecanoe county, on the east thereof, for the year 1829."

For some reasons the house of David Killgore, which was selected as the place of holding elections, became unsatisfactory and at the May session, 1829, the Board made the following entry:

"Ordered that an election be held at the house of John Ross, in Washington township (in the attached part of this county) on the first Monday in June next, for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace, for said township, and that the sheriff be directed to give notice thereof immediately by setting up written advertisements in three of the most public places in said township.

"Ordered that hereafter all elections to be holden in Washington township, in the attached part on the east side of Tippecanoe county, shall be holden at the house of John Ross, in said township (in the town of Jefferson)."

The services of the assessor of taxes were apparently not very heavy, for at this same May session Eljah Furgason was allowed "the sum of forty dollars for assessing the persons and property of the county of Tippecanoe, for the year 1829, including the attached part east of Tippecanoe."

At the July session of the Board, there were two entries relating to the attached territory as follows:

"J. K. Leming, having satisfied the Board that his stock of foreign merchandise does not exceed one thousand dollars, he is therefore licensed and authorized to vend foreign merchandise in the town of Jefferson, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, for the term of four months, he having paid into the county treasury the sum of Three Dollars and Thirty-three cents, which this Board establishes as his rate."

"The Board appoint Joseph Hill constable for Washington township, in the attached part of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, until the first Monday in January next, and until succeeded in office, he having filed bond with security therein approved by the Board."

At the September session of the Board of Justices, Abner Baker and Aaron H. Southard were granted a license to retail merchandise for the term of six months, on payment of five dollars. This was the last session of the Board of Justices, they having been superseded by the County Commissioners, who held their first session in November, 1829.

The only business concerning the attached territory recorded by the new board was the appointment of Isaac Cook, Thomas Canby and Mordecai McKinsey, as road viewers, to locate two "cart-ways" which were petitioned for by Nathan Kirk and Samuel Allen. The first was to run from the north end of E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 2, Tp. 20 N., Range 1 W. to the W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 35, Tp. 20 N., Range 1 W. These viewers duly reported the laying

out of these roads at the March session, 1830, and the reports were approved by the Board.

Crude as this system of local government was, it met for the time being the needs of the scattered settlers for the two years that it was in force; but population was increasing rapidly, and having reached a total of 1,423 souls in 1830, a petition to the legislature for a separate county government was prepared, which was favorably acted upon. In passing, it is worth while, at this time, to notice a local name that came in vogue. As has been noted, all of the county was included in the Washington township erected by the Tippecanoe Board, but "township" was too humble a title for over 400 square miles of land, and as it was "the Territory attached," the settlers gave it the name of "Washington Territory," as handed down by tradition.

When the legislature of 1830 met the state was in a blaze of awakening enthusiasm over canals. Railroad building was not sufficiently advanced to make possible an appreciation of its advantages, but most of the settlers were more or less familiar with inland navigation, and canals seemed the natural solution of the transportation problem in Indiana. Indeed, water transportation will probably yet be of much greater importance than it is now, for it is by far the cheapest mode of transportation known, and the improvement of the streams of Indiana is a feasible mode for its introduction to a very large extent. If Indiana had expended as much for improvement of her streams as she did for canals, she would have today many miles of practically navigable waterways. But the people of those days "lived up to their light," and canals were the apparent "cure-all" for the evils of lack of transportation from which they were then suffering. The construction of the Wabash and Erie canal had been provided for by the Act of January 5, 1828, and it was only natural that the new county should be named Clinton, in honor of the canal-building governor of New York, Dewitt Clinton, a descendant of Charles Clinton, of County Longford, Ireland, who was the founder of the celebrated New York family. The word Clinton or Glington is an old English place name, and signifies "the farmstead by the headland or crag."

Of the townships, Ross was named for the pioneer settler, John Ross, who was one of the first associate judges of the county; and the town of Rossville had its name from the same source. Washington, Madison and Jackson were named for the three Presidents of the United States of those names. Center, of course, takes its name from its location, and Sugar Creek from its principal stream; Michigan was named for the Michigan road, which runs through it, as also Michigantown. Perry and Warren were organized in the days of canal navigation excitement, and were named for the



American commodores. Kirklin, township and town, were named for Nathan Kirk, the pioneer settler of the town. Johnson was named for Col. Richard Johnson, who was believed by all loyal Democrats to have killed Tecumseh. Owen was named for Robert Dale Owen, of the New Harmony family. Forest, the youngest of the townships (except Union) was named for its excess of timber at the time it was organized. Union was formed by a union of the northern part of Center and southern part of Owen.

Of the towns, Jefferson, the oldest town in the county, was named for President Thomas Jefferson; and the town of Hamilton, nine miles north of it, commemorates his oldtime rival, Alexander Hamilton. Mulberry was given its name on account of a mulberry tree which grew at that point. When the town was platted in 1858, it was recorded under the name of "Glicksburg," but W. S. Perrin, of Lafayette, who platted it, filed an affidavit that this was an error of the surveyor, and so the name of Mulberry was saved. Manson was named for General Mahlon D. Manson, who was colonel of the Tenth Indiana, in which the first company from Clinton went into the Civil war. Colfax was originally named Midway, as a half-way station on the old I., C. & L. railroad between Lafayette and Indianapolis. It was changed to Colfax in honor of Schuyler Colfax, vice-president of the United States and the most distinguished bearer of the name, although his grandfather, Gen. William Colfax, was commander of General Washington's "life guards" during the Revolutionary war. Colfax is supposed to be corrupted from the old English name of Colfox, or Black-fox. Moran and Sedalia are railroad towns, laid out in 1873. Moran was named for an official of the Vandalia road, who was from Sedalia, Illinois, and he suggested the name of Sedalia on that account. Killmore takes its name from the creek, which was named for John Killmore, one of the few unmarried settlers, who left the county for the Northwest many years ago. The town was originally laid out by Abner C. Pence as Penceville, and was known by that name for twenty years, when it was changed by the railroad company. Middle Fork likewise takes its name from the stream on which it is located. Scircleville is named for George Addison Scircle, who platted it; Hissisburg, for John E. Hillis; Boyleston, for Lewis N. Boyle, of Indianapolis, who platted it. Pickard's Mill is named for Joseph Pickard, who had a saw-mill there in an early day. The mill was originally at Jefferson, but was packed up and moved across to the new site. A town was laid out here in 1844, by James Ward, but it was never platted. It acquired the popular name of "Tailholt," and when a postoffice was to be located there, the people asked that it be named Tailholt, but the postal authorities demurred, and it was named Pickard's Mill. The old name still



lives, however, and many people think it was the source of inspiration of Riley's poem on "The Little Town O' Tailholt." This, however, is erroneous. The writer has Mr. Riley's personal assurance that the "Tailholt" of his acquaintance, and which is referred to in the poem, is about seven miles south of Greenfield, in Hancock county, and known as Carrolton, or Reedville Station.

In the early days there were several towns platted in Clinton county, that today are only memories. They were located at points supposed to have advantages, and most of them died on account of more prosperous rivals located on railroads, or with some other advantage. One of the earliest of these, was Wilmington, half a mile south of Kirklin, on the Michigan road. It promised well but the location of the Strawtown or Newcastle road so that it crossed the Michigan road half a mile away, was its death blow. Prairieville, on the Lafayette State Road, five miles west of Manson, and four miles north of Colfax, was another early death. Berlin was laid on Indian Prairie in 1847 by Jacob Kysor, Jesse Hopkins, Daniel Scott and Leonard Kirby, and was supposed to have fine prospects, but now it is not on the map. Mortonsville, in the northern part of Johnson township, was strangled in infancy by Forest. There is little left of Hamilton on account of the superior attractions of Mulberry. Middle Fork and Greetingsville (sometimes facetiously called "Gittingsville") are decadent on account of having no railroad facilities.

There is one village in the county whose name is a mystery to most of the present residents of the county and that is Edna Mills. The name has been in use for over half a century, and the oldest inhabitants of the vicinity say that when it was first made a postoffice, a Mr. Kellenbarger, who owned a mill at that point, gave it the name of Edna in honor of his wife. The location used also to be called facetiously "Blackberry." The occasion for this was that a blacksmith named Michaels had a shop there and his favorite tippie was Blackberry brandy, making "Blackberry" the notable feature of the locality.

Cyclone bears the most tragic of the local names. It commemorates the cyclone of June 14, 1880, which was the most destructive storm that ever visited the county, either since its settlement or in traditional history. It was a genuine cyclone with a "funnel shaped cloud," which swept over a curved path of over forty miles in this and adjoining counties, leaving desolation in its wake. It was estimated to have done \$200,000 damage in this county. The present town, which was located about that time as a railroad station, was in the path of the storm and was named on account of it.

## CHAPTER II.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

ITS RELATIVE POSITION IN THIS STATE—ITS TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL AND SURVEY—  
THE GENERAL FEATURES—STREAMS CLIMATE, ETC., ETC.

E. H. Staley.

The county which is the subject of this history lies a little north and west of the geographical center of the state of Indiana, in latitude 40 degrees and 18 minutes north and 86 degrees and 30 minutes west from Greenwich, from which all longitude is reckoned. If you divide the state into three sections by extending horizontal lines through it east and west Clinton county would be found on the northern border of the middle section, thus placing it a little north of the line which would divide the state into a northern and southern portion. It is important to bear in mind the relative position of the county in the state, for this has an important bearing and influence as to the people who first settled the county and composed its early population.

In all the history of civilization and the peopling of new lands from older states or nations, immigration generally has moved on parallel east and west lines. Hitherto the movement has been westward; beginning at that spot in the Central Asia table lands, the generally acknowledged cradle of the race, immigration has ever been westward, thence on and on, crossing the Atlantic Ocean, settling first the Atlantic coast at the principal and most desirable points thereon, then crossing the Alleghenies, coming into the great Mississippi Valley, moving on in the same westward direction, each group of immigrants on its own original line of latitude. There are some exceptions to this law of migration, but as in all such cases the exception proves the rule, being due to special causes.

The people living in the northern tier of counties in Indiana differ as much in stock, character and social qualities from the people of Clinton county, as do the people in the state of Michigan from those in Indiana. The people of the northern part of Indiana and Ohio, came from the New England states, mostly from Connecticut or from northern New York state, a few from

Canada. These generally moving on their own lines of latitude coming from the northern part of the above named states. They imparted their own social, industrial, economic and even racial characteristics to their posterity and the communities of which they form a part.

With regard to immigrants into the southern part of the state the rule here noted is not quite so strongly marked. In this case there was a cross migration; the southern Indiana imigrants coming not only from southern Ohio and the south counties of Pennsylvania and of the eastern states, but there was a prominent movement of population from Virginia, Kentucky and some other states of the south.

The situation of Clinton county, in the central part of the state is mainly the cause of the superior quality of the migration thither, which character, social qualities, aptitudes, traditions, modes of thought and action, thus brought in, contributed and still contributes to make the people of Clinton county, a superior class of American citizens, of which they and their descendants may well be proud. As the state of Indiana is situated about in the center of the Great Middle West, it thereby becomes the dominant state of the widely extended Mississippi Valley, so Clinton county, near the center of the Hoosier state, from the elements of which it is composed, its immigrants, its pioneers, constitute a superior class of people whose qualities were transmitted to the second and third generation, and today, mark the superior character of the people here in Clinton county. Hither came the chivalric Virginian, some of them of Huguenot stock, or of noble ancestry in English families, who could trace their lineage back to William the Conqueror; or it may be, they are descended from the generous, big-hearted, ever kindly disposed Kentuckian, bringing with him his exalted ideas of the true social heritage and cult; or it may be the staid dignified New Englander carrying hither the genius of the proverbial wide-awake ubiquitous "Yankee," or the astute, shrewd and vivacious denizen of Connecticut, last but not least, comes the industrious, frugal and generous Pennsylvanian, speaking his German patois; it may be he is from Lehigh county from "behind Allentown," or some other vicinage in the Keystone state, none the less renowned for the emigrants it has sent forth; all these came here making up the original stock of our cosmopolitan population, who brought with them their best social, family and economic conditions from their former homes as well as their peaceful, industrious characteristics, coalescing and forming a social community or group of settlements and neighborhoods, producing upon the whole, an American citizenship unequaled in all those qualities most needed in the best conditions of social life.

As put in form and given a name and geographical location by an act of the Legislature, Clinton county embraced an extent of 420 square miles, being 24 miles east and west and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles north and south. By the concurrent acts of the county commissioners of Clinton county and Howard county, twelve and one-half sections were taken from what was Warren township in Clinton county, and attached to Howard county, forming Honey-Creek township in that county. As local politics had to do with this some what shady transaction, it may be referred to elsewhere in this history. The actual area of Clinton county, is now  $407\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. The county is bounded on the north by Carroll and Howard counties; on the east by Howard, Tipton and Hamilton; on the south by Boone county; on the west by Montgomery and Tippecanoe.

Clinton county is bisected into two almost equal parts by the second Principal Meridian. It is from this meridian and a base-line 120 miles south of the south line of the county that all land measurement in the county is taken. That baseline is in the south part of the state, passing through the counties of Knox, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Crawford, Washington, Floyd and Clark. Both the principal meridian and the base line were established by government surveys. The unit of a government survey in the congressional township and its division into sections; the township is 6 miles square, thus theoretically containing 36 square miles or sections. Owing to the rotundity of the earth, in most townships the sections on the west side thereof are fractional. Parallel with the principal meridian and at 6 mile intervals are range lines, six miles apart, as there are east and west township lines between each tier of townships.

By this plan adopted by the government, Clinton county consists of four ranges: Range 1 west; 2 west; 1 east and 2 east. As to the congressional townships, township 20 on the south is fractional, then you have townships 21 and 22 and fractional townships 23. In all legal description of lands, the section is noted, then the townships and the range.

The surface of Clinton county may be said to be level, slightly inclining to the west. Accustomed as we are to the plain, even level of the county, one can hardly realize that the height of land surface here averages 851 feet above the sea level. Beginning at Scircleville, near the eastern edge of the county, the barometer there shows an elevation of 928 feet, coming west at the city of Frankfort, the elevation is 855 feet. At the western county boundary line, near the town of Mulberry, it is 775 feet. The land is sufficiently rolling to afford good drainage. There is good outlet drainage for every



acre of land in the county, and it is being put to most excellent use. But few counties in the state are more amply supplied with better drains and ditches, or are better drained. From the slope of the land surface westward, the flow of the stream is all in that direction. Of the numerous depressions caused by these streams, but few are very deep, and they are some along the western reaches of the county, in Washington and Madison townships, and a small portion of Ross.

The county is well watered, the principal streams are: South Fork, Middle and Killmore Forks of Wild Cat Creek, in the central and northern part of the county; Sugar Creek, in the southern part. All these streams rise in the eastern part of the county. It is evident that at one time, a period not remote, after the glacial age, all the eastern portion of Clinton county was a vast shallow lake, the land all covered with water, which seeking outlets and following the line of least resistance, the streams before mentioned took their rise. From them came Sugar Creek, the South Fork, Middle Fork and Killmore Fork of Wild Cat Creek, and the several affluents which flow into them. These streams named were for a time the principal, or only outlet for the waters of that lake; of these, Killmore Creek was the chief, its head being beyond the eastern county line. All these streams, a lot of smaller rivulets and brooks, all had their origin in that shallow lake which gradually disappeared, that portion drained by Swamp Creek in Forest township, was the last of this lake to disappear. The prolonged existence of that lake, which in its last stages was broken up into a series of small lakelets, which were afterwards, during the historic period, known simply as swamps, is the cause of the superior fertility of the soil in all the eastern part of the county, which since its proper drainage, is the richest and most fertile land in the county, rivaling the production and fertility of the famous Twelve Mile Prairie, which is considered the best farm land in the state of Indiana.

In former years, or until quite recently, the streams of the county all afforded water power which generally utilized. Saw mills and grist mills were in use in more than half the townships of the county and did good work. Killmore Creek was thus used at several points. Out northwest of Jefferson the Pence mill did duty until quite recently and its flour and cornmeal had a good name all over the county; on the affluent of the South Fork of Wild Cat for several years Seagers woolen mill did duty in the early '60's and nearly every citizen of Frankfort can well remember Bogh's mill on the Rossville road. The almost universal use of steam for power to propel machinery, this reinforced by electric power, has temporarily done away with the water



power, but there will again be a revival of that power which distilled in the clouds, supplies water in many of the streams which will again be utilized; if in no other way, it will be used to develop electricity which is the coming power for all uses. A stock company already exists in the county ready to develop water power to create electricity, when the demand appears.

In the springs and wells, whose supply of good water lies in the upper strata just below the surface, the water has been abundant and has but seldom failed. But the people have found something better than the water from the shallow wells. The entire county overlies a vast subterranean lake which, when reached by boring and drilling from 80 to 100 feet on an average, affords a most excellent supply of water, differing mainly from that procured from springs and ordinary wells, in that it contains less lime in solution but more magnesia and some iron as well as some other harmless ingredients. The Frankfort Water Works Company supplies the people of the city from this abundant source. The people think they have the best water in the world; this water drunk from the public fountains around the public square, is always cool, pure and refreshing. As all the underlying strata here dip to the west, the source whence this water in the under lying lake comes is easily determined. The stratum which contains this water in the underground lake dipping to the west, as you go east from here, at a distance of from 40 to 60 miles, that stratum crops out, comes to the surface, where it receives the rain fall, the water following the downward slope of the stratum and percolating through limestone and other rocks, finally comes here spreads out in a vast underground reservoir and at depths as stated can be reached, as it has been by the Water Works Company, and others who bore therefore drilling sufficiently deep. One fact in this connection; not only the surface wells, but those from this underground lake seem to be failing; the water in them standing now at a much lower level than formerly. In many of these once flowing wells where the water flowed out on the surface, now the water level is 20 feet or more below the surface. For a time the Water Works Company received the water at the surface and pumped it thence out into the mains. Now, new wells have been bored out of which the water is pumped up into a huge reservoir and thence forced out into the mains. Many wells in the county once flowing are so no longer. Why is this? Three principal reasons explain it. The lands of Clinton county, are now so thoroughly drained that the rain water falling, is at once carried off and not allowed to sink into the ground; the level of the water in the ground and reservoir below is kept at a lower depth because of the largely increased demand made upon it both by the Water Works Company in the city, and generally all over

the county. Then as a third cause for this subsidence of the water level all over the county, it is thought that but for the rainfall which is yet normal, portions of the land in the Mississippi Valley may in time become semi-arid or even arid.

In Clinton county can be found all the varieties of most excellent soil from the deep rich loam found in the creek bottoms the highly productive black soil rich in humus; the pliable, easily cultivated clay found on the uplands; the thinner clay on the knobs; to that valuable rich, dark soil found on that portion of the county known as the Twelve Mile Prairie, so named because the distance between the eastern boundary and its western boundary was about twelve miles. More than one part of the county is covered by this rich prairie black soil, which after a use of from 75 to 80 years, has as yet required but little fertilizer. Wherever you may go in this county, however thin the soil may seem to be on the surface, you will find a stratum of humus or decayed vegetable matter, the one essential ingredient in all soils, sufficient to produce abundant crops for years yet to come. To say nothing of the loams and deep black soils to be found here, which speak for themselves, Clinton county has some of the best clay soils to be found in the state. All this soil needs in order to keep it up to its present high grade of fertility is the use and application of an agricultural scientific system of rotation of crops, soiling, stock-raising thereon and first class farming processes combined therewith. The soils of the county are adapted to all the grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables known in the temperate zone on the continent.

Outside of the Twelve Mile Prairie and a few other similar tracts, the county was originally well timbered, and here grew poplar, black and white walnut, oak, maple, ash, hickory, elm, and all the trees known in an American native forest, except the non-deciduous trees, none of which naturally grew here except some of the inferior species of cedar. Such was the prodigal, the actually wasteful use of black walnut, that logs which would now be worth \$50.00 each or even more, were split up into fence rails. In some portions of the county there yet remains a fair growth of timber, logs of which find their way to the saw-mills in Frankfort and elsewhere in the county, but few orchards of sugar maple are left. The poplars, from which a very desirable grade of lumber is sawed, have now almost the value of black walnut, but few of them are left, if any. Some land owners, more wise than their neighbors, are permitting a second growth of timber to grow up, which in time will be very valuable.

As to climate, while the situation of Clinton county is in the central part of the state, there is more than a mere average difference between the

climates, especially the average annual temperature of the extreme northern part of the state and the extreme southern part. The average annual temperature in Clinton county, is higher than in the northern tier of counties, and, though subject to frequent sudden changes and a species of semi-tropical weather, in mid-summer the seasons in this county are more equable than in the counties bordering on the Ohio river. The people here are not often subject to the Arctic blast of a rigid New England winter, nor the enervating heat of the Gulf States; in mid-winter a cold, almost polar wave, comes down from the far-famed Medicine Hat, in Canada, occasionally, but its rigidity continues but for a day or two or but a very few days at the most. The average temperature, as shown by the records kept by observers in this vicinity for fifty years past, during the winter months was 32 degrees, Fahrenheit, or exactly at the freezing point. The average number of days in which it rains or snows is but 130; the annual depth of rainfall, now more than formerly, from 41 to 48 inches. March and June are the months of the most rains. The prevailing winds are from the southwest to the northwest, the coldest coming from a point north of northwest. The spring is usually ushered in by a series of south winds. The climate is more of latitude than of elevation above the sea level. The waters of the great northern lakes have much more influence on the climate of Clinton county than do the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Mountain ranges have but little effect upon the climate here; the rainfall is mostly the result of moisture rising in the Gulf of Mexico and passing over this section of the continent into a colder stratum of air; when this moisture becomes condensed it falls as rain. As to climate which is strictly continental and not at all oceanic, Clinton county is fortunate in its position, not subject to extremes existing elsewhere; the climate is in no sense extreme, and is decidedly healthful and invigorating.

In the now more than three-quarters of a century since the early settlement of the county perhaps climatic conditions have become somewhat modified. The changes of the seasons have become more sharply defined, the autumn more prolonged as well as the winter season more protracted. The great and wide-spread removal of the immense forest tracts, the actual and unwarranted denudation of our native forests has much to do with this. Unless some reforestation is soon done, we may expect other unwelcome climatic (local) changes.

As to the geology of Clinton county, the opinion might naturally prevail that the geology of the county, all a level plain, is very tame. No great geologic upheavals such as have visited other lands, no convulsions of nature or anything of the kind ever occurred here, and this would lead one to think

the subject of Clinton county's geology could quickly be disposed of. But the fact is, not an acre of land in the county exists which has not been subjected to the action of geologic forces in the composition of its soil and sub-soil ingredients, its texture and surface indications, not one of the larger creeks or purling brooks that exist today, but was the result of action wrought by geologic forces. Every knoll and other elevation or depression are the result of these same causes. There is scarcely a farm in the county upon some of whose fields a few of those large boulders—the old settlers called them “nigger-heads”—cannot be seen or could not be found. The appearance of those unsightly rocks here was caused by geologic changes occurring through a long interval which took place ages and ages ago. Those boulders are foreigners, they do not belong here, they are an importation. Whence came they? The geologist can tell you.

Geology informs us that the rocks of the Carboniferous, Reptilian and lower Mammalian ages, which came above the Devonian in the geologic succession, do not underlie Clinton county, except some of the lower Carboniferous in the western part of the county. The reason is that most of these geologic formations are deposits from a widespread ocean, as it is evident from the fossils of fishes and other marine animals found in them. As upheavals of the earth's surface occurred, existing strata would be lifted above the surface of the water and the deposits on them would cease. The Allegheny mountain system was presumably formed by successive upheavals which increased the slope of the strata west of it, gradually lifting above the ocean level, and the strata under Clinton county came above the surface at the close of the Devonian age. Hence, the formation above the rocks of that period belong to the surface action of the glacial and succeeding periods. When, in this county, a well or hole is drilled below the upper soil, the first rocks struck by the drill are the Devonian, divided as the geologists divide them into four groups of the old red sandstone formation. When this formation is reached we find the first fossiliferous strata underlying the surface of this county. Below that the drill will strike and pass through the various limestone formations which do not crop out here but do at Delphi, Logansport and all along the Wabash river. The Carboniferous strata and the strata just above it, in which the fossils of the Reptilian geologic period are found, are entirely missing in the underlying strata of Clinton county.

But the absence of these stratas is amply recompensed, except the loss of the Carboniferous—the coal measures—by the upper series of the Tertiary and the Quarternary. Of the last named we have underlying the top soil, the Glacial, the Champlain, and the recent formations which constitute the



great wealth of the soil immediately above them. All the soil except the surface soil is formed by the disintegration, the breaking up and crumbling of rocks. The sand we find in many places in the county is but crushed or ground sandstone. No stratified rocks appear here as in other parts of the state where the valuable Niagara limestone and the Trenton limestone appears. In some of the streams, even in Prairie Creek, where the hard, tough clay crops out, you can see the beginning of the process of stratification, but this beginning is yet too soft to show more than the rudiments of the work of rock stratification. For this, you must look elsewhere. No fossils are found in this county except such as are imported or brought down in the drift, and no metallic strata can be found here. There can be seen, however, some specimens of bog iron ore in low wet grounds, all a modern formation, even going on now where the conditions are favorable for the deposits of ferreous particles which exist in waters charged therewith. On some low lands north of Jefferson, you can find the best specimens of bog iron ore in the county. Some can also be seen in some of the low lands about the swamps and creeks of Forest and Johnson townships. It is of little or no value, as bog iron ore, even when found in abundance, can be used only as a sort of flux to mix with more solid and harder ores in smelting.

Geologists name all land surface after the principal underlying formations. The surface of this country is thus named. Conceive a line to be drawn commencing at the north boundary of the county, at a point just north of Sedalia, imagine that line to extend slightly east by south, mainly south till it intersects the Boone county line near Scotland church, on Sugar Creek; all land territory east of that line embracing Kirklin, Sugar Creek, Johnson, Forest, Warren and nearly all of Michigan townships, is in what is known as the Devonian geologic formation, so named because this stratum system is very conspicuous in the county of Devonshire, England. All west of that line belongs to the lower Carboniferous group, which underlies a portion of the west part of the county and crops out in the counties west of Clinton. This series underlies the coal measures. Hence, there can be no coal in Clinton county; if there were, or if there ever was any, it would have to be 75 or 100 feet above us, up in the air. We know then that the east portion of the country is geologically speaking, Devonian and the western part Subcarboniferous. As you go west from the county, you first enter a shallow stratum of sandstone in Montgomery county, then the Carboniferous or coal fields. The strata here all dip toward the west, or rather the southwest. If coal ever did exist in Clinton county, it was all swept away and lost by denudation. The strata we are now on are all geologically below the coal measures.



Then entire county is all underlaid by a tenacious clay; this is overlaid in many places by what is known as the drift, sand, gravel, pebbles, small water worn rocks, all brought down in this drift. But generally, immediately above the clay is the soil overtopped by the rich humus which is composed of decayed vegetable matter, the result of hundreds of years of vegetation growing in successive years, falling down, decaying and so changed in texture and form as to become a dark rich mould, this is the rich surface soil of the Twelve Mile Prairie, giving the soil its peculiar rich color and is the source of its great fertility.

The drift referred to, is so conspicuous here, and having wrought such important changes in the surface, contour of the land, its soil, the creeks and other streams that it is worthy of special mention. The drift, or more properly the Glacial Drift, Geological Epoch, the period immediately preceding the advent of man on the globe, thousands of years ago, possibly hundreds of thousands of years ago, forms a most interesting branch of geologic study. At the beginning of the epoch, under the name of the glacial period or ice age, a remarkable climatic change temporarily occurred, followed by a distinguished geological episode in the history of the northern hemisphere. This change of temperature affected all higher latitudes on this continent. All North America was buried under snow and ice extending south to 40 degrees north latitude. A vast ice sheet or huge glacier was formed, which was the origin, the home of the drift. This immense ice sheet not only gathered up rocks, pebbles, stones, gravel and sand where formed, but in its movement south, which was slow but regular, it gathered up whatever it caught on the earth's surface, so that the materials in this drift were foreign to the place where the glacier dropped them. The glacial deposits increase in thickness, number and variety as you go north. Possibly the roughest deposit left by glacial action found in the United States is to be seen north and west of Lake Superior. As you come south from that point the debris left is finer and less grand or forbidding in appearance. This ice-sheet overspread all northern Indiana and was pushed on down to about the 39th degree of north latitude. By that time it had all melted and had spent its force as a debris-carrying power. As it passed over Clinton county it eroded the existing hills, scraped the lesser elevations, pushed farther south before it great masses of rock materials which it had gathered up in its progress; but most of all was dropped out of its slowly melting mass, not only the boulders you now see here, but vast masses of pebbles, gravel, sand, broken rock, nearly all of which do not naturally belong here. The history of this huge glacier and its action may be told in short. It was formed in the icy north, a region much colder than

now, was pushed down from the north by its own growth at its upper end or head, till, coming so far south, by the action of the semi-tropical sun's heat, the icy mass melted, thus releasing the sand, gravel, rocks big and little and other materials embraced in its icy grasp. The southern limit of this line south of which the ice-sheet did not go or pass, though somewhat irregular in shape, runs south of a tier of counties in which Owen, Monroe, Brown and Bartholomew are located. The boulders alluded to were brought down by this glacial action. Most of them you see here had their home north and west of Lake Superior. In some localities the rocks and other debris was left by the ice melting, dropping its burden in some apparent order or line of rocks. This line can be distinctly seen and is known as a moraine.

As a striking feature of glacial action, something must now be said of these moraines, of which there is one striking example to be seen in the western part of the county, mainly in Washington township and a part of Madison. There you can see a ridge of foreign granitoid, metamorphic and conglomerate rocks, sometimes in a succession of scattered piles covering acres of ground. This spot is known as Stony Prairie.

Moraine, as a geologic term, means a line of rocks and gravel both deposited by a glacial action. There are two kinds of these rock deposits or scattered moraines, known as lateral and terminal moraines. If the rocks were left along the edge of a descending glacier, melting as it passed slowly south in its course, that is a lateral moraine. As the glacier proceeds on its course, rocks and other debris are thrown off from its sides, leaving a disjointed row of rocks, as can be plainly seen in various parts of the state and in Clinton county, that is a lateral moraine. If one glacier or two meeting together, melt at the terminus, dropping a part of its rocky burden here and there, always at the terminal point of the glacier, or of two or more glaciers, that is a terminal moraine. Stony Prairie is a terminal moraine which extends somewhat northwest from Clinton county into Tippecanoe. Glaciers approaching Indiana came from two directions, north and west. This moraine in Washington township comes from the northwest. Many rocks of different kinds were dropped in this particular spot, which is well known not only by the early settlers, but by every one in the western part of the county. Stony Prairie and its ridges of rock piles are known by all.

This drift is not likely to furnish any precious metals, but it has a great value to our people in furnishing gravel for road making, and clay which could be used with advantage in potteries and brick making; also, it is the principal supply of drinking and potable water, as nearly all the surface wells and springs are in the drift. In Clinton county the drift varies in thickness

from 70 to 95 feet. In sinking wells and digging and boring through the drift, the various strata are found to be built up of alternate beds of sand, gravel and compact clay, generally in the following order:

First, the humus or top soil; then sub-soil, clay and gravel; next sand with water. The first water seam is usually in sand. Formerly nearly all the wells were in this stratum; now most wells go down farther through compact blue clay into gravel and sand, where the second water seam is struck. Beyond this the driven well borers go on down through gravel and sand again into the third water seam. By this time they have struck the Devonian stone strata which underlies all the county.

While the land surface of Clinton county appears to present but few evidences of former geologic phenomena, yet it does present a wide and varied field for a certain class of geologic, static and active operation, which at one epoch of this planet's history was predominant and wrought great changes in the earth's surface in Clinton county. Not only were the numerous deposits of sand and gravel to be seen the result of glacial action, but the beds of the principal streams were formed by the same action, as were the elevations and depressions. In fact, the entire land surface of the county as you now see it was left as it now is by glacial action.

We have seen why no coal could be found in Clinton county—because the land surface of the county is far below, geologically, the carboniferous strata. For a different reason there are no gold bearing rocks or gold bearing sand or gravel in river beds. No quartz gold can be found here because there is no quartz. Gold found in sand and gravel is the result of glacial or hydraulic action. If by the latter, gold may be found in some streams where gold has been deposited or where rock bearing gold has been disintegrated, the dissolved rock washed away leaving the gold. If by glacial action deposits of sand and gravel have been brought down from a gold bearing region in a glacier. In such cases gold is found only in terminal moraines, where the ice melting dropped its load in which particles of gold had been originally caught in the regions whence the glacier started. Gold found in gravel or sand deposits is known as placer gold. Such is the gold found in Brown county, this state, because there the south or progressing end of the glacier melted away, the gold having been caught up and held from a gold bearing region and pushed down in the debris in which it was caught and carried down and finally released as the terminal of the glacier melted away. No such condition existed here. Should the ice cap passing over this region have contained gold, which would not likely be in nuggets but in flakes, it

was carried on to the terminal moraine, which was in Brown county, and not here.

Natural gas being classed as a mineral, a history of the county would not be complete as to geology without some reference thereto. Though not exactly in the gas belt, but barely in the edge of it, natural gas was obtained and utilized in a portion of the southeastern part of the county. Beginning at a point about midway in the eastern county line, starting a curve line, then dropping first west, thence south to the Boone county line, near Kirklin, all the territory included in that arc of a circle was natural gas territory; the gas therefrom for a time was used for domestic purposes. Of course, there is no natural gas in use in the county today.

The soil in the creek bottoms is richer than elsewhere, not merely because the vegetation growing there was more rank, but because much of the top soil and humus it contained was washed down from the higher lands, which, mixing with the sand of the river bottoms, produces a loam capable of producing abundant crops for a number of years without the use of any fertilizer. Should the waters of spring freshets overflow these bottoms year after year, as they do some of the Wabash bottoms, so much the better. That soil's fertility is inexhaustible. Why are the apparent beds of most streams or bottom lands here far less wide than they evidently were formerly? For this, go back to the final melting away of the ice cap of the glacial epoch, when an immense spread or mass of water was released. At the close of that period, all the northern hemisphere of this continent was an immense inland sea. Following the law of seeking the line of least resistance, the water naturally sought the lower levels. The beds of all the lakes and many river beds had been scooped out by glacial action. The latter became the principal streams, into which the tributaries and laterals flowed, the water always seeking the lowest level. These streams, becoming the drainage of the great mass of water then to be removed, were very large, carrying away a vast amount of water, washing out and lowering their channels, which then became much wider than they are now. At one point in Tippecanoe county, where the least of the Wild Cat branches flows, the now small stream passes through a half-mile cut in the land, which rises up to exactly the same level on either side, showing that once the Middle Fork was a raging torrent, a huge river cutting its own way through a level plain. The same condition exists all over Clinton county. Once the creeks were rivers; the branches and brooks, large creeks.

Along with this brief sketch of the geological features of Clinton county, in allusion to the great ice age, the glacial epoch, of which we have been speaking, it might be well to inquire if that great cataclysm, for such it was, was



productive of ill or good. The Creator of the Universe was fitting up the planet for the abode of man. All these great changes, geological, climatic or otherwise wrought upon the earth's surface, have been greatly productive of good, of beneficent helpfulness to the human race and all living things thereon for whom the earth was fitted as man's abode.

Of many features of the ice age, the placing here of the drift and the changes wrought by and in that epoch, but one will be alluded to, because it is practical and is closely connected with an important question. All over this country, in every state of the Union, the question of good roads is now before the public as it never was before. Previous to the ice age, probably the state of Indiana was a level plain just as Illinois was. Now it so happens that the glacial drift coming down from the north and that portion of it which was dropped down in Clinton county contained much (along with the poor) most excellent gravel for roads.

All gravel is found in the drift of which mention has been made—the deeper the drift the better the gravel: that is, the greater the depth of this drift, the more likely there is good gravel in it. At the highest elevation in Clinton county, near the southeast corner, the drift is 300 feet deep. In many heaps of earth, soil or clay, along with the rest will be found good gravel for the making of roads. Such is the case in this county. The principal gravel deposits in this county are found in the bluffs, terraces, banks and flood plains of Killmore and Wild Cat creeks, the flood plains of Campbells Run, Potato and Sugar creek. Nearly all these have gravel pits. Some gravel has been found on the upper portions of Prairie creek, where no one ever thought of gravel. Some gravel pits are found in small mound-like elevations; in fact, wherever you see an elevation on a plain conspicuous above the surrounding ground, there you will be apt to find a gravel bed, and it may turn out to be a good one.

Good sand for plastering and other purposes can be found in abundance. For road building purposes the gravel in Clinton county in amount is not quite up to the average of that in the other counties in the state, though it is better than that in Tipton county. In quality it averages by analysis 6½% clay, 15% fine medium sand, 18% medium sand, 20% coarse sand, 26% good roofing, 13% gravel and 1½% gravel and boulders. The rock averages 78% limestone, 11% crystalline rock gravel, 7% shale, 1.5% chert and 1% sandstone.

Speaking of limestone gravel, in the early settlement of the county gravel was taken from the pit, the stones sifted out and roasted on a log heap; thereby fair lime for plastering and other purposes was procured.



These gravel deposits seem to be pretty well distributed all over the county. Taking the north half of the county, embracing the full congressional townships of 22 north and part of township 23, in ranges 1 and 2 east and 1 and 2 west, embracing the civil townships of Ross, Owen, Warren, Forest and the north parts of Madison, Union, Michigan and Johnson, in that part of the county there are numerous deposits, some of which are superior gravel for road purposes. The numerous low bluffs and beaches on Campbell's Run, the principal affluent of Middle Fork, in the northwest part of the county, all seem to contain these gravel deposits.

The only trouble is that the deposits are often lying adjacent to the beds of the creek and subject to overflow every spring. The western parts of Ross and Madison townships are rich in gravel beds, accessible at all times. In Madison township, in section 3, is a fine bed of gravel. In Michigan township, on Killmore, are some fine pits already opened: one in Warren; a region of considerable size in Forest, and in Union, north of Frankfort, are several fine workable beds far above the water level. In the south part of the county, in Washington, Center, Perry and Kirklin townships, there are open gravel pits. In Jackson and Sugar Creek there are several places that have good gravel underlying them. Such indications in Perry appear in every section, besides open pits on Potato creek. South Jackson has a lot of undeveloped gravel territory: more than half the sections show this good gravel land as yet undeveloped. All northern parts of Kirklin and Sugar Creek are good gravel territory, undisturbed as yet by pick or spade. No roads were built and improved until the year 1880. Of the public roads in the county—about 1,000 miles—900 miles, or 90%, are well improved, all with gravel, few as yet with crushed stone, though it is contemplated as soon as the railroad rate is reduced to justify it.

The average original cost per mile of good graveled roads in this county is a little more than \$1,200 a mile. The total original cost of the improved roads in the county exceeds \$1,000,000. After new roads become somewhat settled, the annual cost of repairs is about \$55 a mile. The principal extended lines of gravel roads were built under the law by which the owner of real estate benefited paid the cost. Under the easy provisions of the "three mile law," as it is called, many of the short crossroads connecting main lines have recently been well improved, the expense thereof defrayed by tax on the property of the township in which the short line of road is situated.

### CHAPTER III

#### INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

THE TRIBES THAT ORIGINALLY HELD THE LANDS OF THE STATE AND CLINTON  
COUNTY—THE WARS AND TREATIES—RESERVATIONS—  
TRADITIONS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

J. P. DUNN AND E. H. STALEY.

As has been mentioned, all of Clinton county was included in the lands claimed by the Miami Indians. The United States recognized that tribe as the owner of practically all of Indiana south of the Wabash, and that lying between the Wabash and Eel river on the north. North of Eel river, the title was conceded to the Potawatomies. The government usually gave some recognition to all Indian claims, even when different tribes claimed the same land. On this basis it bought the lands in the central part of the state of both the Miamis and the Delawares. It originally belonged to the Miamis, and the Delawares settled there about 1750, by consent of the Miamis.

When first known to the whites the Miami nation was a very formidable body, numbering many thousands, according to the earliest missionary chronicles, which are, no doubt, somewhat exaggerated. They were divided into two great parts by a single difference in dialect. The Miamis proper, including the tribes finally located in Indiana, had no sound of "r" in their language, and substituted an "l" for it. The Illinois Indians, sometimes called Peorias, had no sound of "l," and substituted an "r" for it. This distinction is preserved in some of our words. For example, the names of the cities Peoria, in Illinois, and Paola, in Kansas, are in reality one word, the former with the Peoria pronunciation and the latter with the Miami.

It is probable that the Miamis held as far east as Detroit, for from the earliest times that place was known as Wa-wi-a-ta-non (French *Oua-oui-a-ta-non*), and this was the name of one of the Miami tribes that is more commonly known to us by the abbreviated name of Weas. The name comes from the Miami word *Wa-wi-a-tan-wi*, meaning an eddy, or literally a circular channel for water. But when the French reached them they had been driven back

by the Iroquois. and were found in Illinois, in Wisconsin, and even beyond the Mississippi.

LaSalle undertook to gather the western tribes in a great confederacy around his fort on Starved Rock, on the Illinois river, so that they could resist the Iroquois, their common enemy, but the Iroquois fell upon them and destroyed the confederacy at one blow. The known Miami tribes in this confederacy numbered 2,300 warriors. Later French commanders succeeded better, and the war was carried into the Iroquois country with great effect. By 1712 the Miamis were taking their places on the Maumee and the Wabash, in which they became known to the Americans.

The most easterly band of the Miamis, who were called "elder brothers" by the other bands, was located at the site of Ft. Wayne. These were called Twightwees by the English, but the reason for the name is uncertain. In old French records they are called A-tcha-tcha-kan-gou-en, or "people of the crane" totem. The first large body on the Wabash were called Eel Rivers, from their residence at the site of Logansport. These probably included the bands anciently known as Pepikokias and Miamis of Maramech. Maramech is a place name, presumably of a river, as it is the Peoria word for "catfish." The Miami form for the same word is "mial-lo-mak." The Indians who occupied the Thorntown Reserve belonged to the Eel Rivers.

The next large division below them was of the Weas, whose main town was on Wea Prairie, below Lafayette. The noted French establishment, Post Ouiatanon, was on the north side of the river here, opposite the old mouth of Wea creek. Below these, on the Big Vermillion, were the Piankeshaws, who were also a Miami tribe, speaking the same language. In 1731 Sieur de Vincennes induced part of these to remove to his post at Vincennes, which was established in that year, and part of them continued there until after the American occupation.

The Miamis were originally much devoted to war and to athletic pursuits, but they soon became enervated under white influences, and disappeared rapidly. In 1718 M. de Vaudreuil reported them as having 1,400 to 1,600 warriors. In 1764 Captain Hutchins and Col. Bouquet estimated the same tribes at 1,000 warriors. In the latter part of that century their fame was more due to the talents of their head chief, known as The Little Turtle, than to their numbers or warlike qualities.

This remarkable man was a native of Indiana. His name, in the fixed orthography of the Bureau of Ethnology, was Mi-ci-ki-noq-kwa (pronounced Mi-shi-ki-nogh-kwa, the "gh" of the penult having the guttural sound of German "ch"). It means literally "The Great Turtle's Wife," but it is the spe-

cific name of the painted terrapin, which is the commonest of our terrapins. Every farmer's boy knows these little black-backed turtles with bright red and yellow markings underneath. These markings are the cause of its name, for it is the most gaudily colored of our turtles, and who should be well-dressed if not the wife of the Great Turtle, who was the principal beneficent deity of the Miamis. The early interpreters did not know any special English name for this turtle, and as it never grows large, they translated the name "The Little Turtle."

The Little Turtle won his spurs in 1780 by defeating a band of Frenchmen under Col. La Balme, who had plundered the British traders at Ft. Wayne and retired to the Aboite river. In 1790 he enhanced his reputation by brilliant fighting with the American forces under General Harmar, who had invaded the Miami country. In 1791 he reached the zenith of his fame by the surprise and defeat of General St. Clair's army at Ft. Recovery. This was the only battle in which Indians ever defeated a superior force of American soldiers on their own ground.

Little Turtle went into the fight with 1,400 men of various tribes. St. Clair had 2,000, from whom he lost 630 killed and 273 wounded. The Indians drove their white enemies in disastrous retreat, and captured all of their artillery, camp equipage and supplies, valued at \$32,800. From the standpoint of achievement in war, The Little Turtle was the greatest Indian the country ever produced. He was wise in peace, also. He saved his people from the ravages of smallpox by introducing inoculation. He tried to introduce agriculture, and he made most earnest efforts to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to his people. He counselled his people not to fight General Wayne, but when overruled went to defeat with them at "the Fallen Timbers." He died July 14, 1812, and very few of his tribe joined Tecumseh and the British in the war of 1812.

The troubles with Tecumseh were out of the ordinary. With the Indians it was a "holy war" inspired by the teachings of the Shawnee prophet, Tenskwa-ta-wa. But its main cause was the effort of Tecumseh and his party to prevent the sale to the whites of Indian lands in Indiana. In this they were backed by the British, and at the Treaty of Ghent, which closed the war of 1812, the British delegates insisted strongly on a "buffer" Indian state between the American and British possessions. This our delegates refused absolutely, and the treaty was left silent on the subject. It was this treaty that made the settlement of Indiana and her admission as a state possible. She was the first state admitted after the treaty. The treaty itself is one of the most notable in history—a treaty between the two great English-speaking nations



that has remained unbroken for a hundred years. If England can afford to celebrate it by a great international exhibition, certainly Indiana, to whom it meant more than to anyone else, can afford to celebrate right royally, also.

The next great step toward the settlement of Indiana, following the Treaty of Ghent, was the Treaty of St. Mary's with the Miamis and Delawares, by which the United States secured the relinquishment of all the central part of Indiana, excepting a few small reserves, and as has been mentioned, the Thorntown Reserve and the Big Miami Reserve. In this reservation was included the eastern part of Clinton county. The western line of the reserved tract, which contained 930,000 acres of some of the best land in the then territory, now state, of Indiana, extended through Clinton county on the section line running one mile east of Boyleston and Michigantown. To be more definite, the west boundary of this reservation, beginning at the north line of Clinton county, extended between sections 23 and 24, 25 and 26, 35 and 36 in congressional township 23, range 2 east, and between sections 2 and 1, 11 and 12, 14 and 13 in Warren civil township. In Michigan civil township this west reservation line beginning on the north between sections 14 and 13, 23 and 24, 26 and 25, 35 and 36, in congressional township 22, range aforesaid, and between sections 1 and 2, 11 and 12, 14 and 13 in congressional township 21 north, range as the last. In Kirklin civil township the line was the section line between sections 23 and 24, 26 and 25, 35 and 36 in township 21 north, range 1 east, as elsewhere. Extend still farther south on the section line between sections 2 and 1, 11 and 12. On some maps the south termination of this western boundary of the Big Miami reservation ends at a point on the section line between sections 25 and 26, township 21 north, range 1 east, Kirklin township. In the treaty which forms the deed of cession, the southern boundary of the reservation ceded was said to be on a line parallel to the general direction of the Wabash river at a named distance therefrom, in a south of west direction or westward. The northeast corner of the reservation, a fact that does not concern this history, was in a county seat east of Clinton. The southwest corner was on the section line in Clinton county, between sections 23 and 24, about 175 rods south of the north line of said sections, town 21, range 1 west, Kirklin township. From this corner, in said, civil township, the west line of the reservation extended due north to Logansport.

From the fact that a part of Clinton county is in this Miami reservation, in all histories of the county, it is necessary that brief chronicles of the aborigines should be a part of Clinton county's history. There are a few, very few indeed, yet living who can remember of seeing friendly Indians in the county.



The immediate descendants of the earliest settlers can remember the oft-told tale of these pioneers concerning the Indians who yet held much of this Miami reservation.

As early as October, 1826, General Tipton, Indian agent, General Cass and Col. John B. Ray, in council with the chiefs of the Miamis, the latter ceded to the United States more than half of this reservation. For this cession the Indians received \$31,040.53 in goods and the same amount in cash. The next year they received \$66,359.47; after that an annual sum; \$25,000 was paid them while they existed as a tribe. In 1834 the Miami Indians, through their chiefs, sold to the government 177,000 acres of land for \$335,680.00, or a little less than \$2.00 per acre. This land did not lie in one body, but was a seven-mile strip off of the west side of the reservation in the counties of Cass, Clinton and Howard. As this seven-mile strip took all the reservation lying in Clinton county, the sale made less than 80 years ago, extinguished the Indian title to all lands in Clinton county.

What became of this land? This strip seven miles or a section wide of  $42\frac{1}{2}$  sections, or 27,200 acres, was given by the United States to the State of Indiana which used it to complete the Wabash and Erie canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe river southwestward to Evansville. In the same way, a five-mile strip had been given off the north border of the reservation to construct that canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe—this means opposite that river's mouth—eastward to the lakes. Citizens, early settlers, in the townships of Warren, Michigan and Johnston, and a few in Kirklin and Sugar Creek, bought their land of the state, it coming out of this canal subsidy land. Using this land as a reserve or basis for a species of bank note circulation as it might be styled, scrip of different denominations and money value was issued by the state. Most payments for this land sold by the state were made by the use of this scrip. The Indians yet remaining on the reservations, used it. This scrip and much of the paper money that was in use among the early settlers, was known by significant terms familiar to them instead of the financial appellations originally given to it. One kind from figures printed on it, they styled "White Dog"; another was "Blue Pup"; other issues, not so much in general use, took some other canine appellation.

Other cessions or sales of land were made by the Indians; as this is foreign to Clinton County History, no reference is made to them here except to state that as late as 1840, for a little more than half a million dollars cash to them paid, the Miamis relinquished all the remaining land which they had in the state, except a small reservation or two held personally and individually by certain chiefs. Though the Indians agreed to leave and quit the country

in five years yet by various delays, their final departure was not accomplished until in the year 1847. Then they were taken to the Fort Leavenworth, Kansas reservation. The Miamis who were thus removed to Kansas by the government, at that time, numbered but two hundred and fifty people, each one receiving an annual payment of about one hundred and twenty-five dollars. As late as 1873 they were again moved to another reservation in Oklahoma, the Quawpaw reservation: by that year, their number had been reduced to about five hundred.

From the time of the appearance of the white settlers in the county as early as 1826, up to the sale or cession effected in 1834, as stated, the Indians yet on the seven mile strip of the eastern part of the county, mingled freely with the pioneers on most amicable terms. They came freely to the store of Abner Baker at Jefferson, traded with him and hung around there. They continued to wear for the most part, their original costume, changing slowly, in part, to that of their civilized neighbors. There were then, as there ever have been, a few bad Indians, some who were criminally disposed, in the very sparsely settled portions of Clinton and eastern Tippecanoe counties. These lawless red men committed depredations: some were even charged with murder. For the wrongs and crimes, they committed, recourse was seldom or ever had to the civil courts. Murderers were given a short shrift, if Indians. Frontiersmen, skilled in the use of the rifle hunted the Indian slayer down and put an end to his criminal existence. Old Uncle John Burns, who lived just across the county line in Perry township, Tippecanoe county, in the late thirties, related to the writer, then a boy, how he dispatched an Indian marauder charged with murder: he was hunted down and Uncle John coming upon this Indian while alone, no other whites or Indians near, shot him down; the well aimed bullet, as Uncle John said, passing completely through the Indian.

The part of this story related to the Indians can not be closed without some reference to warlike events occurring in the earliest years of the Nineteenth Century, here in what was afterwards Clinton county.

The Battle of Tippecanoe was fought in 1811. By its result, the power of the hostile Indians within the then territory of Indiana, was completely broken. Prophets Town, their headquarters on the Wabash, near the mouth of the Tippecanoe, was destroyed by the army under General Harrison. The Indians who had been living there were scattered and from that time on, nothing was left of this famous town, near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river where it entered the Wabash, except the ruins of the huts which constituted the abode of the Indians living there. The Indians were all scattered, mainly

going to the West and North. Leaving there, were yet some roving Indian bands; that had taken part in the battle still within a few miles of the battle-field. General Harrison sent out a small detachment after a band that had, after the battle, fled across the Tippecanoe and crossed the Wabash, overtook this band south of the larger branch of the Wildcat, the North Fork, and there at some point in the neighborhood of Wyandot in Tippecanoe county, not far from the line of Clinton, the last battle between the whites and the Indians in northern Indiana, was fought and the Indian band of seventy or eighty either killed or scattered.

This account of the last conflict, the last passage at arms, between the former savage inhabitants of all this country and United States soldiers, fought either on Clinton county soil or nearby, is veritable history. This skirmish or rout was the last battle fought within the boundaries of the State of Indiana between savagery and civilization. But the account of some battles fought between the Miamis and other hostile tribes fought within the limits of this county are not so well authenticated. They lack historical confirmation. Though these alleged battles were said to be fought in comparatively modern times either in the 17th or even the 18th century, the account maybe merely traditional or legendary, having no historical value at all. It is said, and many of the oldest settlers of the county believed it, some of whom could point out the exact locality, one mile or perhaps more just north of the town of Jefferson; there it is said a bloody battle was fought between hostile Indians, the Miamis and Iroquois. Numerous flint arrow-heads attest the feud, many of which have been picked up off the ground there. Another alleged battle is still more legendary and lacks verifications. This was said to have occurred at a spot a mile or so directly south of Middle Fork. Unlike the Jefferson battle, which the early settlers of that part of the county accepted as a historical fact, the account of the Middle Fork battle is not even a legend or Indian story to the people living in that vicinity or their ancestors. It may be found in some rare histories of Indian occupancy of this county; it is in print but that does not add to its verity. It is here given for what it is worth.

One other observation, and this chapter of Clinton County history is closed. In all the intercourse between the Indians and the early pioneers of this county, extending from the year 1826 down to about 1842, a period of fifteen years or more, this intercourse between the two races was of the most peaceful, friendly and almost Christian character. At no time was this friendly, almost loving character of the intercourse between them marred by any general hostility of either the early settlers or the Indians. Take a cer-

tain number of white men, a considerable number, and there would be at least one black sheep among them. The same with an equal number of Indians. The pioneers were not afraid of the Indians, who did not pilfer, trespass, or harm anyone or injure anybody or thing. If a bad Indian became a highway robber, cut-throat, murderer, or even guilty of worse acts in the calendar of crimes, he was in some manner dealt with summarily by either the Indians themselves or the whites. If the Indians considered one of their number worthy of death, his executioner followed him up till the crime was atoned for. The whites did the same way: if they took recognition of a crime committed by an Indian—note the John Burns incident narrated above—the murderer, robber or rapist was followed up by an executioner who sooner or later did his bloody work. In addition to bearing testimony to the friendly, benevolent character of the intercourse between the Indians and our ancestors here in Clinton County, let one observation be noted in this history: While one drop of African or Oriental blood pulsates in the veins of an American citizen or resident of this country, to him it is a detriment, a sort of social ostracism: not so if a man has Indian blood in his veins coming down through his Indian ancestry. It no way injures his getting on in life but is rather an honor to him. Men of Indian parentage, on either side, father or mother, or of mixed parentage, now sit in the halls of Congress, and fill other honored stations in life. As a general thing, they are eminent, brainy, educated, worthy of the stations which they ably fill.

It is not generally known even by some of those who live on the land, in the southwest part of the county, a portion of Perry township and Jackson township was once a part of the Thorntown Indian reservation. The northern limits of that reservation embraced a strip of land ten miles long and nearly two miles wide, constituting a ten mile strip of sections of which 16 sections are in the south part of Perry township and 4 miles or 8 sections are a part of the southwest portion of Jackson township. As the strip is nearly two miles wide, the entire northern part of the reserve in the county is nearly 20 sections or 20 square miles.

The Indian title to the land was extinguished before any settlement by the whites was made in the county; hence, no record was made of the reserve in any land sold in the strip. It seems that in one section, instead of being sold by the United States to settlers in the usual way, the 80 or 40 acre lots are designated by Acts 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, and so on beginning at the northeast corner of the section, numbered thence, west along the north side and back east the south side. The numbering after that style may yet be kept up as the older deeds may show. The other sections of this reservation, are subdivided





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PIONEER SOAP MAKING





in the usual manner. The rest, that is, the much larger portion of this Indian reservation extends quite a way down into Boone county, taking in Thorn-town and a large tract of the surrounding country there. But twenty fractional sections of this reservation are in Clinton county, each section in the northern tier of reservation being clipped a little on the north side and each section in the southern tier similarly clipped on its south side next to Boone county.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE PIONEERS.

THEIR HARDY CHARACTER—THEIR HOUSES—THEIR RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES—  
EARLY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES—DEBATING SOCIETIES—MARKETS—  
FOOD SUPPLY—SCARCITY OF MONEY—MANNERS AND CUSTOMS—IM-  
PLEMENTS—CLOTHING—DISTILLED LIQUORS—AMUSEMENTS—  
INTEMPERANCE AND EARLY REFORM MOVEMENTS.

E. H. Staley.

In coming to make their homes in a new country, away from relatives whom they left behind, old friends and former associates, most of the immigrants coming hither brought but little with them. A few came bringing sufficient money to buy half a section of government land, but nearly all had enough—one hundred dollars—with which to buy an eighty acre lot. Many of them were landless in the home country which they left behind them and came to this newer country that they might have a home of their own. But they brought with them better things than land, money, riches or lavish wealth; it was the determination to make this their future home, to be good and worthy citizens of a new and rising commonwealth, to be brave, patient, self-sacrificing, upright and worthy of a noble destiny. Often, all the property a family brought with them, including all their furniture, household and farming implements and other needed articles was carried in a single wagon, drawn by an ox team or a single horse. Sometimes, but not often, all that was brought was carried on a single horse. Their first abode was a log cabin, of which there were three grades; first, was the cabin made of small round logs, scarcely more than poles, which by a little saddling and notching at the corner of the rising cabin were piled up round after round until the proper height, eight to nine feet was reached, then the gables of the upper portion were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building. At intervals of every two or three feet some of the best, stoutest and straightest logs were laid from gable to gable upon these rude rafters clapboards were laid, which made the roof of the structure. These boards were split out of the timber growing around the cabin. Instead of being nailed down, often,

they were held in place by other lighter logs or poles laid on them. This rude house, you would call it a hut, was then "chunked and daubed"; the chunking consisted in placing in the openings between the logs other smaller pieces of timber, split to the proper size to fit the separate openings. Then a mixture of mud or mortar, prepared sufficiently stiff to "stick" was spread over the openings closing them up and making the cabin habitable. Before the advent of the saw-mill, the floors of these rude cabins were roughly hewn puncheons laid upon sleepers set in the foundations of the building when erected. At that early day, a puncheon door, or a bed quilt did duty as a door.

But these puncheons used for floors, doors, etc., were soon superseded by sawed boards, for most of the earliest mills erected in the county were saw mills. A few of these early cabins had no glass windows, a log was left out, or afterwards cut out, of one side of the room, the place filled with a rude frame over which greased paper or cotton cloth did duty as glass. Persons are yet living who remember well those paper windows not only for the pioneer's cabins but even for old time school houses. In at least one instance, the writer saw an immigrant's home he had made in a cabin in which not an article of furniture was of sawed lumber. The bedsteads were poles one end of which was inserted in a post set about six feet from one wall and four feet from the other, so that the other end of each of the two poles could be fastened to the opposite wall. A cross pole or two was laid and on these poles or sticks and clapboards were laid; on that, the bed was made, in this case the tables were puncheons, the chairs were each a small square piece of puncheon with legs at each corner inserted. But this old time rude condition did not long endure.

The next sort of a log cabin, a somewhat higher type, was a log structure similar to the other, only the logs were larger. After the logs were laid in place and the walls completed, a workman skilled in that business, went all over the inside of the building and with a well sharpened broad ax, but one of which could be found in a neighborhood, scutched down each log, by cutting or shaving off the projecting round portion, thus leaving the walls of the cabin with the logs presenting a perpendicular face toward the inside of the room.

The third style of log cabins was known as the hewn log, similar to the other styles, only the logs were, when cut from the forest much larger. The cabin when completed was far more pretentious; some of which have come down to our day and can yet be seen and are now in use. The logs were hewn where the tree had fallen and the logs had been cut the proper length which in this style of cabin, or house, was from eighteen to twenty-four or twenty-eight feet. The logs being hewn on both sides, were laid up carefully, the

slopes and kerfs skillfully cut so as to snugly fit one into the other. After the house was coupled, the projecting ends of the logs at the corners were sawed off. These hewed logs were often raised a story and a half high and covered with clapboards, and sometimes with shingles, securely nailed down.

These cabins, especially, the last named class were usually "raised" by what was known as a house-raising to which all the men in the vicinity had been invited who assembled at the proper hour in the morning, appointed their corner men who were generally skilled as such, and (sometimes paid): the foundations were laid, the owner having had ready the corner-stones for the foundation and the work went bravely on. At noon a sumptuous dinner had been prepared to which all did ample justice.

In that early day, cook stoves, or stoves of any kind were but little known. A broad fire-place chimney was left in one side of the room, into this opening originally left, or cut out after the building was erected, on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column or often a column of split laths or sticks laid up, cob-house fashion. Over all this from top to bottom, mud or plaster was well laid and the chimney made secure. These chimneys were usually of such a size that logs six to nine feet long could be burned therein and the famous back-log in many a fire place was often a huge affair which was so large as to be handled only by rolling it into its place. In this broad fireplace all the cooking was done, suspended from an iron crane fixed in one side of the chimney pots were hung, on the live coals in the fire, meat and other food was fried, on the hearth made of well tamped clay, most delicious bread was baked in a round, high and deep-formed skillet upon which a lid was placed, and with hot coals beneath the skillet and some well piled on the highly rimmed top, biscuit of wheat flour or better than that, golden hued corn-dodgers were baked, either of which were fit for an epicure.

For years, many of these simple homes constituted of but a single room—sometimes another was added on to the first cabin—which was parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen. Yet in these humble homes were growing up a generation which for exalted ideas of manhood and womanhood for morality, thrift, industry and the noblest ideals of American citizenship, was not excelled in any other county in any state in the Union.

Beyond the founding of a home, the improvement of and the clearing up of a farm in order, one of the first things to which the early pioneers of Clinton county paid any attention, was the church and their relation thereto. Though for a short time deprived of church privileges in the larger and social sense, yet in many of these early settler's homes, God was not forgotten. Family worship around the pioneer's fireside was not abandoned. The pro-



portion of homes in which family worship was kept up, morning and evening, was far greater than now when family worship is rapidly coming to be a lost art. Not only was the morning and evening prayer backed up as it was by a living faith that never faltered, but a portion of the Word was reverently read, and with that was often sung a stanza or two of some well-known hymn: "Come thou fount of every blessing" or "When I can read my title clear," or some other well-known hymn sanctioned by its use for generations was sung, the whole family joining in the melody.

As to early church privileges, especially in the years between 1826 and, say, 1832, these means of grace were few and highly appreciated. Four denominations quickly occupied the field, two, one of strong, the other of milder Calvinistic views, and two both equally Arminian in belief and creed, soon invaded the territory. The Old School Baptists and the Presbyterian church both had early church organizations here in Clinton county, the Baptists mostly in the southwest part of the county and the Presbyterians under the lead of that eminent man of God, Rev. James Carnahan—these were the first to have settled church organizations. The Methodists and the United Brethren in Christ, through circuit itinerant systems were also here in less organized but in a more militant form.

Of all the early institutions of Clinton county, no greater contrast exists or can exist than between what the common schools were then and the magnificent system which we have now; but let it be stated by one who knows some of the defects in both then and now, that in proportion to the limited means at the disposal of the people for the education of their children that in that early day, the day of small things and the facilities for an education of the youth of today, as grand and as elaborate as they are now, the ends reached, the results wrought, taking into consideration the meagerness of the old and the fullness, the elaborateness of the new, in the ends reached, the old, the former, will surpass that of the latter, two to one.

This results from such considerations as the following: in the educational process two elements exist, the subject to be worked upon and the system itself apart from the subject—that is, what is to be educated and the means used for it. The facilities of the older day, as poor as they were, were used to the full. No effort put forth was lost, full and complete use of those opportunities was made, none were wasted. The teachers of those good old days were mainly self-educated, and from the time when a child began his first day in school up to the day when he had learned all that was then taught in the common schools, the pupil was in close personal touch with

the teacher. The education of most of the teachers of that old day was exceedingly limited, but the scholar got the full benefit of what there was.

Both systems had nearly, not quite wholly, the same class of infantile and youthful members on which to operate, but the means and the methods were vastly different, the men and the women now considerably advanced in life though they lived at a time and under such meager conditions as there were, are not lacking in information. The ends sought by an education as slender as they were then, in proportion to the facilities of today and the expense incurred therefor, the ends and results of the older time will outweigh those wrought today two to one.

The old time country school building in those ancient days was usually a hewn log structure, sometimes a roomy log cabin of the size of twenty by thirty feet—but seldom larger; c'apboard roof, roughly seated, often long slabs were used for seats, with pins driven in for legs. The desks were wide boards fastened to the walls, sloping towards the pupil who sat in front of them. The teacher's own desk was a rude affair usually constructed by himself, generally but not always with a sloping hinged top. Metallic or steel pens were unknown then; all used quill pens, which the teacher was expected to keep in usable order: for this purpose he carried a rather sharp pocket knife. When the scholar's pen he was using became dull, blunted, or impaired in any way, he took it to the teacher who mended it. If the teacher had the care of thirty or forty pupils, which was considered a large school for those days, so many scholars were using pens that the systematic teacher had to provide a rack, one end of which was marked "Unmended," and the other end "Mended"; each pupil knowing his own pen could place it in the unmended place and come and get it when he saw it in the "Mended" side.

Up to the year 1850 in the rural districts there were no available school funds either for tuition or special school purposes; the old district system yet prevailed. The district was the unit of the system, not the school township as now. The affairs of the school district were in the hands of a board of three district trustees who met, may be, once a year. To each county was given a small sum annually, very small, wholly the bit of interest earned by the little accumulation in the state school fund and the meager income from the sale of congressional school lands. The trustees met and said whether they should allow the small sum due to each district to be used or not—it did not average \$20.00 to the district a year. If a teacher applied for the usual thirteen weeks' school, he was allowed to take a subscription paper around and parents signed the number of scholars for which they would guarantee the payment, which was usually \$2.00 a scholar. When a teacher had thirty

scholars pledged at a designated time he opened school. At the close of the term, if the trustees had voted the use of the public money, it was given to the teacher who pro rated the little sum among his patrons, deducting from the \$2.00 tuition per scholar the sum allotted to each.

As for the current expenses of the school, such as fuel, the patrons each brought one load of firewood which usually lasted the winter term through; if it did not, a few of the more liberal patrons brought each another load.

If a teacher in one of the rural districts received \$60.00, as subscribed, he was satisfied, or rather had to be. As to his board if he did not live in the district, he boarded around, that is, he boarded with and among his patrons. Often this was all arranged among and by the patrons who had an understanding that he was to board the first week with Mr. So and So, next week with another and so on round, taking it by turns. Some of them always wanted to put off their turn until after "hog-killing time," so they would have plenty of sausage for the teacher, who you can be assured always lived well, sometimes a little too well, for at the end of the term the gluttonous teacher found himself with a disordered stomach.

Just before the Christmas holidays the teacher was usually, that is, more often than otherwise, subjected to a pretty severe test as to how to take a joke. He was formally asked by a committee duly appointed by the older members of the school to furnish a treat for the scholars on Christmas, which—the treat—was usually two bushels of apples, then costing him about \$1.00. If he at once agreed to furnish the treat, all went well, but if he refused, as was sometimes the case, the next morning when he came to the house to take up school, he would find most of the pupils there ahead of him and the door securely fastened—he was effectually barred out; if he succeeded in breaking in at all, he was often subjected to very rough usage, sometimes very rough indeed. The scholars generally got their treat.

The rude school buildings to which reference has been made were not erected by the use of public funds. The citizens of a locality where it was deemed best to establish a school united their efforts, cut the trees, hewed the logs and put them up and erected the building by their own unaided efforts. As to heating those rude school houses, stoves were unknown; in one side of the room a large fireplace was left by the cutting out or leaving a very wide space into which a chimney was built; this space well fitted and daubed with mortar all around, a big fire was kept in the cold weather. The use of this fireplace, well filled with the wood therein brought, heated the room in a certain or rather uncertain way. Yet there was some system about it, geo-

graphically speaking, for next to the fire was the torrid zone and off in the remote part of the house they had the frigid zone and between the two extremes there was the temperate zone. On real cold days the pupils in the room remote from the fire were permitted to come up in platoons and stand before the fire until they got entirely warmed. They were then allowed to retire and another platoon took their place!

It was in these rude school houses that the largest use was made of the oiled or greased paper windows; one log was left out of two sides of the school house almost its entire length, the proper frames set in the apertures, the oiled paper applied and the light was thus afforded. While the improvised window was not exactly transparent, it was sufficiently translucent to afford sufficient light for the school.

When a scholar desired to leave the room, as he passed out at the door, he turned a pass or a small board on which the word "out" was printed; when he came back he turned the pass so that the word "in" could be seen; it was then known no one else was out and any other scholar could "pass" out.

Sometimes the teacher, even at that early day, had a bell which he rang when "books" were called, in the morning, after a recess, or when the afternoon session was called. If he had no bell the signal was given by striking the outside of the door or the side of the house with a piece of board which called in the school from play to books.

The principal school books used in those days were Webster's elementary speller, the English reader, which was used as a reader, often most any kind of a book, a history or what the parents happened to have in their homes did duty; Pike's arithmetic was much used then; Kirkham's grammar came into use in the early thirties; Olney's geography a little later. There was but very little classification until McGuffey's readers came into use; then the pupils were partially classed and read in classes. For a time blackboards were unknown; then instruction in arithmetic was largely personal. A pupil brought his arithmetic to school; if he was a beginner he commenced at addition, in the meantime studying the multiplication table so that when subtraction with its intricacy of "borrowing one" was mastered he could go on with multiplication. The process of working out long division was the first real hard place in his arithmetical route, but by the aid of the teacher that was mastered. The bestowal of individual instruction by the teacher to the pupil was the saving clause, the redeeming element which prevented the complete failure of the old "come up and say your lesson" system of those good old days.

This account of the education and schools of the pioneers would be very imperfect were not some reference made to the old fashioned spelling schools.



These spelling schools, or matches, were for the older members of the school, the youths, the lads and misses, but often adults not members of the school took part. Of these spelling matches there is one invariable quality and then two different methods of carrying out the contest. There must first be a choosing up. Two captains are chosen by a sort of common consent or the teacher or some one in limited authority selected them; these captains selected the spellers usually in a rotation according to the supposed ability of the speller, the best in the house chosen by one captain, then another selected one and so on until the entire house was chosen who would take part in the match.

Two methods now were open, one is to let the first chosen of each line stand up, as if in a duel, spelling word about; the first of the two missing a word was out and another of his side took his place, and so on until all were out except the last speller who had won a victory for his side.

In the other method both sides stood up in line all together, facing each other. The head of one line spelled the first word pronounced, then the other opposite to him and so on back and forth from one side to the other. Any one missing a word was out, until all were spelled down but the last one, who was the champion of his class which won.

Speaking of teaching spelling in those days, the final afternoon session was not closed without the spelling lesson, in which all the older pupils stood in line and spelled as the words were pronounced to them, one after the other, until the lesson assigned had all been spelled. In some schools this spelling exercise was held at the close of the morning session also.

In the manner of teaching spelling then and now there was a great difference, unnecessary to be alluded to here; but this is true, in those old times there was more good spelling than in these later days; that is in proportion to the whole number of pupils in a school a greater proportion than now were good spellers.

In the later thirties and early forties a system of teaching geography was practiced, not so much in the regular three months term time as in special sessions of from five to ten weeks, usually along in midsummer, after harvest; this geography school requires special mention here as a part of ancient history. The tuition rate was usually from \$1.00 to \$2.00 for the term, invariably paid in advance. This system was known as the "Singing Geography System." Teaching geography in the common schools now takes a much wider range, physical, political, economic, commercial, etc. In the singing (?) geography only political geography was taught.



Its distinctive feature consisted in all the scholars in the class, under the direction of a very competent teacher, for he knew the entire course well "by heart," with the "Geography Book," the good old Olney, spread before them, with pointer in hand, the scholars were required to look up, point out and repeat all in unison, the names of the objects on the map, in a sing-song voice, the names of these objects. Starting out with the names of the countries, or states, as for example, the names and capitals of the various states and territories of the United States were rattled off in this way: Maine, Augusta; Maine, Augusta; Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts, Boston, and so on all over the union, taking in every state and territory. Then the rivers were taken in rotation, in the same manner; then the gulfs, bays, sounds, etc., and on until nearly every geographical feature was covered. Many a lad or miss laid the foundation of his geographical knowledge in a lesson course of a few days that stood him well in hand during all of life's pilgrimage.

One social feature of pioneer life must not be forgotten for its educational value as well as social, and that is the local debating clubs that in an early day pervaded all the counties of Northwestern Indiana. In the debates conducted in those pioneer days not only the young men but men of mature age and even old men took part. The questions debated either had an ethical, social or economic side. Temperance, slavery, labor, in the later forties, the subject of the Mexican war, also slavery and even questions of religious creed, such as the doctrine known as Universalism was a prolific subject of debate, as this doctrine was then new, was debated at these country lyceums. The split in the Methodist church in the early thirties and the division in the Presbyterian church in the later years of that decade were subjects of debate in these country clubs. But no subject was even debated with the frequency, the eagerness and pertinacity as "Pursuit or Possession." Much eloquence and skill was wasted on the affirmative and negative of that theme; among the younger men "pursuit" usually came out ahead.

From the time of the early pioneers and on up to the end of the first forty years of the existence of the county its people always had a poor home market. Even in the palmy days when Jefferson was an actual shipping point, pork was packed then, but it had to be hauled to Lafayette or Delphi, the nearest points on the Wabash and Erie canal; the cost of this wagon transportation was of course charged up to and thrown back upon the producer. After that canal was opened farmers of Clinton county hauled their net pork, the carcasses of fatted hogs, and sold it at the markets named for \$1.50 a hundred weight; net pork at that price; good shelled corn; the farmers tramped it out on their barn floors or on hard tamped dirt floors, tramped it

out as they did their wheat with their horses, hauled it to market and received 16 cents a bushel for that shelled corn; 33 to 37½ cents a bushel for their wheat, 10 to 15 cents for oats and so on.

There were stores at Jefferson, Frankfort and other points where goods of nearly every description suited to the wants of the people could be procured and in the way of barter, eggs, poultry, etc., could be sold by the farmer and farmers' wives. Butter sold at seven to ten cents a pound, and eggs at three cents a dozen, and that, too, as late as the early forties. At no time, however, did the early pioneers lack for meat. From time of the first settlement in 1826 up to say 1830, there was an abundance of wild game which cost nothing but a few hours hunting and the killing. As the western part of the county became more populous meat was not wanting. For at stated times some farmer killed a beef or a hog and his neighbors came on the day of the killing and bought in a sort of retail way meat in such quantities as they wished. Good hind quarter chunks, not steaks, sold at four cents a pound and the other parts of the carcass a little less. Pork sold somewhat lower than that.

There was a time, in fact, and it lasted up to about the good year 1840, when any one who chose, could get his pork for nothing, especially in the fall when it was, too, in its best condition. From various causes the low price of pork and the fact that some hogs by their owners moving away and other causes, a breed of wild hogs grew up which infested all of the western half of Clinton county and the eastern part of Tippecanoe county, which by living off of the abundant beechnut and acorn crop, by November made most excellent pork, it was well flavored, not excessively fat; in fact, quite otherwise. The hog in his wild state, or even the domesticated porker is cleanly. The mast upon which he fed and the succulent herbs and roots which he ate made his flesh, largely made up of successive layers of fat and lean, most delicious and fit for an epicure!

Hog killing time was always an event in every settler's family. Some neighbors were usually called in to help, and there was generally one man in each neighborhood who was the best shot. Up early in killing days, the water had been heated in the huge iron kettles of the day, a hogshead or very large barrel had been procured, the gambrels had been prepared, the scalding vessel was in position with its platform attached thereto, the water hot and all was ready. Inclosed in a pen two men did the killing act, one who did the shooting and he was a sure shot, for he would hit the hog whether still or in motion with a shot that allowed no squealing; next the "sticker" rushed in and by deft movements got the brute over on his back and plunged his always sharp

and roundly pointed knife into the victim's throat in such a way as not to injure either shoulder. The sousing the dead hog into the scalding tub, turning and twisting it about so that every part was well scalded, the drawing out of the carcass, the work of pulling, raking and scraping all the hair off, the washing and hanging up by the gambrel, the ends inserted into the sinews of his hind feet, the work of getting the offal from the deal hog, all the rest of the work was but mechanical, though usually performed by an expert at the business.

The work of making the sausage, for which the most edible portions of the hog were used, must not be omitted. Of course, the work of stuffing the sausage, the casing neatly and very cleanly prepared out of the entrails was always done with a regular sausage stuffer, of which there was at least one in the neighborhood. But if no regular stuffer was to be had, a pretty fair substitute for the task consisted of a part of the smaller portion of a cow's horn, one as straight as could be found, each end neatly cut off. By forcing the sausage meat on the larger end of this cow horn stuffer and then with a plunger fitted to push the meat into the casing, a good part of which had been piled up on the smaller end of the stuffer, the work was slowly, patiently but effectively done and sausage was made.

For a short time the early settlers of Clinton county had some difficulty in procuring the staff of life, their bread. To barely allude to the fact that they had no crop until the end of the first year, there were then no grist mills in the county. They had then to get their flour and corn meal by going an entire day's journey after it. For a short time, only a season or two, corn meal of a most delicious kind was procured by grating, using a perforated grater board made by taking a piece of sheet tin; old scraps of tin vessels were often used, punching it full of holes, bending it into a semi-cylinder and nailing it on to a board; the corn in the fall while yet soft was rubbed on this grater, a meal was made, which whether made into a mush or corn cake, was at once palatable and nutritious. But soon mills were erected: the early ones called corn crackers, but later on regular mills for grinding both wheat and corn. One of the earliest of these in Clinton county was the Wineship mill, which served its purpose for forty years. Mills were established on all the principal streams, most of them on Killmore creek. The last of these mills were Bogh' smill on the south fork of Wild Cat, and Pence's mill northwest of Jefferson; this last did effective work for more than sixty years; Bogh's mill for more than forty years.

Much of the water power, which was far more abundant in former years than now, which at the present time is all going to waste, was then utilized

in both saw mills and grist mills. There were fourteen mills in the county in 1865 and only three now.

In those primitive days money was scarce and as far as possible a system of barter prevailed by which the use of money was avoided. During the earliest of these pioneer days peltries were legal tenders anywhere; the old-fashioned "daddy (?) dollar," which was very much like the silver dollar of today, the French five-franc piece and Spanish quarters constituted the metallic money in circulation. In the panic of 1837 money was not only hard to procure, but the bank notes then in circulation and for twenty years after were an abomination; many of them circulating at a discount.

Up to the time of the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal and indeed for twenty years thereafter, much of the trade of all the western portion of the state went by flat-boats to New Orleans. The shipper would load up with grain, fowls, honey, some vegetables, and other products that would find an early sale down there—then disposed of for a little cash, but mostly groceries, and any goods which he needed and come home on a steamer line. Many a wagon load of wheat was hauled to Chicago and then sold, the seller bringing back salt, dry goods or clothing. After the canal was constructed all this foreign selling and buying ceased.

Although the agricultural implements of that day were primitive, as you might think, yet they did the work, but were far from being anything like what they are today. In the first three or four years, or even longer, all wheat was cut by the sickle, then in the early forties came the cradle; next, the reaper that cut the grain, which fell back upon a platform from which, sheaf by sheaf, it was raked off by a man standing on the hind end of the reaper behind a support. From that, by successive improvements, you now have the complete self-binder. From the first settling of the county in 1826, and on during all the thirties, wheat was threshed out by flailing or tramping out by horses, on a barn floor, or on the ground prepared by tamping. In the early forties, possibly earlier, came the first specimen of the thresher, which was but little else than a toothed cylinder and concave that threshed the wheat but did not separate the grain from the chaff and straw; next was the traveling thresher, which partially winnowed the wheat and prepared it for market; then the larger thresher, run at first wholly by horse power, afterward by steam, up to the great threshing machines now in use.

The breaking plows in use in those days were either of a wooden or cast iron mould board; in the Twelve Mile and other prairies, these plows did not freely scour; a clipper plow, so-called, was invented which by the peculiar



shape of the mould board and the polished cast steel of which it was cast, did the work.

The other implements used then and now differ but little in use and shape. The modern corn cultivator was unknown and the corn was all tended by a one-horse shovel plow, going twice in a row. The work hand who could plow seven acres of corn in a day, with a single shovel equal to fourteen acres with the modern cultivator, was a marvel of industry and usually got extra pay.

Speaking of the wages of farm hand in those pioneer days, boys up to 14 to 16 years, working by the month, wet and dry, received a salary of \$6.00 a month; the young man doing a man's work, was paid from \$7.00, \$7.50 or \$8.00 on up to \$10.00 a month; he got his boarding and washing. This was thus on up to 1850, the wages then going up to \$13.00, not beyond \$13.50 or \$14.00. During the plowing season the work hand on a farm was up from his rest at 4 a. m., fed his horses, ate at 5, was out in the field by sun up or shortly thereafter; an hour, or sometimes an hour and a half, at noon, work on to 4 or 5 p. m., eat his supper, went back to his plowing and plowed as long as he could see a row of corn. When the corn was "laid by," the wheat and the hay harvest was done, he may have got a half a day off. The things, the clothing, hats, boots or shoes, a farm boy or man had to buy those days were not as cheap as now.

Though the farm and other implements of that time were not finished up as finely as those of today, not quite as well adapted for their purpose as those of today, they were substantial and when they needed repairs no trouble about that. In fact, nearly all farm implements, especially the wooden parts thereof, were all manufactured right here at home. In those primitive days home manufacturers had almost the entire field to themselves. Every part of a breaking or shovel plow could be replaced by a skillful carpenter or wagon-maker of those days, except the iron parts. Wagon, plows, harrows and, in fact, nearly all tools in that day were completely made over, fully and completely repaired or made anew. Blacksmiths made the shovels for the plows and the wagon-maker did the rest. If a wagon became so worn as to be useless it was burned up, the iron parts saved and all made over except, possibly, the hubs. The wooden parts of plows were replaced as well as of other implements.

In fact in those days there was much more manufacturing at home than now by far. A tailor who had his shop near the western county line made a suit of clothes, way back in the early thirties, just as good as can now be made. You took the satinet, linsey-woolsey or the all wool cloth to him and



you got just as good a suit, not quite as artistic as now; in many a family, in addition to the big wheel for wool, and the little wheel for flax, there was a loom, in which not only rag carpets were woven but various grades of cloth as well. Up to eighty years ago no boots or shoes, or but few, were imported. Men and women, too, are yet living, who, up to their twentieth year, never wore any but a home-made boot or shoe. In every neighborhood was, at least, one shoemaker. In Jefferson and Rossville and some other towns in the western part of the county, boot and shoe factories, one in Rossville continued on employing from four to seven hands, until the earlier fifties; several tan yards in the county supplied the good oak-tanned leather, several west and north of Frankfort, at Middle Fork, or on the Sam Ryger place—Samuel Ryger was a first-class tanner—on the Shortly farm, the Steele and finally the Dorner tannery, most of these coming down to our day.

The truth of history must be told whether it suits us or not; it is not generally known that among other things manufactured, produced and of course consumed, there were whiskey factories, regular distilleries within the boundaries of Clinton county, as many as seven of them, all running at one time using and affording a home market for, good honest Clinton county grown corn and rye, taking it through the different processes of grinding, scalding, mashing, fire coppering and taking it through the beer stage and then distilling it, all through the various processes of making good sour mash whiskey, equal in fame and reputation to the well-known as highly favored and daintily flavored Kentucky whiskey. This whiskey was better in its day than that made now because the latter is always doctored, chemical substances are put into it and other deleterious ingredients. But those still houses are gone, but few know where they were, their mash tubs, their distilling vats, their coils of pipe, their "worms of the still," all are gone and forever.

Going back to pioneer life as it was lived, it was not all hard work, sacrifice, privation and the dark side of life. There was a bright side to those old-time days. Those good old fathers and mothers had their periods of mirth and relaxation, their season of genuine fun and real enjoyment. The women had their wool-pickings, the carpet sewings and their quilting-bees, the men their "house raisings," "log rollings" and "corn huskings," in which the useful and the practical were combined with the social and the agreeable. As for the young people it has often been said by some of them who were afterwards permitted to live to a great old age that those former days were better, had far more enjoyment in them than the later days. Rest assured, the young people of the first ten or fifteen years of Clinton county life did not lack for enjoyment. The young girls had their quiltings especially for

young people, their social parties where both sexes of young folks mingled in friendly social intercourse. Singing schools were popular with all the young people; the old Missouri Harmony was the favorite book from which most of the best tunes and melodies were sung; in winter spelling schools, and at all times since pioneer days, the school house was open for the young people.

A wedding was always a great social event in a vicinity because the number invited was usually large and the occasion covering both the wedding and the "infair" held at the parents' home of the groom, were events in those days each to be well remembered until the next one. The social dances of those days have been called hoe-downs but for no more or better reason than the elite dance of today. True, the "double shuffle" step may have been practiced with greater force or speedier agility, but the cotillion was very much the same then as now.

There were other coarser sports in those days, especially for the men. There was the fox-drive; notice of which had been given out weeks ahead; the day came, the appointed lines were formed, usually taking in an entire township, the captains and leaders of each line had been appointed; noisy musical instruments, such as horns, drums, and even bells were used on the lines to keep them intact; the lines closed up on what foxes or other vermin might be enclosed therein, finally, the center of the territory was reached, the victims caught in the meeting were dispatched with clubs or by the dogs, as no firearms were allowed in the drive.

Then there was the old time shooting match. There were several sorts of these. For a time the skill of the marksmen was put to the test, the turkey as the prize. A five or a ten cent charge was made for each shooter, the number limited by the value of the bird; each man tried his skill on a separate target, the one making the best shot got the turkey. Later a more barbarous plan was used. The turkey was tied off a good ways from the place of the marksmen, who, by turns shot at the poor bird, the first one drawing blood got the turkey, but Clinton county pioneers never permitted this method; it came in the late forties. A coarser and yet more reprehensible form of amusement was horse-running, the horses on the turf being scrub stock. The races were held in a sort of a fast and loose style, the usual amount of jockeying, the poor brutes shamefully beaten, and the race for that day usually broken up in a row. This form of amusement was indulged in only by a certain class and was not patronized by most Clinton county pioneers.

For a time, when Clinton county was settled in the early thirties the drink habit, in a mild form almost universally prevailed. The immigrants from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky were all addicted to it; there

were but very few total abstainers. At all public gatherings the bottle was freely passed around. No log-rolling, house-raising, corn-husking or any other similar event could come off without whisky. Comparatively few men ever became intoxicated which was then abhorred almost as much as today. The farmer kept it in his cupboard or on his sideboard; before each meal the pater-familias, his grown-up sons and hired men all took a swig at the old-fashioned quart or half gallon inflated bulb-shaped bottle or decanter; this was usually a mixture of whisky and tansy, the latter placed there for health's sake. The amount of whisky drank in this day was less than it is now though more partook of the beverage. Whisky was sold in every village, in every store there, at mere crossroads and everywhere; at one place in the county a ten by twelve log cabin was used as the saloon, then styled a grocery, the storey is the fellow sold three kinds of whisky according to the price out of the same barrel; if you wanted a 12½ gallon of the fluid you got it well watered, if a 18¾ gallon, it was slightly watered; but if you called for a 25 cent a gallon article you got the pure stuff.

But the better, more intelligent class of people saw the drink habit was becoming too prevalent, a few men were going down to drunkard's graves, young men were dying before their time. All could see some harm and no good was the result of too much whisky being drunk. The Washingtonian movement was inaugurated and swept over the county. The temperate orator of that day, the later forties, told the people of the evil of intemperance and plead for total abstinence. Pledge clubs were formed. Men by the hundred signed the pledge, the progress of the great evil was arrested.

Next came the Good Templars, a sacred order, its members all pledged to sobriety and abstinence; next came the demand for legislation—this is a part of modern history. But all this in a mild form swept over Clinton county and is a part of this history.

## CHAPTER V.

### EARLY SETTLEMENT OF CLINTON COUNTY.

WHENCE CAME THE EARLY SETTLERS—WHERE THEY FIRST SETTLED—WHO  
WERE THEY—THE HIGH CHARACTER OF THESE EARLY SETTLERS—  
CONFLICTING INTERESTS AS TO COUNTY SEAT—  
OLD SETTLERS' REUNIONS.

Whence came the early settlers of Clinton county? In writing the history of any people, any nation or country, this is an all important question. Its ancestry has something to do with the character of a people. It is a law of life and its transmission to posterity that Like begets Like. In the case of humanity, human, sentient beings, this law of the transmission of qualities, the character of offspring is also governed by two other very important elements, education and environment. Mention has been made of the states from which most of the immigrants into Clinton county came. Not only did they come from some of the best states in the Union but they were among the very best people in those states. In immigration, usually the best, most thrifty, energetic and best equipped, leave and seek new homes. Weaklings seldom migrate. The weak, the indolent and the unprogressive are content to remain where they are. The industrious and wide-awake want to go where they can do better.

Such were the early settlers of Clinton county; no better class of people ever settled and made up the population of a state or county than those who came to the county of Clinton. They were not mere adventurers, birds of passage, but came hither to stay. They came here to make this beautiful county in harmony with its natural resources composed as it is of prairie and woodland with fertile soil, salubrious climate, grand, noble forests, with all the accessories to make country life pleasant and indeed charming. The laggard staid at home where he was; the cheerful, the hopeful, men and women of ideal aspirations, came to Clinton county.

Another element that enters into the character of the people that settles up a new country is the accessibility of the new country itself, the way of going there and way of getting to it. Up to the time of the construction, opening and use of the first railroad in the state of Indiana, the Indianapolis and

Madison railroad, which began to be used in the later forties, all travel to and in the state, was by water communication, or through the land on and by common roads. Wherever possible, travel by water was used. On the Wabash river, regular steamers were used from the mouth of the river up to Lafayette. On the smaller streams people traveled by canoe, pirogue, flat-boat or scow propelled sometimes by oars, often by sail—oftener by poles. One family well known to the writer of this history came from New York state by wagon conveyance from that state to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, thence floating and poling on a flat-boat down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up that river by poling and brushing the oars—men catching hold of the overhanging brush on the banks of the stream and holding thereto and walking backward on the boat as in poling—in that method they navigated to Terre Haute. The immigrants to the western part of the state nearly all came by way of the Wabash. The people who settled the Central, much of the Eastern part of the state, came by driving through in wagons on the common roads poor as they were then. A considerable number of the immigrants in the eastern part of the state as far west as Logansport came from southern Ohio, up the Big Miami or the White Water, thence by a portage that is by land across to the headwaters of the Wabash to one or the other of its chief south side branches either the Salamonie or the Missisnewa, thence on to and down the Wabash river. But fully half of the immigration of the state of Indiana came by wagon road and not a few even on horse-back through the untrodden wilds of the state.

Up to 1826 no settlement has been made within the boundaries of what was afterwards Clinton county. Along the Wabash river, up to Lafayette, settlements had been made much earlier; in fact, all along that stream, all the way up. For some years before Lafayette was founded, Logansport had been quite a town and was a noted trading point for both whites and Indians.

Most of the immigrants thither drove through. Except a few of the earliest settlers who came over land, as it was called, most of these, settling in the west part of the county, stopping at the west end of the Twelve Mile Prairie and at Jefferson and vicinity, where the first settlements were actually made, some came over from Lafayette and other points on the Wabash where people had settled a few years before. It may truthfully be said that many who came and peopled the west part of the county originally were a sort of overflow from the settlements on the Wabash, coming thither because there was more vacant and better land to be had in the new county east of Tippecanoe and other Wabash counties where the best land was already taken up.

The honor of being the very first to come to this prospective new county



is by common consent accorded to William Clark as the very first to buy land and make a home within the limits of what was to be Clinton county. While William Clark was the first to buy land at or near the west end of what soon became known as the Twelve Mile Prairie to David Kilgore must be given the honor of first bringing his family thither; Mrs. Elizabeth Kilgore, the wife of David Kilgore, was the first white woman to take up her residence with her husband in the then wilds of what afterwards became the county of Clinton.

After William Clark and David Kilgore, Nathan Kirk was the next to enter land in the county; he bought of the government then but a single 80-acre lot, as 80's were then called, but made heavy purchases of land subsequently. He came by the eastern route, or rather, southeastern, not as did Clark and Kilgore. Kirk saw a future in the spot where he settled; he built him a cabin, brought on a stock of goods, traded with the Indians as well as the few whites who had settled along the then new Michigan road. He laid out the town of Kirk's Cross roads, as it was known for half a century. After 1830 Kirk invested heavily in land in and around where Kirklin is now.

David Kilgore first and last bought partly by entry at the Crawfordsville land office, and partly by purchasing from others who had made entries, until he owned a section or more. It was on his land that the then aspiring town of Jefferson was laid out, grew and for a considerable time flourished.

Evidently some of the land in the eastern part of the county was bought, that is, bid in, at the first public land sale held at Crawfordsville, December, 1824, when many from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, as well as some from southern portions of Indiana, bought or bid in their land for which they afterwards paid \$1.25 an acre, but did not perfect their title until in 1826 or later.

This bidding in land at a sale had nothing to do with the price but simply gave the bidder in a priority to buy the land he had bid in, pay the money for it within a certain time and get his patent therefor. Hence, the bidding was not bidding on the price, as was said, but on the choice of the land and the principal contest at the time of bidding, was not the actual settlers bidding against each others or those contemplating settling on the land bid in; the settlers did not bid against each other; there was very little of that—but bidding against the speculators who bought to hold and afterwards sell at a speculative advanced price. All the entries made for land in Clinton county until comparatively recently were made at the city, then town, of Crawfordsville.

Up to about the time Clinton county was organized the territory after-

wards composing the county of Clinton and a small strip of Boone was known as Washington territory: from this came the name of Washington township.

In the early settlement of a state or county certain localities each become a nucleus or point from which settlements start or proceed around the nucleus. From some early pioneer town or village they take a name and other pioneers coming to one of these points of settlement are said to be a member of that named settlement. Usually each county at its early settlement has one of those localities, or it may have two or three or even more such. Clinton county may be said to have had three of those points of settlement.

That there should be more than two of these nucleuses grows out of the fact that very early in the settlement of the county a spirit of rivalry sprang up between two localities on the question of the county seat or capital. While we may note Jefferson as the very earliest center of migration to the county expectant, in the west part of the county, and Kirklin or Kirk's Cross Roads, as the eastern nucleus, another point sprang up, rather rapidly competing with that of Jefferson, the oldest town in the county soon to be. This last was the vicinage which finally captured the coveted prize, the capital or county-seat.

Another point must be noted: the place, or places, in the United States whence the earliest settlers came. The people settling around and in the town of Jefferson came mainly from Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky or Pennsylvania,—they may have been that overflow alluded to from Lafayette and Tippecanoe county. We know some of them were, which county was settled some three or four years before the earlier pioneers had found their way eastward into the land of promise in the "Reserve," as the territory of which afterwards became Clinton county was then known.

A matter of considerable interest to every Clinton county reader of that history is: of these points of settlement who were the first, the very first, to come there. What and where were the first settlements made and who were those first settlers? These two questions are now to be answered all in one question and its answer.

The first to come; by a sort of common consent of all previous histories, records and traditions, they all agree to accord this honor to William Clark, but the records show that David Kilgore made the first entry of land and came to the county in 1826, when Clinton county was known as Washington territory or Washington township. William Clark made his first entry of land October 29, 1827. David Kilgore had made an entry of land in section 1 October, 1826. That David Kilgore was the first to enter land is

corroborated by all the records; that he came here in 1826 is also corroborated by the following letters written by Mrs. Kilgore to the then secretary of the Clinton County Old Settlers' Union at a meeting of that union held at the fair grounds August 16, 1877. From her Westfield home, Mrs. Kilgore wrote the following letter to John Barner, then secretary of the Old Settlers' Union: "Mr. Barner: I see by your notice old settlers' meeting is next Thursday. I am sorry to say I can not be with you. You may say to the friends that I am still the oldest settler now living, having come to Jefferson (then attached to Tippecanoe), in 1826. Signed, Elizabeth Kilgore."

If the first settlers in the county were William Clark and his family, as some historians have it, Mr. Clark came and lived and built here nearly a year before he bought land and before even Jefferson was laid out. He bought land in section 12, on which a part of Jefferson was located. His entry was made at Crawfordsville, April 25, 1827; if he lived here prior to that time he did not live on that land which he entered in 1827. He made a second entry on section 2 nearly a mile northward of Jefferson.

It is claimed by some that the Twelve Mile Prairie was named from the fact that it was just twelve miles from where Nathan Kirk had settled to William Clark's residence. It is also claimed by a few that the Clark in this connection was not William Clark but Dr. John M. Clark, whom many now living knew well. The records show that Dr. John M. Clark made his first entry of land in the year 1835 and he continued to buy land at intervals until he had acquired nearly or quite 500 acres near where Manson station is now.

It is also claimed by some that Nathan Kirk came in 1826 and settled near what became Kirk's Cross Roads, now Kirklin. But this also is an error, for Mr. Kirk did not make an entry of land until November 27, 1828, two years after Kilgore and William Clark had bought and established homes here. Nathan Kirk first bought an eighty-acre lot in section 12, township 20, range 1 east, where Kirklin is located. The records show that Mr. Kirk bought out of section 12 as above stated in 1828, and continued to buy at times until he became a very wealthy land owner, owning at least two sections or more. As this history is promised to be as accurate as it can possibly be made from the sources within reach, the facts here set forth have been verified by the records and a strict comparison with any and all previous history as well as reliable tradition.

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Early in the settlement of the county the question of the location of the county seat became a very live one. All the pioneers and those buying land in the county or where it was known the county was to be and even some who had as yet only intended to come to the county, knew that but a few months

off, the county boundaries would be defined by act of the legislature and the county-seat located. Nearly every land entry was made with reference to the county-seat's location.

A contest for this prize, the county capital, had very early sprung up between two contending factions, one striving to locate the county seat of justice at Jefferson, the other at some point further east. Abner Baker and his friends headed one faction, John Pence and those buying land and locating in his vicinity the other. For a time Abner Baker and his adherents had one advantage; they were all united on Jefferson. Those favoring some other point more central and further east were somewhat divided between the place which nearly all knew is a line bisecting the county. With a division of sentiment in view, the names of those early pioneers who settled in the vicinity of Jefferson are given in addition to those already named.

By act of the state Legislature, approved January 29, 1830, the county of Clinton was set off east of Tippecanoe county. Only the names are here given of those who came to what was afterwards Clinton county prior to 1830. These names are of those locating, buying land and settling thereon before that time.

The name and the section in the congressional township is given of some of the very first pioneers—nearly all named here entered land in township 21, range 2 west. The date of their coming is given. In some instances the men buying land may have come here a short time before they made the entry of their land, in many instances, they did not locate here until after they had bought the land which was to be their home.

A few of the earliest have been mentioned as David Kilgore and William Clark, both locating on section 12, where Jefferson was soon after located. The following came in 1827: Zabina Babcock and Charles Asher, both buying in section 1; Joseph Hall, section 3, and John Killmore, who remained in the county but a short time, but long enough to have his name immortalized by having the longest stream in the county named after him.

The following came in 1828 and bought land: J. R. Benson, Judge John Ross, Samuel Olinger, all bought in section 12; they wanted to be in or near the coming town of Jefferson. Abner Baker bought in 1829 in the same section, first buying an eighty, now south part of the town. The following bought in section 1, immediately north of section 12, north of Jefferson, where it was to be. In 1827 the immigration was light. David Young came in 1828, on section 6. The following also came that year: David Clark, section 30; Samuel Thomson bought in section 1 and 34; Benjamin Abbott, section 10; John Hood's purchase was in Jefferson; Elijah Rogers and Anthony Lane,



southwest of Jefferson; William Andrews, section 2; Samuel Aughe, section 7; Moses Watt, Dorsey Denman, John Campbell and William Miller, all on section 9; John Starky, on section 17; James Gilmore, section 5; John Benson, section 10; this Mr. Benson soon sold out and joined the Mormons then yet in Illinois. James Stinson, section 17. These last named came to the embryo county in 1829.

In this connection may be noted the first marriage license issued in the county. It was to Aaron Southard and Rebecca Hood, in 1829, made returnable to Lafayette; at that time, for local governmental purposes, Clinton county was attached to Tippecanoe.

Continuing the list of pioneers and those settling in the west part (the Jefferson part), the name of John Clark appears, who must not be confounded with Dr. John M. Clark, who was later and down to almost recent times very prominent, both at Jefferson, nearly all of which he once owned and all over the county generally. This John Clark, who until recently had descendants near Manson, came to the county in 1827. The same year Nicholas Cunningham came. The immigrants to this part of the county in 1827 were very few.

In 1828 the pioneers came in much more rapidly. In addition to David Clark and those already mentioned were Peter Groves, John Gambel, section 11; Josiah Cooper, section 10; David Rhinehart, section 9, who came in 1829; Captain Bracken, section 10; the names of David and Archibald Clark, the first buying a lot (80), section 19, appear in 1829.

The following constitute a group in themselves—they all settled at times from 1830 to 1834 and all on section 27, some of them buying but forty acres: William Endicott, John Hollingsworth, Absalom Wolfe, Henry Slipher, G. W. Shockley, William Ross, Thomas Stinson and Charles Wolfe.

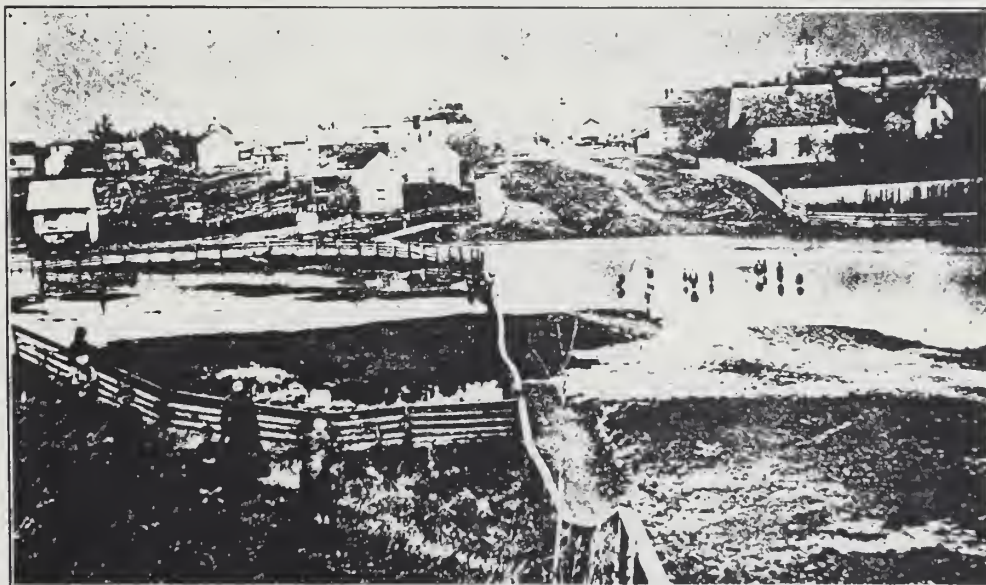
As the contest for the location of the county-seat runs through all this early pioneer history we are first giving the names of those who were making the fight for Jefferson, as the county capital, names of some early settlers in Perry township must not be omitted: Samuel Anderson, Luke and William Blacker, Benjamin Loveless, W. B. White, John Rector, William Rogers, John Voris and James Cooley, all of whom came in 1830.

Continuing in 1830, when the county seat fight became decidedly warm, we note the coming to Washington township of Stephen Allen, Joseph Heavilon, John Jackson, the ancestors of the McNutts, John Blair, Major Brown, Benjamin Hart, William Wilson, Jesse Ryan, John and Moses Allen, Henry Harshman, Jacob Anderson, William Winship, A. W. Thomas, Ellis Slipher and others of equal note, all for Jefferson, as the county seat.





JEFFERSON, OLDEST TOWN IN CLINTON COUNTY



CLINTON STREET, FRANKFORT, 1868.



In 1829 the vicinity of Jefferson was the most thickly settled place in the then as yet embryo county. Jefferson was already a town laid out and platted. Lots were sold and log cabins were erected thereon. Early it became a prominent point, a stopping place between Lafayette and Old Strawtown, way up beyond where Nathon Kirk and Providence had designed Kirklin should be. Jefferson had a store and a postoffice; to the latter came a bi-weekly mail. Between the Indians, who bought largely of powder and lead, and fire-water, as they themselves named it, and the early pioneer, the store did a thriving business. The Indians paid cash, or canal scrip, then as good as cash; they were well supplied with both, getting their money in regular installments from the government, which was buying out the Indian title to the lands in the Reserve.

Abner Baker and Aaron Southard, who came originally from Butler county, Ohio, stopping for a year at Lafayette, finally brought their stock of goods to Jefferson and opened out their store. The firm name was Baker & Southard; though the account has come down to us as Baker's store, a regular department store it was. After staying as Mr. Baker's partner for a year Mr. Southard sold out his interest to Mr. Baker, taking the proceeds of the sale to Frankfort, then the rising metropolis.

In 1829 the most thickly settled portion of the contemplated county was yet in the vicinity of Jefferson, to which point this first store was brought as stated. After buying out Mr. Southard, Mr. Baker was sole proprietor. His counter was a broad puncheon hewn out of timber direct without the intervention of saw, jack-plane or drawing knife. At night this counter, rough as it was, became his bedstead. The door to his store was a bedquilt which he had brought from Ohio; this quilt was the covering for his bed; no locks were needed on that door. The Indians seemed to have some ideas of meum and tuum—they respected the rights of ownership in property, were decidedly friendly, too much so in fact.

About this time, in 1829, William Winship came and settled in what afterwards became Madison township, built a mill east of where Mulberry now is. For many years this Winship mill and a real good mill in its day it was, too, was a landmark for all the western part of the county. It was not run nor did it convert wheat into flour by any "reduction process," but used the good old style upper and lower millstones and revolving bolting cloth which simply separated the bran from the flour, all the protein and other substances that go to make up the best, most nutritious and healthiest flour in the world. Jacob Stettler settled there; also James Taylor; the Martzes and the

ancestor of the Elliotts, Henry Miller, B. McNeilly, William Gray, John Dunn and James Hamilton. These were the ancestors of many good people now living in and around Mulberry and vicinity.

As yet no settlement in the east part of the county had been made, except at Kirk's Cross Roads, where Nathan Kirk had just began to make that series of investments in land which finally made all his descendants to the third or fourth generation very rich indeed. But little attention had been given to what was known as the "Reserve." In fact, no one knew or seemed to care to know, where the east part of the county would be. It was all Reserve to them, though there was no reserve part of the county, it was designated by act of the Legislature giving the boundaries of the county. In those days and for ten or twelve years afterwards, hunters from Tippecanoe county came up, not to Clinton county they said, but into the Reserve, for honey, venison and bear beef and went back loaded down—they went in two-horse wagons—the proceeds of their hunts were divided out among their less fortunate neighbors; to all this the writer of these chronicles can testify.

Recurring to the sentimental part of these chronicles, keep in mind that there were two distinct streams of immigration pouring into the new county that was to be, two contending hosts, one headed by Abner Baker and his friends contending for Jefferson as the county-seat, and John Pence, the Douglasses, McKinseys and Kelleys, all these contending for the site where Frankfort finally won.

The crowd now to be named differed from the Jefferson patriots in this: first, these here named were more numerous when the final count came to be taken; secondly, they were not united as to the locality for that county-seat as were the Jefferson adherents. They were divided among themselves, some of them wanted the site to be where it is but many did not.

This brings up the question who were those who did not want Jefferson to be the county seat? Mention can here be made only of those pioneers who came here prior to 1830 and their descendants. Of these, of course, none came in 1826, and comparatively few in 1827; of those coming in 1827 were George Michaels, William and John Douglas, Matthew Bunnell, Noah Bunnell, Isaac D. Armstrong, Anthony and Walter Leek, William Hodges, Mordecai McKinsey, John Wright, William Wynecoop, Isaac Cook and Jimmerson Rogers. The above are mentioned in this connection as very early settlers. The names of some of them may come up in another connection.

Here are named those coming to the county prior to 1830, buying and making homes on the land they bought. To township 20, range 1 west in what is now Jackson township, came in 1828, Isaac Cook, Jacob Buntin; in



1829, Robert Dunn, Robert Brenton and Job Harriman, Rezin Reagan, and Samuel Allen, William Hodges, James Phillips, the two Leaks, John Wright, Mordecai McKinsey.

In town 21, 1 west, we find the names of the following: Thomas Huffman, John Elliott, William Pence, Nicholas Pence, Moses Fudge, Samuel Kyger—who seems to have made a land entry in 1827—and Wm. Pence in 1828. The further names of Abraham Decamp, John Pence—who came in 1829—the head of this county seat location, so to speak, followed by John Reed, Kelley, S. D. Maxwell, Peter Fudge, John McCray, Eli Armentrout, Arthur Compton, Sol. Young, S. E. Holliday, Jesse Carter, James Allen and Joseph Steele, Sr.

Samuel Aughe came in 1827; James McNutt in 1828; Nathan Bunnell, 1828; Samuel B. Thorpe, 1829; Noah Bunnell, 1829; Jacob Pence, 1827; Henry Young in 1829; Peter A. Pence, 1829; Samuel Douglas, David Kennady, John Featherhoff, R. C. Graham, Early Taylor, Nehemiah McKinsey, John Harland, Sam Holliday, D. G. Kelly, John Guttery, and S. Mitchell, all these just mentioned, in 1829; Nat. Bunnell in 1827; Nicholas Miller, 1828; James Steele, 1828; Sam Allen, 1830; William Hodge, 1830; John Wright, 1829; M. Brookman, 1828; W. M. Wynecoop, 1828; Jacob Martin, 1830; James Bradshaw, 1830; James Mandell, 1829; in 1829, Abram Cook, Thos. Rogers and Andrew McIntire.

In 1829, appear the names of John Cripe, Shadrach Bowers, Aaron Parcil, Esom Scott, William Peters, Andrew Major, Samuel Cripe, and Samuel Seawright. In 1830, came John Smith, John Carrick, Thomas Majors, Jacob Cripe, William Smith, Henry Burkhalter, Andrew Waymire, William Price, D. C. Clark and John Logan. Up to the early part of 1830, the Shepherds and the Kramers were the only settlers in what is now Owen township.

The party of pioneers headed by John Pence were not wholly united as to the location of the county-seat. Of this not homogeneous group, those who came to the county prior to 1830, were not united as the Jefferson party was. Up to this time, 1830, no settlement had been made east of the principal meridian, except that made by Nathan Kirk. The Indian reservation covered more than half of that territory, extending westward nearly to the Michigan road. The east line of the county that was to be, was not clearly defined, was nebulous in existence and not marked or blazed out. No one spoke of the county line; all was simply the "Reserve", that was all. Even after the county had official recognition, only the county officials knew where the actual east part of the county then was.

How stood the county seat contest in 1830? Abner Baker was supreme



at Jefferson. He believed in the town and in its future. Jefferson was anchored on section 12. Who were the worthier whose fortunes were linked with those of Jefferson and Abner Baker? Who likely to make a fight along with him? They were the men who had entered land and paid their hard cash therefor. Kilgore had 240 acres north of Jefferson; Mr. Baker himself then had 80 acres northwest of the town; John Benson, 80 acres southeast; of section 11, west of Jefferson, John Hollingsworth a quarter section, William Anderson an 80; John Hopp, Stephen Allen and David Young, each an 80 acre lot; in section 13 south, Baker had another 80, Joseph Allen 160, Moses B. Allen, Sr., William Anderson, Stephen Murphy and Beal Dorsey, each an 80 acre lot; Samuel Thompson 161½ acres; William Clark, S. Olinger, S. Brown, each 80 acres; W. Anderson a whole quarter section besides his 80. All the land immediately east of the town and nearly all the best in that vicinity was taken up—the Andersons, the Youngs, Bunnells, and McNutts had it. The Bunnells had settled near where Farmers Chapel now is; they were all for Jefferson in this county capital contest.

At the time the county was laid out less than forty land entries had been made east of the principal meridian on the median line of the county. Then the center of population was two miles southeast of Jefferson. Of the names of those who had made entries of government land east of the meridian prior to 1830 nearly all had bought in range 1 east; that is, in the western part of Warren—very few of Michigan and the east part of Jackson township. They were Michael Wagoner, W. W. Wynecoop, James Downard and Andrew Boulden. By the year 1830 Nat Kirk had bought up nearly all the land in the vicinity of his store at the Cross Roads. He had made an entry of an eighty-acre lot in 1828 and continued to make new entries and buy out others until he was soon the richest land owner in the county.

The following had bought in the southeast corner of what became Jackson township: John Dunn, Robert Simms, Hez. Strange and Alex. Rogers. In the south part of Michigan township, John Sutphin, H. Harrison, John Harland, Thomas Canby, Johnson Russell; in Kirklin township, Samuel Bynum, Charles Bailey, Mord. McKinsey, David Ross, Mahlon Shine, Robert Edwards, S. E. Arnold, J. P. Dow, Moses Calvin, Theodore Buntin, Samuel Kelly, J. E. Canby, James Kinney; less than thirty families had settled east of the principal meridian, the east half of the county. For this, partly, there was another reason very prominent there, quite otherwise now. The east part of the county was considered low and wet; it was all "Reserve."

By 1830 all the residents, recent or early, knew the county-seat question must soon be settled, that it must be located somewhere near the geographi-

cal center of the county. In addition to settlements made in Washington township some had been made in Madison, Ross and Owen.

Prior to 1830, a large number of their names are mentioned elsewhere, had settled in the south part of what is now Center township; among them was William Hodgen. In going from Kirklin to Jefferson these important points on the line of east and west travel, all open then, many people lost their way. Mr. Hodgen, to assist travelers to keep in the way, ran a furrow with a two-horse plow from the Meridian this side of Kirks to Jefferson. This furrow became one section, or link, of the afterwards famous Old Strawtown Road through this county, some portions of which are yet to be seen; most of it has long since been vacated and out of use.

The following entered land in the north part of what became Center township, Union and the south part of Owen township: A. Chenoweth, Samuel Ayers, W. Calloway, Oliver Smith, B. and O. Smith, M. Short, John Bell, Alex. Smiley, S. S. Ayers, Tim Cornelison, George King, Allen Huffer, David Barnes, George Smith, S. Arnold, Eli Arnold, Isaac Vance, Isaac Miller, B. Dorsey, Mahlon Thompson, Sol Smith, H. Lipp, J. D. Armstrong, Sam and L. G. Ayers, John Allen, Jr., Ed. Smith, W. Bell, George Brown, Jesse Carter, Johnson Irwin, John Allen, Sr., John Bunnell, Alexander Williams, Andrew Allen, John Elliott.

Some of these had bought land elsewhere, near Jefferson neighborhood; the names may occur in that list. Up to 1830 more than seven-eighths of the population of the county was west of the medial line of the county. The question of the county-seat was narrowed down to the choice of position or population—the center of the county and center of population.

Though the prospects of Jefferson as the capital were growing less all the time, yet the town was growing and it continued to grow for years, during which it was the metropolis of the county. Pork was packed there, hauled to Lafayette and shipped thence; grain was also bought there. Some branches of manufacture were carried on there, certain grades of wearing apparel were made, boots and shoes were made as well as nearly all sorts of farming implements then in use. These would be curiosities now.

After a time the Seager Carding Factory, down towards the western county line was established; farmers took their wool thither, it came back carded into rolls which were spun by hand on an old-fashioned big-rimmed wheel, colored by the white walnut process and woven into cloth which outwore anything of the sort in the textile fabric kind made now.

In those days a blacksmith shop was a manufactory where a good deal more was done than shoeing horses or sharpening plow shares. One small

industry for a time flourished. Splints or "straws" were cut from wheat or rye culms (stalks). These were platted by hand into a webb as lengthy as was desired to make it and then sewed into straw hats, a very common head-gear for men or even women in those days.

The county-seat contest had finally narrowed down to two points or rather neighborhoods, though yet undetermined. One was along the central line of the county or rather somewhat west of that line, the other at some point yet west of that, but more in the center of populaion or somewhat north of that center.

Of the two eastern points contending for that prize, one was on section 1, township 21, a little more than two miles of where the count-seat is now, on the Michigantown road; the other was on section 25 or 26 in township 22. The people wanting to locate the county-seat near the meridian had choice of two localities, section 1 in township 21, or on sections 25 or 26, in township 22. The present owners of sections 25 and 26 are the Layton estate, the Samuel Ryger place, Jacob Heise's farm, the Young heirs and one or two others—entugh is given to locate the spot; section 36 is nearly all taken up by what is known as the Ab. Pence farm and a few other lesser holdings. This location would have been a most excellent situation for a town, the land rolling, the creek just north making sewerage easy.

The other locality lies just north of the above Ab. Pence place on the adjoining section 1, the site on the Pence farm would have been a good selection. High, dry and undulating, the drainage would have been good, the South fork but a short distance north, even if the main sewer would have to be run some distance down the creek before emptying into it, the distance would have been much less than the city's main sewer is now; also good drainage could have been secured on all sides. In order that we may trace the influences which finally fixed the site of the county town where it was finally, let us note the names of the pioneers who before 1830 had bought land on sections 2, 3, 4 and 9, 10 and 11, township 21, range 1 west; that is, in the vicinity of where Frankfort is.

Of section 2 Harry Young, John Elliott, Eli Armstrong, Samuel Young, Samuel Ryger, Samuel Douglas and William Pence were then the owners. In section 3 William Pence had secured two hundred and forty acres, Nick Pence and Moses Fudge the balance of that section, nearly all of which is in the town. Section four was mostly owned by the Pences and the Douglasses. Section nine was owned by the Pences, Jacob had two hundred and forty, John four hundred and eighty, H. Young one hundred and sixty, Peter Fudge and a Mr. Seur had section ten, upon which most of Frankfort is.

So much for the men who had entered the land where the future city was to be founded, built and made the beautiful town it is. The fact became apparent that the county seat must be located at some point on the medial line of the county or some place west of that nearer the then center of population.

Allusion has been made to the high character of the early pioneers. Of those good old days; all were on an equality. There was no aristocracy then; enterprising, better class of men; this raised the average character of the entire community. These pioneer immigrants soon became settled communities, enjoying each other's society, helping each other, co-operating and building up a society of which their descendants are proud.

In the timbered districts the men had log-rollings. Those clearing land would form a volunteer company joined together by a common purpose and interest, that of clearing their land and preparing it for cultivation, would go from farm to farm, pile the logs in great heaps to be burned. Those were the days when at the same house and on the same farm, a day would be set apart for a quilting frolic by the women and especially the girls, and the boys would come with mattock or grubbing hoe and the day was spent in the quilting bee, the boys doing the grand grubbing act, clearin up a small farm in one day, get a good dinner, and the evening was spent in a dance or a social party which was often held until the small hours of the next morning. If a neighbor took sick the friends around him came and held a wood-chopping bee and prepared his winter's fire wood, put out his corn crop or cut his wheat for him.

Those were days of true charity and helpfulness. But few shirked their social duties or forgot a neighbor in need. Another thing must be noted in those good old days; all were on an equality. There was no aristocracy then; the coming of the aristocracy belongs to a much later age; the children or the grandchildren of those old pioneers are the ones who are putting on airs. You can see a few of such any day around Frankfort, or in some rural neighborhood, the grandchildren of those early settlers living in much grander style than their ancestors ever dreamed of.

Right here permit a digression. We are closing the reference to the earlier pioneers, it is meet that a bit of history somewhat modern should be here injected into this narrative.

At a meeting of pioneers held July 31, 1875, at the office of John Barnes in Frankfort, at the suggestion and request of pioneers, David Young, A. H. Southard, Abner Baker, John R. Kelley, I. D. Armstrong, John Barner, N. T. Catterlin, John Pence, Mercer McKinsey and others, arrangements were



made for the organization of an Old Settlers' Union to hold annual meetings. A committee was appointed of which N. T. Catterlin was chairman, John Barner, secretary, and David Young, treasurer; these were the first officers of the Old Settlers' Union. Arrangements were made for holding the Old Settlers' Reunion and in addition to the above officers the following were appointed to notify the old settlers and their friends in the various townships: A. F. Whiteman, William Rogers, John Ewing, Dr. J. T. Wilds, Josiah Majors, W. V. McKinney, W. H. Reed, William Burget, Levy Bunnell, Abner Baker, W. V. Johnson and Mercer McKinsey. The Frankfort Band was engaged, Isaac Cook and W. H. Reed were appointed marshals to form and march the procession from the public square to the fair grounds.

The first reunion was held August 12, 1875, when over fifty old settlers marched behind the band to the fair grounds; others went in vehicles. An immense crowd attended this the first reunion presided over by Colonel Catterlin. The following registered with years of their coming to the county: Mrs. David Kilgore, 1826; David Young, Jimmerson Rogers, I. D. Armstrong, Mercer McKinsey, Solomon Young, David Clark, Jackson Douglass, W. V. Johnston, Aaron Bunnell, B. F. Douglass, 1828; A. H. Southard, J. R. Kelly, Abner Baker, P. Harshberger, Elihu Bunters, Hezekiah Strange, Stephen Strange, John Pence, Ed. Cornelison, N. T. Catterlin, Frank Taylor, Jonathan Thompson, John Lipp, Wilson Cohee, Jonathan Cohee, John C. Taylor, Daniel Slipher, Mahlon Thompson, Samuel Douglas, M. W. Taylor, Mrs. Lucinda Blinn, Adam Blinn, J. C. Gray, Wilson Seawright, Dr. J. S. Barnes, J. K. Steele, Richard Carter, J. M. Thompson, Isaac G. Wilds, 1830; J. A. Kramer, Ed. Kramer, Thomas Kelly, John W. Campbell, W. M. Waters, James Campbell, Robert Mattix, A. G. Ayers, Samuel Ayers, John Lewis, James Smith, William Jenkins, A. F. Whiteman, 1831; G. W. Wilson, N. H. Shoemaker, Eliza Purdum, Mrs. R. A. Davis, Mrs. A. Vice, Samuel Aughe, D. Licklitner, Josiah Lewis, John Ewing, J. S. Hays, S. Paris, John Barner, 1832; Margaret Hays, T. L. Rippey, J. Hines, W. H. Bradley, F. D. Caldwell, Abe Holcraft, C. B. Thompson, Samuel Mattix, Henry Peter, J. A. Temple, Samuel Shipp, 1833; George Doty, H. Coleman, Moses Allen, A. W. Thomas, John Allen, F. Michael, 1834; Thomas Fisher, Pleas, Thompson, G. A. Smith, G. H. Addison, Lewis Brown, B. N. Legg, D. A. LeFerre, 1835; J. G. Frazer, William West, Samuel B. Thompson, John F. Shaw, R. R. Norris, John Thatcher, S. Strong, 1836; C. Harley, Mary E. Clark, Daniel Price, John Fulkerson, Asbury Vice, Darius Utz, J. P. Clark, A. S. Stoll, 1837; James Gaskill, C. W. Boyles, W. R. Alexander, Thomas Amos, 1838; J. J. Aughe, W. Reeves, J. C. Suit, 1839; J. Kirkendall, 1841; S. P. Fisher,



Ab. Wainscott, 1842; Moses Jacoby, W. M. Boggs, 1843; Andrew Catron, D. D. Dellinger, 1853; some of these will hardly pass as old settlers, yet such was the list.

Short addresses were made by some of the pioneers present; then dinner, picnic fashion; then Mrs. Noah Bunnell read a paper, short talks by others. It was determined to perfect the organization, a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution, which soon reported, setting forth the name—Old Settlers' Union of Clinton County,—its officers and executive committee. The officers were to be forty-year residents of the county. John Barner was secretary of the union for all the years it held its reunions at Frankfort; Colonel Catterlin was the first president, John Pence, treasurer. Vice presidents were one for each township.

The second reunion—all these were held at the fair grounds—was held August 17, 1876. Three soldiers of the war of 1812 were present: Daniel Myers, aged 86; Samuel Douglas, 83; and George Smith, 83. J. C. Suit made the address. After dinner Cicero Sims led a class in old-time singing. Many present gave short talks. John Barner, the secretary, reported during the past year W. Johnston, G. W. Wilson, W. M. Rogers and Catherine Bunnell, pioneers, had died.

The third reunion was held August 16, 1877. The attendance was large. Leander McClurg made the address. At 2 p. m. a photographer took the picture of all the old settlers in a group. C. Sims again led the singing. The following deaths were reported: Mahlon Thompson, Clellan Harley, David Young, John Allen, John Gray, J. T. Donward, Gershom Hendrix, Andrew McIntire, Fanny Parcifal, M. Boyles, R. Giffen, Joseph Gray, Gideon Johnston, M. Fudge and Daniel Slipher. A letter was read from Mrs. Kilgore, 1826. A large number of old settlers responded at this meeting and made feeling talks, good feeling prevailed. Some described the good old times in which they had lived fifty years ago.

At the fourth reunion, held August 1, 1878, Hon. J. N. Sims made the address, passing a merited eulogy upon the pioneers for their industry, enterprise and morality back at that good time. The singing was as usual, out of the Missouri Harmony. The deaths reported that year were Hosea Boggs, W. A. Brandon, John Rife, William Slayback, Nat Hendricks, William Blacker, C. Wolfe, Oscar Rogers, Ellis Squire, Sarah and David Ghere, Catherine Paris, Samuel Price, D. B. Miner, S. S. Burgess, Thomas Ewing.

The fifth reunion, August 21, 1899, was attended by a large crowd. Sam Vawter made the annual address. After the dinner and the usual singing, Governor J. D. Williams gave a thirty-minute address, listened to with

great interest. A long and rapidly increasing list of the dead for the year was read: George Marsh, W. W. Taylor, Stephen Allen, Mary Isgrigg, W. B. Combs, Zoan Coleman, George Smith, Benjamin Begg, Phebe Storms, John Fickle, Daniel Licklitner, John A. Hopple, Dan Myers, G. W. Boulden, William West, Dr. Z. B. Gentry, Elizabeth Maish, widow of David Maish, Sr., Mrs. L. Routhe, A. Hamilton, Mary A. Cox, Henderson Ticen, Lee Wainscott, Samuel Merrick, Henry Fewell, Martha Brown and Mrs. Lucinda Whittaker.

The sixth reunion was held August 24, 1880. The address was by Judge T. H. Palmer, who had prepared it with great care. It was mainly devoted to naming and paying tribute to the character of the early pioneers and describing the condition of the county fifty years ago and now. The usual death list was read by Secretary John Barner, which was very long. Some of the old settlers gave short talks. Judge Palmer's address was the event of that reunion.

The seventh reunion was held September 24, 1881. President Garfield had just died and suitable resolutions were adopted. Judge James V. Kent made the annual address, giving great credit to the pioneers who laid the foundation of the present happiness and prosperity. Perry W. Gard, then the first mayor of Frankfort, responded in behalf of the city; his address was mainly reminiscent. A new set of officers was elected: N. T. Catterlin, president; John Barner, secretary, re-elected; I. D. Armstrong, treasurer; vice presidents, one from each township: Wilson Seawright, Aaron H. Southard, Abner Baker, John Young, J. P. Clark, J. F. Shaw, Moses Allen, Abram Holcraft, W. V. McKinney, John Pruitt, Jimmerson Rogers, B. F. Douglass and Joseph Hayes. The rest of the day was spent with short talks by the pioneers.

The eighth annual reunion was held September 14, 1882. This was not as largely attended as the preceding meeting. Henry Y. Morrison delivered the welcome address; he spoke very feelingly to the old settlers present, alluding to those absent; he eulogized what the pioneers had done for the county. S. O. Bayless responded; his subject was "Progress." The deceased during the past year were Samuel Aughe, S. Douglas, John Pence, Joseph Aitkens, William Burgett, J. A. Maxwell, the first attorney of Frankfort, John H. and Samuel C. Dunn. Old officers re-elected.

The ninth reunion was held August 18, 1883. Owing to the illness of the president, Abram Holcraft presided. The entire forenoon was spent in eulogizing the old settlers who had passed away the preceding year. The roll was called: Cyrus Thompson, A. H. Southard, Sol Young, Sarah Gray, W. E. Day, Dr. J. T. Wilds, William Harris and Hezekiah Strange. The

address of the day was by Judge Joseph Claybaugh. It was pronounced by all as very able as well as interesting. In a graphic way he gave incidents of pioneer life. Col. John W. Blake, highly honored in civil and military life, also spoke. His father came before 1830 and started and conducted a ginseng factory, or dry house on the William Pence farm; to him the early settlers sold their "sang," which he kiln-dried and sold.

The tenth annual reunion was held September 13, 1884. A large audience assembled in the fair grounds amphitheater. Cicero Sims and the Missouri Harmony Class did duty again as before. Capt. J. N. Sims addressed the assembled thousands, quite a number of relics, old books, olden histories, bric-a-brac, etc., were shown. Short addresses were made; many old settlers spoke, but those who came here in the thirties predominated in number. Of the older ones, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Blinn, Abner Baker, Samuel Anderson, J. D. Clark, Joseph Hays and wife, Jimmerson Rogers, Moses Allen and wife. John Barner, the efficient secretary, read the necrology of the past year; the list was a long one and while being read there was many a moist eye. Colonel Catterlin, who had sold the first merchandise in Frankfort, was the second sheriff of the county and had filled many honorable positions. Mrs. Cyrus Thompson, Benjamin Fernald, Mrs. Mary Barner, Hon. Leander McClurg, John Hamilton, J. F. Shaw, A. G. Ayers and others spoke feelingly.

The eleventh meeting of the old settlers was held August 15, 1885. After the opening exercises short addresses were called out; they were made by Father Stafford, Dr. Earhart, Frank Taylor, Robert Baker and S. McDole. All these four were preachers except Dr. Earhart. This consumed the time until dinner, after which was singing as usual. B. H. Higinbotham and Judge Allen E. Page made the principal addresses. Isaac D. Armstrong and Mrs. Nancy Byers took prizes for being the oldest persons present. Then the secretary read the list of the dead for the past year: Susan Rogers, S. Fewell, Susannah Clark, James G. Frazier, John Snyder, Mary Ghery, Catherine Broden, Cyrus Armentrout, P. K. Thomas, Nancy J. Sims, R. G. Sims and Charles Gum. John Young was chosen president of the union.

The twelfth meeting of the old settlers was held August 26, 1886. Moses Allen, a vice president, presided; prayer by Rev. Knowland, now in his seventy-sixth year, read the minutes of the last meeting and the necrological list. James McDavis was chosen president; John Ewing and I. D. Armstrong, vice-presidents. John Barner was continued for secretary. Selections were sung from the Missouri Harmony, C. Sims and D. M. Breckinridge leaders. The following aged ones were reported among the deceased: Jonas P. Clark, Anna and William Douglas, all at eighty-five at the

time of their death. Mrs. Harriet Fetter, the first female resident born in Frankfort—to her the Paris store gave a suitable present; to William Strange, the first born male resident of the county, J. H. Miner gave a pair of boots.

The reunion of 1887 was held August 21. The Rossville Band furnished the instrumental music. J. MacDavis presided; old-time singing as usual, U. B. McKinsey leading. Address of welcome was by President Davis, response by R. G. Harshbarger. Judge Doyle made the principal address. A long list of pioneers, deceased, was read, among them: John Lee, Isaac Cook, Mrs. Elizabeth Kilgore, first white woman that had come to the county; Mrs. Eliza Lucas, Jacob Pickard, Lucinda Clark, Richard Frazier, Samuel Anderson, H. Young, S. McKinsey, Isaac Storms, H. Gross, J. MacDavis elected president and twelve vice-presidents; John Barner, secretary; Thomas Lee, treasurer. Oldest pioneer lady present was Mrs. Lucinda Blinn. Quite an interest was shown over a lot of old-time relics exhibited, also autograph letters of General Tipton and William Hendricks.

The reunion of 1888 was held August 16. At this meeting the attendance was the largest ever seen at one of these reunions. J. MacDavis presided. John C. Odell, one of the old settlers of Carroll county and for years secretary of the Old Settlers' Union there, was present and gave a very interesting account of the good old days over in Carroll county, which was settled earlier than Clinton. Finley Paige, of Dayton, Tippecanoe county, one of the very oldest settlers of the Battle Ground county, gave an interesting account of the settling of that county. The older of the pioneers were called forward on to the platform. Rev. John Kinder was a familiar figure; he read an old-time hymn, "We are going through a vale of tears." The secretary read a long list of the deceased: S. Anderson, D. B. Douglas, Ab. Shepherd, Alex. McClain, John Frazier, B. F. Douglass, R. Hutchinson, H. Finney, W. Ewbank, Armanda Unger, A. F. Whitman, Abner Pence, D. R. Price, Sarah Armentrout, John Shaff, Dr. John M. Clark, Margaret Silverthorn, John Major, Fred Maish, Enos Hoover, James Smith, Sarah J. Campbell and a few others.

The reunion of 1889 was held August 17. The necrology was lengthy. More than forty of the old pioneers had died, among them Thomas S. Douglas, N. Watt, Daniel Hicks, S. O. Kern, James Gaster, Margaret Dorsey. This was a very interesting reunion. A nearer, later element, many who emigrated in the later thirties, took part. Old officers were all re-elected.

By the injection of the newer, younger element into these Old Settlers' Meetings the interest in the old pioneers who had been the oldest settlers waned and when the summer of 1890 came around no Old Settlers' Meeting



was held. In fact, as strictly such, no meeting of the old pioneers was ever held afterward. All those who had come to the county in 1826, 1827 or 1828 nearly all had passed away; the age of the pioneers was gone, never to return.

Along in the early nineties an attempt to revive these meetings was made, the first of which was held in Gee's grove in Michigan township. The old organization did not assert itself. John Barner, who had so faithfully served as secretary—he was in a sense the life of the Old Settlers Organization—all the years of its existence, died March 31, 1892, and was no more.

A new organization was formed, the first meeting under which was held as stated in Gee's grove in 1894. The last secretary, who kept a faithful record of the deaths of the old settlers, was Mrs. William Kissinger. Her last report, as published in the Frankfort newspapers, contained a long list of those who came in 1830 and subsequent years who had died the preceding year. This was the last list of deceased pioneers ever published. Dr. Thorp, an eminent physician practicing in Boyleston, became the secretary. The place of holding the reunions was changed and has since been in the beautiful woods just north of Boyleston.

But the character of the meeting is entirely changed. It is an old settlers meeting only in name, an annual picnic held and enjoyed and attended by both young and old, the latter decidedly in the minority. The day is given over to an address by some eminent speaker; friends and neighbors meet, exchange greetings, hear the address, eat dinner in the leafy grove, enjoy themselves and have a good time. The social quality of the meeting predominates; all goes well, all are happy.



## CHAPTER VI.

### CIVIL HISTORY.

THE LEGISLATIVE ACT CREATING THE COUNTY—SELECTION OF COUNTY SEAT—  
FIRST ELECTION—FIRST MEETING OF COUNTY BOARD—PROCEEDINGS—  
COUNTY SEAT—TOWNSHIPS—LICENSES—LAYING OUT FRANKFORT—  
SALE OF LOTS—BEGINNING OF THE COUNTY'S LIFE—INCIDENTS.

E. H. STALEY.

The civil history of Clinton county as an independent municipality begins in 1830. For two years previous to that time all of the present county had been attached to Tippecanoe county for governmental purposes, and had been organized as Washington township—popularly known as “Washington Territory.” But population was increasing rapidly, and the inconvenience of the situation increased with it. It was a pretty serious task in those days to be obliged to go to Lafayette for a marriage license, or to attend court.

The census of 1830 showed 1,423 souls in the county, and all of them who were old enough to have opinions wanted a county government. There was, however, a very material division of opinion as to the location of the county seat. At that time Jefferson was the only town in the proposed county, and although it was only six miles east of the west boundary, it was a convenient center for most of the population as it then existed. But there was a decided sentiment in Indiana for locating seats of government with reference to future population, for whose convenience it was rightfully assumed that geographical centers would be most desirable. The prevalence of this sentiment had been shown by the location of the state capital at Indianapolis, although nine-tenths of the population of the state was then far south of it.

Realizing the force of this obstacle the advocates of Jefferson undertook to get the legislature to add to Clinton a tier of townships, or six miles, off the east side of Tippecanoe county. Mr. Abner Baker, who was one of the most deeply interested on account of lands owned by him near Jefferson, circulated a petition among the people of the territory proposed to be attached, risking his life in crossing swollen streams to reach them. He got the signatures of every man but one in the territory to be affected, which was not strange, for Jefferson was closer to them than Lafayette.

But all his labors came to naught, and it has been largely believed that he was betrayed in some way, but there is no valid ground for this. In reality the Jefferson people did not realize the weakness of their proposition. The objection to Jefferson was that it was eighteen miles from the east line, and therefore would be inconvenient for people in the eastern part of the county. Adding land on the west did not help that a particle. It was a remedy in name only, and not in substance. The petition was intrusted to John Nelson, representative in the legislature, who presented it; and it was referred to the committee on county organization and boundaries. There was no argument to present to that committee for the change except the desire of the Jefferson people, and as fair-minded men, they took no action on it. The legislature had nothing to do with the location of the county seat. That was the business of the commission appointed under the law for that purpose.

But the petition for the formation of the county was an entirely different matter, and the legislature promptly passed the following act, which was approved January 29, 1830:

"Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the first day of March, next, all that tract of country included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new county, to be known and designated by the name of the county of Clinton, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 19, in township 23 north, range 2 west, on the east boundary of Tippecanoe county, where the southwest corner of Carroll county strikes the same; thence south seventeen and one-half miles to the half-mile stake in section 18, in township 20, range 2 west; thence east to the half-mile stake on the east side of section 13, township 20, east; thence north seventeen and a half miles; thence west to the southeast corner of Carroll county; thence west with the south boundary of said county to the place of beginning.

"Section II. That the said new county of Clinton shall from and after the said first day of March, next, enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate or independent counties do or may properly belong or appertain.

"Section III. That Robert Taylor, of Montgomery county; Henry Ristine, of Tippecanoe county; Hugh B. McKeen, of Cass county; John Cary, of Carroll county, and Jeremiah J. Corbaly, of Marion county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, agreeable to the act entitled 'An act fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.' The said commissioners shall meet on the second Monday of May, next, in the town of Jefferson, in said county of Clinton, and shall immediately proceed

to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of Montgomery county to notify said commissioners, either in person or writing, of their appointment, on or before the second Monday of April, next; and for such service he shall receive such compensation from the county of Clinton as the Board of Commissioners thereof may deem just and reasonable, to be allowed and paid as other county claims are paid.

"Section IV. At the time and place of holding election in the county aforesaid, under the writ of election from the Executive Department, the electors of said county shall elect three commissioners, in and for the said county, who shall meet as a board at the house of Matthew Bunnell, in said county, on the first Monday of May, next, or as soon thereafter as they may be enabled to do after being commissioned, and then and there proceed to transact all business, and discharge the duties devolving on county commissioners, at the organization of a new county, as well as all the duties required of Boards of Commissioners at such session. The circuit courts of said county of Clinton shall meet and be holden in the town of Jefferson, in said county, until suitable accommodation can be had at the county seat of said county.

"Section V. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots, at the county seat of the county of Clinton, shall reserve ten per cent. out of the proceeds of all lots sold, either by the county or proprietor or proprietors: also 10 per cent. of all donations made to the said county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same, for the use of a library for said county; which he shall pay over at such time as directed by law. Provided always: That nothing shall be construed out of any section of this act, so as to interfere or affect the justices of the peace who have been commissioned heretofore within the bounds of said new county

"Section VI. That the county of Clinton be and the same is hereby attached to the first judicial circuit for judicial purposes:

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Indiana State Gazette."

The following supplemental act was approved the same day as the above:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the commissioners that may be elected to do the county business of the said county of Clinton, shall be allowed the sum of \$1.50 per day, for each and every day they may be employed in doing the business of said county, out of the county treasury of said county."

It will be noted that the commissioners named were from different coun-

ties, and they were supposed to be entirely disinterested in the selection of the county seat, as, no doubt, they were. They met, as provided, on the second Monday in May, at the public house of Charles J. Hand, in Jefferson, the only tavern in the place, and organized by electing Corbaly chairman. They then took up the selection of a county seat. Jefferson was still in the field, but its location was against it. Some demanded that the site selected should be even nearer the center of the county than the one finally chosen. At the proper time John Pence came forward with the offer to donate sixty acres of land and one hundred dollars in cash for the location on his land. That hundred dollars was no small item in those days. It won. Such had been the land investment in and around Frankfort or where the town was to be and the persistence of the people in aid of Mr. Pence's contention that the victory was easily won. The sixty acres of land were to be grouped around the proposed "public square," with the prospect of rapidly becoming valuable. The hundred dollars cash could be used in the construction of the first court house as far as it would go and the proceeds of the sale of lots would do the rest. The people in the other parts of the county readily acquiesced in the result, though Abner Baker and his friends were sorely disappointed. The Jefferson people had partially won by securing the site of the capital of the county a mile or two nearer to them than if it had been placed in the geographical center of the county. After all it was a sort of compromise, for nine-tenths of the people then in the county lived in the west half of the county. Uncle John Pence performed his part of the contract to the very letter. On the ninth day of June, 1830, John Pence and Judith Pence, his wife, joined in a warranty deed which is long, very precise, verbose and fully following the ancient form then in vogue, which form we had mostly inherited from our English ancestors, from whom we have derived many of the forms of legal papers, conveyances, etc., yet in use but which we have gradually outgrown. The deed was made (the county was then organized) to Joseph Hill, John Douglas and Mordecai McKinsey, the first county commissioners, and their successors in office, and was acknowledged by John Ross, an associate judge of the circuit court authorized to attest acknowledgment of deeds.

As a general rule the site of a city about to be founded is determined by some obvious cause, its proximity to some center, its ease of access to the sea-coasts or situation on some navigable river or some point on a principal line of travel. Often the demands of commerce compel the establishment of a town site, which in time becomes a great city; sometimes, but not often, a mere accident, some caprice or mere whim is the determining factor.



In the location and founding of Frankfort two causes combined: its proximity to the center of the county and the handsome donation made by John Pence. This, now "The Gem City" of Frankfort, was laid out, founded and established before a single house was erected on it, while the ground was yet covered with a native forest, mixed with thicket and a hazel patch. The town grew up around the sole idea that it was to be the county seat, which was the one clearly defined idea of the purpose of the founding. In making the donation to the county Mr. Pence took into consideration the site suitable for the court house but also the direction and extent of the growth of the town or city. As it was, he waited more than four years, until August, 1834, before he laid out an addition to the original plat. The deal did not turn out a fortune for John Pence. He had to wait until after 1870, forty years after the founding of the town, before he realized anything like his first expectations as to the financial benefits he was to receive. He sold most of the lots in his first addition and in the addition south of the public square, but north and west he continued to have lots to sell until about the year 1880, when he put quite a number of his unsold lots on the market but with indifferent success. At a public sale he made then, the splendid lot corner of Main and Morrison streets was sold for a little more than \$250.00; he put up the lot next to that; the bidding was so slow and the bids so low that this lot was withdrawn and no more were put up for sale.

The truth is, that John Pence never realized much from his venture. Others owning land adjacent to the town made more out of their real estate than Mr. Pence did. Lots west of the town, in a part known as Armantrouts' Addition, sold readily but at a low price. The real estate men who finally bought subdivisions of John Pence and put them up for sale were the ones who made the money out of Frankfort real estate, not John Pence; and the others interested, some of whom were his brothers, never left fortunes to their posterity out of the laying out of Frankfort. It was a case of some were sowing and others reaping. John Pence did much for Frankfort. His name deserves to be held in honored remembrance by the people of "The Gem City."

Before the commissioners appointed by the Legislature had done their work of selecting the site for the county seat of justice or had reported their work to the governor an election of the county officers was duly held as provided by law. The first election was held May 3, 1830, at the cabin of Mathew Bunnell, just south and a little west of where the Farmers Chapel now stands and the Bunnell cemetery is situated. There was no politics in this election. The two opposing parties in those days were the Jackson Democratic and the old Whig party, the latter afterwards merged into the



Republican. Jackson had been president a little over a year and was immensely popular; nearly every man elected at this first election was a Jackson Democrat.

The most important officers voted for at this election were the county commissioners, John Douglas, Joseph Hall and Mordecai McKinsey, all good and true men, were elected. John Pence was elected treasurer; Beal Dorsey, recorder; Samuel Maxwell, clerk of the circuit court, and he was also county auditor. Clerk and auditor were both held by the same man until 1841. Under the old constitution a probate judge was needed. For this semi-judicial office, highly regarded and honored in this good old day, William Douglas was duly elected. Associate judges were also required: for these also highly honored, but almost superfluous positions, Samuel Mitchell and John Ross were elected. These officials, clothed with chancery court powers almost, could take acknowledgment of deeds and so forth, sat one on each side of the circuit judge; in the earlier days of the state's existence they were frequently consulted, both on and off the bench, but in the later forties, the presiding judge almost held them in contempt. In most court houses in those days the jury box was off to the left of the bench; in 1850 the circuit court judge sat in the end of the judge's seat next to the jury and the two honorable associates had all the rest of the bench to themselves and were never consulted. The constitution of 1851 abolished the office, but Mr. Ross and his associate retained the title of "Judge" until the days of their death. Isaac D. Armstrong was appointed county surveyor.

A great work now devolved upon the county commissioners and other officers just elected. They must get the machinery of the county government to running smoothly, much administrative work devolved upon them. A tax was soon to be levied; Benjamin Abbott was elected tax assessor for the county, the entire county, as the law was then. Mr. Abbott filed a \$100.00 bond; he made out an assessment roll at once, submitted it to the county board at the July term. The county was divided into three huge road districts; they appointed David Kilgore, Hiram Harrison and Robert Miller road supervisors. The board then adjourned to meet at the house of John Ross in Jefferson on August 12th. Jefferson was yet practically the county seat. The board then met in special session. It was the practice then to raise a portion of the county revenue by a sort of excise or license tax. The board decided the license or tax for a grocery store, in which nearly everything from calico to whisky was sold, should be \$5.00 for the present year and a "store license" \$10.00. John Ross was licensed to vend foreign and domestic merchandise and liquors for a term of six months for \$10.00. Abner Baker and A. H.

Southard received a license to vend foreign and domestic merchandise for six months—the license fee not mentioned but presumed to be \$10.00. John McClure and Pleasant Field were also licensed. As Jefferson was yet the commercial emporium of the county, all the above men licensed did business in that flourishing city. Tradition has it that all these esteemed business men and firms in addition to foreign and domestic merchandise, also sold a most excellent article of whisky, all from Clinton county distilleries. This whisky was usually procured for mechanical purposes, house raisings and log rollings and the like. One thing must yet be told: the whisky was the genuine, not the doctored or drugged article.

At the meeting of the board held the following day the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat, reported by submitting all the papers in the case and were allowed the following sums as compensation for their service: Robert Taylor, \$24.00; H. Ristine, \$24.00; J. Corbly, \$32.00, and H. B. McKeen, \$28.00. All that part of the county east of a line commencing on a line now the boundary between Owen and Ross township and extending south to the county line was set off as Jackson township. About two-thirds of the county were thus Jackson township; and Ross township was set off nearly as you see it now on the map except that it included on the south five sections which are now a part of Madison township. Washington township embraced the rest of the county; that is, all that territory now Perry and Washington townships. An election was ordered to be held the second Saturday in June to elect a justice of the peace for Ross, one for Washington, and two for Jackson. The election in Ross to be held at the house of Sol Miller, in Washington at the house of John Ross, and in Jackson in the house of Samuel Mitchell. At the board meeting of the next day William Douglass, the agent for the county, was ordered to lay off at once lots in the town of Frankfort after a plat "had been viewed and adopted by the board," which the clerk of the court was to "furnish immediately."

The agent was ordered to advertise and sell lots on the second Monday in July, to advertise in the *State Gazette*, published at Indianapolis, and by handbills duly circulated. After the survey was made the plat was to be presented to the board, by them duly examined and then approved. The sixty-acre tract donated by John Pence was to be set out and deed taken. The terms of sale of the lots were one-third cash down, one-third in twelve months, and the other third in two years. If purchaser failed to pay according to the above terms, he was to pay six per cent. interest from the date of sale. This closed the work of the commissioners court for the May term, 1830.

In the history just given of the partial organization of Clinton county,

can be seen the successive steps to be taken in the starting, the organization in an orderly manner of a community for a time disorganized, and almost without any government, law or order. For administrative purposes, the people of the new county were attached to other organized counties. The state granted these nearly one thousand five hundred people power to organize their own local government, granted the power to organize and realize that all power is derived from the people, the rightful source of all power; they chose a county board possessing mere administrative powers; other officers principally executive, were elected. The local judiciary were not forgotten, a probate judge and associate judge were elected. Next, justices of the peace were elected and the machinery of government was now running.

At the July session of the commissioners court, held July, 1830, at the county metropolis, Jefferson, as it then was, in addition to thing done and acts performed at the May term as narrated, the county board, after due deliberation, directed the county agent, William Douglass, not to sell any town lots, as then platted for less than ten dollars, but as a concession to the purchaser, if he paid cash, 6% was to be deducted. That brought the actual cash prize of a lot, then all situated in blocks or squares adjacent to the public square, down to nine dollars and forty cents, thus bringing the purchase of a brand new town lot within the reach of everyone. For taking the assessment of Clinton county and filing his report of the same, Benjamin Abbott was allowed for assessing the entire county at this, the first assessment, the magnificent sum of twelve dollars. As the law then was and continued to be, under the old constitution, the board drew the names of the grand and petit jurors for two terms of the circuit court next ensuing. D. Stockton, B. Abbott, Joel Harland, A. Ross, H. Miller, J. Harris, W. Michael, Jas. Hill, D. Kennady, H. Strange, D. Lasher, D. Young, Eli Rogers, J. Sherrard, I. Miller, Job Harriman, Peter Smith and A. Leak, eighteen, all good and true men were chosen grand jurors, the first in the county. The above were for the October term; the following were drawn as grand jurors for its April term of the circuit court: S. Miller, W. Leak, G. Ramsey, D. Kilgore, H. Young, M. Martin, R. Johnson, J. Ireland, D. Underhill, J. Guttery, H. Harrison, J. Irene, J. Pence, J. Carter, N. McKinsey, E. Hopkins, J. Martin and R. Smith, the second grand jury drawn for the circuit court.

The following were then drawn to serve on the petit or traverse jury for the following October term: J. Harnsberger, U. Hodges, D. Bradshaw, M. Brockman, R. Ramsey, P. S. Timmons, J. McClelland, A. H. Southard, D. Rhinehart, R. McKensey, U. Jenkins, D. Young, J. Mandell, S. McQuern, R. Brooks, J. McCray, Nat. Kirk, G. W. Michael, J. Timmons, N. Pence, W.

Wynecoop, H. Weidner, D. Gentry and G. D. Sharp. Twelve men were requested to form a jury, the other six drawn were for tailsmen, if needed.

For the April term, the following were drawn as petit jurors: W. Endicott, A. Michael, S. D. Thompson, D. Ross, E. Hendricks, R. Reagan, W. Williams, A. Benson, M. McKinsey, R. M. Miller, W. McBray, N. McKinsey, M. Shinn, John Hendricks, R. Ryan, J. Cripe, G. McKinsey, E. Timmons, W. Michael, A. Rogers, H. Lipp, J. McMechan, A. Majors and H. Harshman, all good and true men. The board ordered that the next term of the commissioners court should be held in Frankfort, the county-seat.

In the meantime, under date of June 8, 1830, one day before John Pence and his wife had deeded the sixty acres to Clinton county, William Douglass, the county agent, after having laid off the original plat of the town of Frankfort, filed this plat before the board which was examined, approved and accepted. This original plat consisted of eight blocks or squares, adjacent to and surrounding the block designated as the public square. As the plat was recorded in the commissioners' record and the county recorder's records, each lot, eight lots to the block, was to be "sixty feet front and 132 feet deep." Thus filed, the statement is incorrect as the adopted size of nearly all the lots in the original plat and additions thereto, are 66 feet front by 132 feet deep. How this error crept into the record as can be seen in Deed Record No. 1 in the recorder's office, no one now knows. On the face of the plat as recorded, the public square is marked off as seventeen rods (poles) on each side, which would give the two intersecting alleys a rod wide each and eight lots of sixty-six front each.

In this plat the streets adjacent to the public square, that is Washington, Jackson, Main and Cross Main (now Clinton) were each 80 feet wide and the streets then bounding the plat, Ohio, Prairie (now Prairie Creek) Columbia and Walnut streets were but 60 feet wide. Laid off thus, the eight blocks or squares with eight lots to the square gave sixty-four town lots. Following the practice of the U. S. surveys, the numbering of the lots began at the northeast corner of the plat; hence lot No. 1 is the lot on which the water works company's pump house is situated; lots 2, 3 and 4 are west of that; 5 and 6, the Ross and Dorner blocks; 7 and 8 was the old Charles Sipe property now owned by the water works company; lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 from the American National Bank to the Clinton County Bank and so on, counting the lots fronting on both Washington and Ohio streets. The lots adjacent to the public square all front thereon as the others front on the principal streets.

Just at this time the members of the county board were the busiest men



in Clinton county as well as the most important; at the September term they met in the county capital, or rather where it was to be; no record exists of in what house they met. A great lot, a literal avalanche of petitions for new roads met their gaze. So many roads were petitioned for that more than half the men competent to be road viewers were appointed as such. Viewers heretofore appointed reported; as all the roads asked for were improved and utility" as the law requires, were allowed to be laid out and improved and none were turned down or the petitions continued. Nat Hall was licensed to keep a grocery, a place now known as a bar, a sample room or a saloon was then a grocery. Upon payment of the license fee Mr. Hall was permitted to vend foreign and domestic liquors. George Michael was granted a similar license and various, numerous and sundry bills were passed upon and allowed. Nearly all these claims were for labor performed on the new roads already granted. Several new road districts were named and supervisors therefor appointed. The board ordered the county agent to have the public square "cleared," to be completely cleared off new ground, as if ready for the plow. In those days every one knew what that meant, all was to be done before October coming and to be let to the lowest bidder. The county agent was also directed to build a court house, a temporary structure. This was to be built of hewn logs to be made of good timber, to be eighteen feet wide and twenty-four feet long. It was to be one and a half story high and covered with good oak clapboards; one door six feet high or more if necessary and two 12-light windows in the front, one on each side of the door and two 12-light windows on the back side of the house, sash and glass to be put in good; a batton door to be made and hung, the lower floor to be laid loose with good oak planks; the upper floor to be laid with good poplar flooring. The corners to be sawed down, the house to be chinked on the inside and daubed on the outside; a good cat and clay chimney to be built. All of said work to be completed in a good workmanlike manner on or before the first day of November next. The agent was to require good security that the work was to be done as specified and by the time named. The agent was also directed to lay off into town lots, north, west and south of the lots already laid out and to offer them at public sale on the 25th of October following having properly advertised the same.

In his report directed to be made by the board, William Douglas, the county agent, reported the sale of fifty-five (55) lots of the first sixty-four (64) laid out; these lots being all in the blocks or squares around the public square. It is a matter of interest at this date, more than eighty years after, to know for just how much most of these lots were sold and the amount



paid for them. Of the lots bought in the block adjoining the public or court house square the lot which sold for the most money was lot No. 41 of the lot on which the Paris store corner, opposite the Coulter House, is situated. This lot was bid in by S. D. Maxwell, who paid \$120.25 for it. The next highest was lot No. 13, now known as the Catterlin corner, where the Clinton County Bank now is; this sold for \$90.50; the third lot in selling price value was lot No. 16, the corner where the American National Bank now is, which brought under the auctioneer's hammer an even \$85.00. No. 14, north side, where the Dawson hotel is, \$67.50; lot 15, where Porter's hardware store is now, sold for \$64.25; lot 32, Hertz store corner, even \$60.00; lot 25, clothing store corner, owned by Givens' heirs, \$61.50; lots 28 and 29, one south, the other north of the once alley on which the First National Bank is situated, sold for \$40.00 each; lot 24, now a part of the Joseph Steel estate, \$45.00; No. 40, J. B. Merrifield block, \$39.50; No. 52, where J. P. Gaddis store is, \$38.00; lot 53, where Laferty's clothing store and the Variety Store is, \$46.50; lot 59, where Thrasher's store is, \$46.50; lot 60, Coulter House and Morning Times block, \$50.00; lot east of Times office sold down to \$28.00; lot 55, where the Airdome is, \$26.50; No. 45, Royal theater, Braden Clark's block, \$26.00; No. 46, south of Paris corner, \$35.60; No. 48, where Blinn Theater stands, \$28.25; lot 47, northeast corner Main and Walnut streets, owned by Mrs. Jonathan Cohee, \$26.60; lot 5, now Ross block, brought \$40.00 even; No. 6, the home of the Crescent office, \$23.60; No. 12, livery barn, north Jackson street, \$22.00; No. 26, west and across the alley from Givens' heirs building, \$25.00; the lot where the brick livery stable is on West Washington street, only \$17.50; that was a low ground lot; No. 27, northeast corner Washington and Columbia streets, was so low it would not sell at all. Snipe Run was then decidedly conspicuous and did not present a captivating appearance to a real estate man.

Col. N. T. Catterlin paid \$23.00 for the lot No. 30, where D. W. Paul's marble works were until recently; lots 7 and 8, formerly the Sipe homestead, now Water Works Company's beautiful small park, sold for \$16.00 and \$11.75, respectively; No. 62, Chittick Block, \$15.25; the Kelly Block, nearer the public square, brought \$24.75; No. 9, A. Givens' heirs, east of the old Lake Erie and Western Railway depot, \$17.50; Nos. 35 and 36, now owned by Fred Coulter and H. Campbell, respectively, and once known as the Wirt Block, sold for \$18.50 and \$18.12½; Nos. 49 and 50, where the Clinton county jail is situated, sold for \$12.12½ and \$14.00, respectively.

The other lots were sold at from \$10.00 to \$22.00, according to location. At private sale H. Young bought the lot where the water works company's

pump house is for \$10.00 and paid \$10.06<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> for the lot west of that. Lots 17 and 18, from Freas' saloon building to the Lake Erie and Western railroad tracks, \$15.75 and \$15.00.

Of the fifty-five lots reported as sold by the county agent the sum total realized was \$1,772.32, or an average of \$22.32 a lot. Since then the value of these lots, to say nothing of the improvements made thereon, has increased beyond the fondest hopes of the original buyer, or at least a thousand fold. These lots put upon the market then were not even cleared, not a building was on any lot, all was in brush and a wild native forest. As to the lots unsold this is their history: Lot 1, where the pump house of the water works is now, not sold then, but by private sale; No. 10, where the Lake Erie and Western Railroad depot is; Nos. 20 and 21, opposite the elevator and Charley Petty's livery stable on North Columbia street; No. 14, the Cohee store corner; No. 54, Barner Block corner; Nos. 63 and 64, the lots opposite J. R. Brown's residence on Walnut street, yet used only as private residences; and No. 37, now opposite the Christian Church on Columbia street. Nine lots of the 64 were thus left unsold.

The lots are sold, the owners have their deeds, but where is the town? Some reference must be made to the early growth of this embryo town, now a city. A lad was once asked where he was born and raised. He replied, "I was not born and raised at all; I just grewed." So it was with Frankfort at its small beginning. It was not first a town and then made the county-seat of justice of a thriving county. It started out a county-seat and then it began to exist and to grow. For forty years, more than a generation, its growth was slow, very slow, indeed. When the decennial census of 1870 was taken the enumerator had hard work to rake and scrape up the names of 1,300 inhabitants; this was forty-three years ago. Since then the growth, though not phenomenal, has been steady, so that in a little more than four decades (1913), it has grown to a city of nearly, if not quite, 9,000 people; many of our enthusiastic people claim 10,000.

Up to 1870, the growth was tardy, mainly because Frankfort had no railroad facilities. The people of Frankfort were entirely dependent upon costly private conveyance when they wanted to leave the old town—prematurely old—or to return to it, if they wanted to come back. When the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad, now the Big Four, was projected, the matter came up in the state Legislature under the old Constitution, a special charter was sought by this railroad corporation, setting forth the terminals, routes, right-of-way required, etc., all with reference to a small subsidy or stock subscrip-

tion by the counties through which the road was to pass. It is stated, and has never been denied, that the then representation from Clinton county opposed the line of road passing through Frankfort by saying the people did not want the road, did not want to be taxed for its construction; the result was, the line was surveyed to pass through one corner of Clinton county, leaving Frankfort high and dry way off to the east. Since then Frankfort and Clinton county have given nearly one million dollars for railway promotion and construction and the city has become a prominent railroad center. With the present interurban electric lines and other contemplated, reaching out in every direction, our county and its capital will soon have in addition to what they now have, transportation facilities equaled by few cities or counties of the state and surpassed by none.

At the November term of the commissioners court the board allowed Isaac D. Armstrong \$38.75 for surveying, laying off and platting that portion of the original plat as far as the work had proceeded, namely: the nine blocks first laid out; that is, the 64 lots in the blocks lying around the public square and that square. This was less than 60 cents a lot, less than half price of the fees paid for that work now. Guthery, Ferguson & Holliday were allowed \$50.00 for clearing off the public square, the sum agreed upon with the county agent; this was at the rate of \$27.50 an acre for grubbing, felling the timber, digging up the stumps and clearing up the ground, "smack smoothe." The digging and grubbing was done with a grubbing hoe or mattock which is yet an heirloom in the Pence family.

For building the temporary court house, as has already been described, Allen & Michael, contractors, were paid the magnificent but satisfactory sum of \$20.00 current money of the realm. It should be explained that the timber used, the hewn logs, cost them nothing, as it grew right there on the square and in the streets, and which they were permitted to use. Upon the completion of this primitive temple of justice, out of the logs partly hewn, that is scutched on the inside, as many of the cabins were then, the corners duly sawed down and all other stipulations of the contract complied with, the order was passed and a draft or warrant on the county treasurer made. The board also put on record that the circuit courts and the other courts heretofore held in some private house in Jefferson should be held hereafter in the new court house in Frankfort.

At the next term of the commissioners court Michigan township was set off and allowed a separate corporate existence. Its territory was very much as it is now, except it embraced then what is since a part of Owen and Warren townships. It may be a mere coincidence, or typical of the civilization

prevailing in that day, or, perhaps it was the fact that earliest and the greatest need of the new county then, of less than 2,000 people, the most pressing as well as the earliest need looking to any degree of permanency, that the first building erected fit to be used and destined so to be used for nearly a generation, was the county jail built on the northeast corner of the public square. The county court house, as described, was very temporary indeed, intended though to last until the county was able to build another, the county officials found quarters as best they could in private residences; some in temporary buildings, mere shacks; but the jail, such was the demand of the times, was a sure enough prison, a veritable terror to evildoers, a regular fortress almost as difficult to get into from the outside as to get out of from the inside. This was the county jail until 1845, when Joseph Haines, living near Jefferson, was committed for alleged horse stealing, who set the crude but solid structure on fire and perished in the burning which happened in the early morning. The poor fellow's cries were heard, but as he had been a railing, noisesome, boisterous prisoner, those hearing him supposed he was in one of his tantrums, into which he often resorted, they paid no attention to his distress until it was too late.

This being the first jail erected its history may be briefly given: It was ordered to be placed as was its successor on the northeast corner of the court house square; to be let by sealed proposals and a \$2,000 bond required; the letting was to be advertised in the Lafayette Free Press; the specifications ran "to be built of hewn timber, completely hewn and squared, to be one foot square, the foundations to be four feet in the ground, etc." This wooden block house of a jail was to be built of double walls, the foot square logs to be dovetailed together with a foot space between filled in with foot square timber. It requires some stretch of the imagination to conceive how a double walled building, the inner and the outer wall one foot, and both these walls to be dovetailed together. It is evident the square logs composing the inner wall had to project at the corner beyond that wall and extend to and through the outer wall into which these inner wall logs were dovetailed.

Considering the material the building must have been solid and strong. The lower story was nine feet high, the second story six feet. The floors were to be of foot square timber; for a window a foot square grate was let into the east side of the jail. The only door or access to the lower or dungeon part of the jail was by a stairway to the upper story, thence by a trap door, three by two feet to the jail or dungeon proper; a window eighteen inches square was inserted into the upper story—all windows were heavily grated with one inch iron bars. When anyone was unfortunate enough to be



committed to this jail he was taken up the outside stairway, then entering the upper room which was divided into two apartments, a vestibule and a reception room, thence he was let down through the three-by-two opening into the dungeon proper—"who enters here leaves hope behind." The work of constructing this substantial if not ornate prison was contracted to be paid for in three installments, one-third in advance, one-third when two-thirds done and the rest at the completion of the contract. The total cost of this jail was \$1,466.25, no job or rake-off in that contract. Note: When an inmate was to be incarcerated in this jail; at the trap-door to the dungeon there was a ladder down which he descended, after which the trap-door was securely locked over the opening. All the food and other supplies to the unlucky inmate had to reach him through this two-by-three trap door.

The first addition to the town of Frankfort was what is known as Armantrouts Addition, the plat recorded December 2, 1835. The addition consisted of six blocks the same size as those in the original plat, but the recorded plat and also as shown on maps consists of but four lots to the block. Lot No. 1 of the addition, fronting on the north by Washington street—the addition extends from Washington to Walnut street—begins immediately west of that alley just west of the Presbyterian church and then the addition extends west to a line which if the alley was extended would be the alley midway between Fourth and Fifth streets or the west side of the Kramer planing mill property. The addition is trisected by Taylor street in the eastern part and Doyal street in the western part.

In the placing of this addition on record as it was, somebody blundered. Armantrout seem to be blameworthy, but as the addition was platted and lots therein and eastward of it were sold, the continuity of the street system of all that west part of town was broken up and egress either way was hindered; besides that, the beauty of that part of the town was marred. First, Second and Third streets extend only to Walnut; from Columbia to Taylor street, then so on north and south no thoroughfare. Third street is merged into Taylor street and Fourth into Doyal, Taylor street into Bunnell and that is merged into John street. To remedy this, the travel north of the railroads, an attempt was made in modern times to extend Gentry south to Washington or to Clinton and thence to Walnut street, but it failed. Whose ever fault it was to thus disfigure the town plat and cause so much confusion in that part of the city as it does now, he committed a great blunder.

At the second sale of lots of the original plat of the town of Frankfort, which sale had been ordered by the board to be held October 25, 1830, after due notice and advertising, eighty lots were put upon the market, from lot

No. 65 to No. 144, inclusive. Sixteen blocks were added to the first nine, making in all twenty-five (25) blocks. Of these sixteen last considered six (6) were reserved unplatted into lots, as has been stated. Of these six blocks unsold and unplatted, one was the block now north of the railroads and west of Prairie Creek, another was just east of the one just named and north of where the railroads are now. The other four blocks are all east of the creek and west of Harrison street. These were never platted as lots, and the deeds to tracts in all these are by metes and bounds.

These eighty lots, which under this order of the board were directed to be sold, were, and are yet, principally residence blocks and not business blocks, though some of them are; and those lots used for business are increasing in number every year. The price of some of these lots, at the second sale ordered, which may interest many, is here given as a matter of history. Lot 80, where the elegant Masonic temple is now situated, fronting on Main street, sold under the hammer for \$46.50, the highest price paid at this sale; and lot 79, where Dr. Oliver Gard's residence is situated, also undertaking room, chapel, etc., is situated, sold for even \$30.00; the next highest is the lot on which the residence now stands and the property of the late N. J. Gaskell, erected more than twenty years ago. Mr. Gaskell paid the sum of \$2,000 for that, bought at the request of his wife, who spent her childhood days in the original house on the lot where her father then lived. This lot, the second highest priced of this sale, brought even \$80.00, in a little more than fifty years selling at twenty-five times that sum. The next highest was lot 82, just south of the Gaskell lot; this sold at \$38.00. All these lots just named were on good high ground, very desirable locations for residences. Lot 104, fronting on Clinton street, then cross Main, now owned by George Dinwiddie, across the wide alley from his residence, sold for \$32.50.

Lots 77 and 78, where the First Methodist church stands, sold, the corner lot for \$30.75, the other for \$26.00, respectively, and lot No. 108, where the Carnegie City Library now stands, sold for \$28.25; lots 83 and 84, opposite the M. E. church on Main street, the corner lot for \$27.50, the other for \$27.25. The lot at the corner of Morrison—the street that has since been widened—No. 137, brought under the hammer \$28.75, though then there was an alley along the north side of the lot. Lot 101, the first story used as a grocery, the Fair and another room, and the second story as a hospital, brought \$24.25; lot 102, where the Burns hotel is, sold for \$26.00; No. 106, diagonally across Clinton street from the hotel, sold for \$24.00; this last sold since, unimproved, for \$2,000.00. The lot across the alley from this, and a part of library building site, sold for \$22.50; the lot where Mr. Fuller has his candy

and butter-scotch factory, fronting on Main street, \$23.00; the lot south of that, \$21.37½; the lot now the residence of Mrs. India Ghare, northwest corner Jackson and Wabash streets, \$18.00; the lot immediately north of that, \$17.25; Broden Clark's, northwest corner Washington and Columbia, \$17.25; Dr. G. W. Brown, west of that, \$10.37½; the lot where the Clover Leaf depot is, \$10.00; Shanklin & Company's wholesale house, \$12.00; lot where Fritch's mill is, \$10.12½; lot north of this, drained by Snipe Run, did not sell at all; the lot where the Lineback shop is, \$10.25.

Of the two lots upon which the First Christian church and tabernacle stand, the corner lot sold for \$11.25, the west lot did not sell at all. Until after the war a modest, plain, low, square house stood where the Christian church is now. The house was moved down on a south part of town street, and was used as a tenement house. At one time, as sole surviving trustee of this church property, Col. N. T. Catterlin sold the house and the lot, and possibly the two lots, retained for a time the proceeds in his hands, but finally he accounted for every cent, principal and interest. The money was turned over to the M. P. church authorities competent to receive it; with it their parsonage was erected. The bell on this modest church, the best bell in the city, was sold to Enos Hoover, then trustee of the township, who placed the bell on the little second ward school building, from which it was transferred to the large central three-story building there, where this bell yet does good service. That old eyesore, southwest corner of Washington and Columbia streets, lot No. 109, now the site of Frankfort's United States postoffice building, sold for \$18.25. The lots where E. F. Allen's residence stood, south west corner of Morrison and Columbia streets, now the site of a butter factory, brought \$37.33 1-3; the lot where the J. T. Sims flour mill is \$10.06½, and the lot where the elevator stands, \$12.25; lot on Wabash street, just across the street from the Baptist church, \$13.50; lot 70, John H. Barnes' estate on south Jackson, \$10.12½; lot 72, now owned by Civil Engineer James R. Brown, \$10.50. The lot long known as the residence of Hon. L. McClurg, \$10.12½. The other lots put on sale at that time sold at from \$8—quite a number sold at that figure up to \$14.50; the lot on West Washington street, owned now by the J. H. Minor heirs, sold at that figure.

No lots were sold east of Prairie Creek. The five blocks there and the Benefiel Mill site block were unplatted into lots. Lot No. 54, known as the Barner block, and is yet thus known, opposite the Coulter House, was sold at private sale March, 1832, to John Pence for \$100.00 even money, and in January, 1833, John Pence sold the same to John Barner for the same amount, \$100.00. This property has remained in the same family ever since. Dr. F.

C. Jones now owns it. February, 1832, John Pence sold to John H. Dunn the land, one acre and 95 square rods, on which the Alex and Abram Given mansion now stands, owned at present by J. P. Given and George Dinwiddie, for \$50.00. The last time this tract was sold, while yet unimproved, it brought \$3,200. Lot 85, now owned by J. T. Sheffler, sold in October, 1830, for \$13.50, was resold the next year for \$100.05, a big advance; in 1870 it again changed hands at the low price of \$85.00. This shows how the price of lots fluctuated. The now Dorner building lot in 1832 sold for \$51.50, quite an advance.

After doing without a county seal of any kind for more than two years, at the September term of the commissioners court, the board ordered three seals to be procured, one for the probate court, one for the circuit court clerk and one for the commissioners court, to be used by the board and the auditor. The latter had the letters on it, C. C. C., with the word seal below the other letters.

At the March term session of the board, in answer to a petition from citizens of Jefferson, nine lots, Nos. 28 to 36, inclusive, were vacated, lots, streets and alleys reverted back to unplatted lands. Not getting the county seat of justice Jefferson did not quite need so many lots!

At the May term, 1831, Dr. J. T. Wilds was allowed by the board \$3.00 for assisting in amputating the toes of Jesse Allen, who was then a county charge. For the year 1832 the county assessor was paid \$18.00 for listing and assessing the property owners of the entire county. It was the practice to have a tax collector who collected the taxes and paid them over to the treasurer.

As early as 1832 there was a contest over the election of a justice of the peace in and for Michigan township; the case was decided by the board, who charged \$3.00 extra, \$1.00 each for their time and labor.

As the law was then Clinton county in 1832 drew the sum of \$320 from the state treasury out of what was known as the three per cent. fund. The board applied it on the county's indebtedness. Under the law then ten per cent. of the money from the sale of city lots must be set aside for a county library. After the first sale of lots \$60.17 $\frac{1}{4}$  were thus set aside. It was used as the beginning of a fund for the county seminary. At the May term, 1831, the board appointed Thomas McClure trustee for the county seminary.

At the May term, 1831, John Pence, county treasurer, reported receipts as follows: From licenses issued, \$84.25; from current taxes county levy, \$232.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Total, \$316.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Mr. Pence also reported: The amount of



orders cancelled, \$296.94; balance in the county treasury, \$19.32. Total, \$316.26. This balance to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent.

That  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent turned up in every transaction where the old Spanish 25 cents of our money involved the fractional part of that 25 cent piece. This last was "two bits"; half of the value of that or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents, was a "bit," the half of this was a "fip" or fippenny bit.

At the November term, 1832, of commissioners court, after the public sales were over and lots yet remaining unsold, the following quaint order was made as to the price of the remaining lots to be sold: "No lot was to be sold for less than \$3.00 and as much more as he (the county agent) can get." At the May term, 1831, the total number of lots yet unsold were 28; that is, there were a total of 144 lots offered at the two public sales; of them 116 were sold and 28 not sold. These 116 lots sold brought into the county treasury \$2,796.16, which went to the building fund. Charles I. Hand, the first collector of taxes, was bonded for \$1,000.00. Five viewers for the various townships were appointed, also overseers of the poor; Dr. W. V. Snyder was allowed \$25.00 for amputating a leg of a county charge.

Hereafter no lot was to be sold for less than \$10.00. Benjamin Abbott, allowed \$12.00 for assessing the property in the county March term, 1931; Dr. J. T. Wilds was allowed \$30.00 for medical services to a poor person; inspectors of election were appointed; all township officers were to hold over for 1831; there being no poor house, poor persons were boarded out.

The first road authorized by the county board was from Jefferson to Frankfort. Applications for other roads came in thick and fast. In all such applications, viewers were appointed who reported at the next meeting of the board. The rates of taxation for 1832 were fixed as follows: On a horse, mule or ass,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents; stallions, from \$8 to \$10; pleasure carriages, \$1; each work ox over three years old,  $18\frac{3}{4}$  cents; each brass clock, \$1; each gold watch, \$1; each silver or composition watch, 25 cents; each vender of wooden clocks, \$10; each tavern license, \$6; each grocery license where whisky sold, \$6; each store license, \$12.

March term, 1832, William Douglas, the county agent, submitted a full and complete report of all he had done as said agent in the selling of lots and collecting the money therefor. He had sold, as stated, 116 lots and had collected, so far, \$2,796.16; of this John Pence received \$159.23 $\frac{1}{4}$ , leaving \$2,636.92 $\frac{3}{4}$  to go to the building fund. The reason why John Pence was paid the sum of \$159.23 $\frac{1}{4}$  grew out of the fact that the original plat, which was intended to cover the sixty acres Mr. Pence was to donate, spread out to

nearly, if not quite, sixty-six acres, or six acres more than the contract. For this six acres, more or less, he was repaid the \$159.23 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

At this term was also reported the sale of the six blocks not platted into lots. These blocks were designated by number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Dr. J. T. Wilds bought block No. 1, northeast corner of Jackson and Ohio streets, the saw mill lot; he paid \$50.25; block No. 2 was sold to John Barner for \$32.00, situated northeast corner of Prairie and Ohio streets, just across the creek from block No. 1; block No. 3 was sold to William Irwin for \$41.00, situated at the northwest corner of Washington and Harrison streets, very valuable now; block No. 4 was sold to Horatio Barner, for \$51.00; it lies just across the creek between Washington and Clinton streets, very valuable. Block No. 5 was sold to John Baker for \$60.50; this was long known as the Paris block, now as the High School Building block; block No. 6 was sold to Peter Francis for \$10.01; this block, just south of the high school, is the site of the large third ward school building and some residences fronting on Harrison street.

Some other very important business was transacted this March term, 1832. Up to this time there was no official seal of any kind. The board now ordered a probate court seal, a circuit court seal, for the clerk of that court and a commissioners' court seal. The county was divided in eight road districts and supervisors thereof appointed, nine town lots of Jefferson vacated. Henry Fudge was appointed commissioner to handle and manage the three per cent. fund drawn from the state treasury. He was ordered to turn over and use economically this fund, now several hundred dollars, in laying out and clearing up ready to be used, the various new roads granted by the board. Philip Kramer was allowed \$44.90 for work on the jail and Andrew Thompson \$30.77 $\frac{1}{2}$  for iron used in the construction of the jail.

At the September term, 1832, of the commissioners court, among other important business, occurred the deposition of Col. William Douglas as county agent, who had filled the office for more than two years. The Colonel had not brought up his reports as promptly as desired and it was charged, not that he had been guilty of any defalcation, but that he had not properly accounted for the money which had passed through his hands; his sureties on his bond needlessly asked to be released, and some other matters were alleged, until the commissioners vacated the office or deposed him and elected Jesse Carter in his place, who at once assumed the duties of county agent. Some little trouble further ensued in inducing Colonel Douglas to fully relinquish the office. It was all finally adjusted to the satisfaction of all. He removed to

Tippecanoe county afterwards, where William Douglas was known as a highly respected citizen. At the time of the war of the Union a son of this Mr. Douglas served in the Union arm with honor and distinction.

As a specimen of the way justices of the peace reported the fines they assessed, which were reported quarterly and spread of record in the commissioners' record, one report, that of Abner Baker, then justice of peace, is as follows:

State vs. John Ross, affray, \$1.00, February 7.

State vs. Joseph Mattox (sic) A and B, \$2.00, February 16.

State vs. Henry Heirshire, affray, \$1.00, February 20.

State vs. Nicholas Gargher, affray, \$1.00, February 20.

State vs. James Hill, affray, \$1.00, March 11.

State vs. Daniel Whitsell, affray, \$1.00, March 11.

Mr. Heavilon was tried for trespassing but found not guilty. Joseph Harly, at the May term, 1833, was appointed collector for that year, for which he was allowed \$18.00. As county agent Jesse Carter was allowed \$24.50 from March, 1832, until May, 1833, fifteen months.

To take care of the congressional school fund, sell the sections, the sixteenth section in each congressional township, Arthur Compton was appointed school commissioner and received \$7.00 for his first four days work.

At the June session, 1832, N. T. Catterlin had been appointed jailer, which was revoked at the September term. He was then sheriff, and if jailer, he must be appointed. Some men on application paid \$1.00 to escape military duty, which was then obligatory. Before some justice of the peace one man was fined \$1.00 on a charge of profane swearing.

Wolf's scalps were then worth fifty cents each when duly and legally presented. The county had to pay it.

At the September term the county treasurer reported as having received \$648.22 $\frac{3}{4}$  and as having paid out \$591.14. The building fund came from the sale of lots and was reported annually: this year it was \$305.95; paid out, \$272.08.

The year 1833 seemed to have been uneventful. Those who were delinquent in their taxes of any kind were reported to the county board and the same recorded in the board's record. Some eighty delinquents were reported at the December term, 1833. The tax receipts were divided equally between the state and the county. There was but two kinds of county funds, the general fund and the building fund. There was a school fund from the sale of the sixteenth section in each township and a seminary fund which consisted of the fines and forfeitures collected. A library fund was made by

reserving ten per cent. of the money received for lots. These last funds were controlled by a commissioner for each.

At the March term, 1834, the trustee of the seminary fund reported having received \$48.75 and had loaned out \$40.37½. For the year 1834 F. L. Harley was appointed lister for the county to prepare the lists for taxation. At the May term the board consisted of Jacob Blinn, M. McKinsey and David Rhinehart. The number of road districts were doubled, now made to be sixteen in number. A stray pen was ordered to be built just south of the jail on the court house yard.

During the May term, 1835, Jesse Cook came in as a county commissioner, Philip Kramer one year later. The clerk of this court was allowed \$18.00 extra for the year 1835. At the March term, 1836, the number of road districts was increased to 39.

At the September term, 1836, the new court house came up, the board resolved to build; an architect was to prepare plans, the cost was to be estimated, bids advertised for and the work to proceed, the house to be completed by November, 1838.

Considering the small cost of this court house, its comparatively small size, the letting of the contract was most elaborately advertised in the *Lafayette Free Press*, the *Crawfordsville Record* and the *Indiana Democrat*; the plans and specifications were most profuse in detail in nearly everything that could be thought of, as to the thickness of the walls, the foundations, the columns, seating, flooring and finish of the separate rooms. The quality of the brick used, the kind of lumber, etc., were all noted. The walls of the first story to be 18 inches thick, those of the upper story 13 inches. Partition walls were to be 13 inches; the columns to be 30 inches in diameter; the architecture not mentioned, but turned out to be the plain Doric; there were to be four rooms in the lower story, for auditor, southeast corner, treasurer, southwest corner the hall between to be ten foot wide. In the court room, second story, the seats for spectators were to be in the south end of the room facing north, stairway north end of the building. In 1837-1838 the building was erected by John Elder, contractor, the work all supervised by a building committee appointed by the board. For his pay, amounting to \$12,000, the contractor received \$1,200 in advance, \$1,800 September 1, 1837; \$2,000 on the completion of the work, and the balance in two equal annual payments, one year and two years off. This strong, firmly-built court house building served the county forty-five years, until its size and other accommodations were totally inadequate for the business therein to be conducted.



At the March term, commissioners' court, 1837, David C. Clark came on the board. Kirklin township was set off as a township. Under an act of the Legislature the office of county agent was continued and John H. Dunn was appointed; also three trustees for the library. The school funds found ready borrowers at from 8 to 10 per cent. interest; the tax rate remained low; the county board, not as now, handled all the public funds and disbursed them also. Col. N. T. Catterlin was appointed tax collector at two per cent. for his commission.

Though out of its proper place in this history the account of the first sheriff's sale of real estate in the county may be noted: By a decree of the Marion county district (circuit) court in which eighty acres lying immediately south of the newly laid out town of Michigantown was sold to Col. N. T. Catterlin in December, 1832, for the sum of \$15.25. Solomon Young, then sheriff; the amount of debt of this foreclosure was over \$500.00.

During the last part of the year 1830 and all of 1831, though Jefferson did not capture the county capital, there was great activity in the sale of real estate, both in and around that then flourishing town, yet the metropolis, at greatly increased prices over the \$1.25 an acre government price. But the advance in Frankfort and vicinity was as great or even greater. October, 1827, William Douglas entered from the government the northwest quarter of section 33, the old Keisher Mill site quarter, paying therefor \$200.00; in May, 1831, he sold the same 160 acres, retaining two small reservations for mill sites, to Samuel Ayers, for \$1,000.00. Part of this was never cleared and put in cultivation until after 1864. This advance in the selling price of land went on increasing rapidly all through the early thirties, especially the choice tracts. A quarter section, uniformly selling at \$200.00 in but a few months thereafter sold at from \$300 to \$1,000. Lots, all eighty-acre tracts, were known as lots then, upon which were mill sites, were especially desirable and usually sold at good, sometimes fancy prices. These mill sites were not only found on the South Fork of the Wildcat, Killmore branch of that stream, and Sugar Creek, but nearly every little stream, rivulet or spring branch had water power which could be utilized and let, to do the work of the sturdy old pioneers. Three or four of those mills were erected on Prairie branch—one in Frankfort—and the stream that heads two or three miles west of Frankfort and runs thence north, then west and northwest to the South Fork, had at least three mill sites, to say nothing of the Seager Wool Carding Factory and Woolen Mill which have been used until quite recently; there was the famous spring mill, whose water power was nothing but a series of springs—this was very valuable property, rated at from \$10,000 to

\$15,000 in value. Boghs mill, northwest of town, on the Rossville road, was also once esteemed valuable and held at a good price. But the general introduction of the use of steam and the tendency to concentrate all the milling interests in the cities and principal towns with the railroads have changed all this. But a new demand for good, durable and well located mill sites is again springing up. Already the United States government's geological survey has had a corps of civil engineers out in the north part of the state examining and surveying the Kankakee and the branches of the Tippecanoe, the upper Wabash, the Eel, Missisnewa, the Salominie, and other affluents of the Wabash, to ascertain what water power may be made available for the use mainly of electric light and power plants. There is today no doubt a sufficient amount of water power in Clinton county which, if properly and economically utilized, would afford enough of electrical energy to light Frankfort and every town and village in the county, and some of this electrical power might be used for interurban or street car purposes.

Following the chronological order, the first jail burned in 1845; at once steps were taken to rebuild it by the construction of a more substantial county jail. This building on the site of the other was fashioned somewhat like the former, with the dungeon or jail proper, in the first story and an anteroom and other needed apartments in the second story. The first story was built of hewn stone, hauled here from Lafayette and laid up in a very substantial manner. The second story was of brick. A residence for the jailer adjoined the structure. An outside stairway permitted entrance to the ante-rooms, in one of which was a small trap door, through which an inmate descending found himself in the jail proper. Many of the older citizens of the county remember this, the second jail, which served well its purpose until in the early seventies, when it was condemned as insecure and put out of commission. Its builder was John P. Crothers, in his day a prominent citizen here.

The year of the organization of the various civil townships is as follows: Washington, Ross and Jackson, in the year 1830; Michigan, in 1831; Perry and Warren, in 1834; Madison, in 1835; Kirklin, in 1837; Sugar Creek, in 1841; Johnson and Owen, in 1843; Center, in 1872; Forest, in 1883; Union, in 1889.

In 1841 Honey Creek township, now a part of Howard county, was organized as a township in Clinton county. The voters in the east part of Warren were nearly all Republicans, the Republicans of Howard county, in order to strengthen their vote, and the Democrats of Clinton county, wanting to diminish the Republican vote in their county as much as possible, combined and in 1850 both influences, working together, twelve and one-half sections of Clinton county, all of Honey Creek township in fact, were added

to two sections in Howard, making the township of Honey Creek in that county.

The old court house, built in 1838, after being in use nearly forty-five years, the county in the meantime prospering and growing as the years went by, proved entirely inadequate to the wants and needs of the people of Clinton county, the population having grown from about 5,000 to nearly 25,000, the demand for a new court house became so strong that in 1881 the county auditor was directed to advertise for sale the old court house: at the expiration of the sixty days' notice, which was February 25, 1882, David Thompson, then acting as auctioneer, sold the ancient structure to David A. Coulter for \$300, he to remove the same from the public square not later than the coming April.

It is the business of the writer of a condensed history, such as this is, to state facts in a plain, unvarnished style, but in writing of this, the new, the present court house of Clinton county, it may be stated that at this date, after he lapse of more than thirty years, this elegant building has well served the purpose of its erection and seems fully adequate to the demands of the people of the county for at least half a century or until the population of this county is double what it is now.

For some years, at least since 1870, there had been a demand for a new court house, but for various reasons, partly economical and partly political, the matter as urgent and as important as it was, continued to be deferred. It is a tradition that the political party in power when a new and costly court house or any other heavy improvement is made in a county, the party then in power suffers an eclipse, at least for a time. The Democrats were then in the ascendancy in the county, they had a premonition of their fate should they go on with this much needed improvement—their fears were fully realized. In 1877 the small levy of ten cents was placed upon the tax duplicate for the building of this court house and remained at that for four years. It was then raised to twenty cents on the one hundred dollars.

In September, 1881, plans and specifications, drawn by George W. Bunting, an Indianapolis architect, were accepted: he furnished the drawings and superintended the work. In December the contract for the construction of the building was let to Farman & Pearce, the former of the firm dying during the work, Mr. Pearce finished the contract.

The style of architecture was classic with modern English and Italian features. The building was planned on a large scale. The rooms for the various officers are large and spacious as well as convenient. The building is square, 128 by 82 feet, with four wide entrances leading up to the first or office floor. The basement is for storage and additional office rooms. The

city of Frankfort has its clerk, treasurer, civil engineer and mayor's office there now, as well as the headquarters for the police. A spacious hall intersects the first story proper, where not only the auditor, treasurer, clerk and sheriff but surveyor and the recorder, the most important record officer, are all housed in rooms suited to their needs. From the first, or principal floor, wide stairways lead to the second floor, where are the two court rooms, the grand and petit jury room, a witness, a ladies room and a large room for the judge. The height of the basement room is ten feet, that of the county officer's room is fifteen feet, of the court room, twenty-five feet. The building is constructed of Indiana oolitic limestone. The height of the structure is proportionate to its size, 165 feet.

The contract for the building of this court house was made and entered into while F. P. Bailey, Samuel Kyger and John Pruitt were the county commissioners, all Democrats, and while the work was in progress the hue and cry was raised that the contractors were using defective material, especially in the construction of the foundation, where mud cement was used. The word went out and was reiterated again and again in the opposition paper, whose editor not only raised the cry and repeated the slogan in his paper, but took the stump and went pretty much all over the county, crying "Soft Cement." The cost of the new court house was within the estimate and the terms of the contract, \$200,000. The corner stone was laid September 2, 1882. Capt. J. N. Sims, one of the oldest members of the bar, delivered the opening address on this occasion. D. P. Barner was master of ceremonies for the day, who performed the duties of his office with honor and dignity. After the ceremonies of the corner stone laying was over Mr. Barner announced the orator of the day, Hon. Leander McClurg, who then delivered his patriotic, eloquent and appropriate oration.

As a memorial of the occasion in the corner stone of this court house were deposited copies of the *Frankfort Crescent*, the *Saturday Banner*, with lists of their subscribers; *Christian Press* and *Colfax Chronicle*, the *Indianapolis Sentinel, Journal* and *Sun*, copies of the premium lists of the Clinton county fair, the Middle Fork fair were placed in a sealed casket, along with the Bible, copy of the state statistical report, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Clinton county court docket of the bar for the May term, 1882; Clinton's photographs of the old court house and of the new, copy of the contract for the latter's erection, also with the architect's contract, copies of the various bids and of the one accepted, copies of all orders of the county commissioners pertaining to the court house, a copy of John Pence's patent deed for the land on which the city was founded, a copy of the deed in which John Pence, who deeded the sixty acres to the county



for the donation he made to the commissioners and a copy of the original plat of the town of Frankfort. Also were deposited in this casket school reports for 1880 and 1882, catalogue of Frankfort public schools for 1882, poster of this corner stone laying, program of exercises of the day, small specimens of wheat, corn, oats, rye, clover, seed, flax and latter day process of flour and corn meal, one dollar legal tender note, one standard silver dollar, fifty cent fractional currency, five-cent silver and five-cent nickel coin. The laying of this corner stone of the present court house was a high day for Frankfort and Clinton county.

Clinton county has one institution, one building which has stood the test of all times since its erection, nearly fifty years ago; it outlives the old court house, is older than the jail, than the present court house, and is doing good service to this very day, and that is the county poor asylum. Way back in 1864 the county commissioners bought of Squire Joseph Baum 308 acres of most excellent land now less than a mile from the limits of the city of Frankfort and had constructed the present building at a cost of about \$20,000. The money was well spent. Some needed additions have been made, the barn and other buildings have been rebuilt on a large scale and everything out at the poor farm has been kept in good order. After selling off some eighty acres the rest of the original tract has been drained and improved until today the farm of the county asylum is one of the best kept, up-to-date farms in the county. Under the various superintendents the inmates have been well cared for and the people of this county need not be ashamed of the "poor farm," the buildings thereon or the manner in which the farm and premises are kept. The farm is usually so well managed that the bumper wheat crop raised on this model farm is the first cut and the first in the market.

Reference has already been made to the public roads of Clinton county as they were in the pioneer days. It is not enough to say that they were bad, they were very bad. Take the entire south third or more of the territory of the county, which would embrace the Twelve Mile Prairie and some smaller tracts; also nearly all the level portions of the eastern part of Clinton county, and from the days of the early settlers and down to about 1870 the roads were bad; in the prairies there was an adhesive, sticky mud which clung to the wheels of the vehicles and in the level parts of the county where water stood nearly the year round, making travel anything but pleasant. But along about 1870 and 1880 the improvements of the roads were carried on continuously; mostly by grading, draining and graveling the roadways until now, at this date, more than 90 per cent. of the roads in the county are in



CLINTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE



fine condition, all well graded and graveled, some of them macadamized with broken rock. These roads are kept in good repair. In fact the roads in Clinton county are considerably above the average in condition compared with the other roads of the state. Under what is known as the the three-mile law, the work yet goes on until soon all the short interceding roads will be in first-class shape. The history of some of the principal thoroughfares would be rather a matter of interest at this late day. The first road laid out by direction of the state was the old Michigan road passing north and south through the county about eight miles west of the eastern boundary and extending from the Ohio river to Lake Michigan. Next was what is known as the old Strawtown road, from Madison county on west to Kirks, thence through the Twelve Mile via Jefferson and on to Lafayette. A road from Crawfordsville to Fort Wayne passed through the county, the road from Kirks to Delphi and from Muncie to Lafayette. These were all state roads which were all intercepted by county roads. From 1835 and on to the time of the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal many farmers hauled their wheat to Chicago or Michigan City, selling it there at from 40 to 60 cents a bushel, expending the proceeds for barrels of salt or other articles. After the completion of the canal in 1848 wheat and other grain was hauled to Delphi or Lafayette. In fact there was no market in Clinton county until after the completion of the first railroads which came through Frankfort. Grain was hauled to Delphi, Lafayette or Thorntown up to the year 1870. This lack of a home market and the condition of the roads in those early days greatly retarded the growth of the county in population and kept back the county seat.



## CHAPTER VII.

### POLITICAL COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

THE FIRST OFFICERS—PARTISAN POLITICS—LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS—  
COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES—STATE SENATORS  
—REPRESENTATIVES—CONGRESSMEN—MEN WHO HAVE  
HELD GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.  
FROM THIS COUNTY.

In the early history of Clinton county, party politics cut but little figure. At the time of the organization of the county in 1830, General Andrew Jackson had been president since March 4, 1829. Though his entire administration of eight years were stormy, yet he was very popular and consolidated the Republican-Democratic party, which from his administration became the Democratic party of today. In all the early history of the county, when partisan politics became in any degree prominent, the county went Democratic and was so classed. Whenever politics was warm and party lines were tightly drawn, between the old Whig party and the Democratic, up to the time of the Civil war, the majority was generally Democratic. At times, the majority was slender, ranging from one hundred up to three hundred, this last figure was very rarely reached.

Whenever the slavery question became prominent, which it did in 1850 and after, the Democratic majority in the county was reduced. Occasionally a Whig was elected to a county office, but rarely; after the Republican party came into existence, majorities changed, the Democratic majority became reduced and from 1860 to 1872, at presidential elections, the county went Republican. Generally, at state elections, the county was reliably Democratic and the county officers were Democratic with occasionally an exception. In fact, for nearly twenty years, when a man was a candidate for a county office, he ran on his own personality or popularity.

The first clerk of the Circuit court was an old time Whig and served fourteen years. A man as a candidate might be very popular in Jackson township, now Center, and receive but little support in Washington township. In the early days of the county, there were very few, in fact no bosses. Things could not be set up at conventions or on election day. Usually the

"square deal" was played. In the early days there was much political and partisan independence. Men were not led to the ballot box—there were no voting booths then, all was open, but men went freely to the ballot box, no "squads of five," as in later days. Elections were honest and were honestly conducted. This political independence prevailed for nearly twenty years; after that party lines were closely drawn.

In 1830, the first election in the county was held to elect county officers. The population being sparse, between one thousand five hundred and one thousand eight hundred, but few county officers were needed, and but few were elective, some were appointed. Clinton county being but one county in the judicial circuit, the prosecutor for the county was that of the entire circuit or was appointed by Judge Porter, then the presiding judge of the Clinton county court.

The first county election held in the county was a special election held under the law for the organization of new counties. The law provided for commissioners to select a county-seat, who should not reside in the county nor own real estate in it; but they had no other function. It also provided that the governor should appoint a sheriff pro tem., who should conduct an election for two associate judges, a clerk, a recorder, and three county commissioners. These completed the work of organizing the county, and setting its machinery in operation.

Governor James B. Ray appointed Charles J. Hand of Jefferson as sheriff, and issued a writ for an election on April 19, 1830, which was duly held; and two days later, Hand certified the result, as required by law, as follows, *verbatim et literatim*:

"I, Charles J. Hand, sheriff of the county of Clinton do hereby certify that at an election held at the house of Capt. John Ross in the county of Clinton on the third Monday in April being the 19th day thereof in pursuance of a writ of election from his excellency, James B. Ray, Governor of the State of Indiana, the following persons were duly elected to serve for the term of seven year (to-wit) John Ross and Samuel Maxwell, Esquire, associate judges of the Circuit court and Samuel D. Maxwell, Esquire, clerk of the Circuit court and Beal Dorsey, recorder for the county of Clinton.

Given under my hand at Jefferson this 21st day of April, 1830.

C. J. HAND,

Sheriff C. C."

This certificate was to the Secretary of State, in order that commissions might be issued to the parties elected. No mention is made of county commissioners elected, who were Joseph Hill, John Douglass and Mordecai Mc-

Kinsey, as they did not receive commissions, but took office on the sheriff's certificate issued to them. They met on the same day, and adjourned to May 12, when they ordered an election for justices of the peace. In explanation of the "term of seven years" it should be noted that under the Constitution of 1816, judges, clerks and recorders held for terms of seven years, justices of the peace for five years, sheriffs and coroners for two years, senators for three years, and representatives for one year—thus making a "general election" necessary annually. The general elections at that time were held in August; but before that came on it was necessary to hold another special election for justices of the peace, which was duly ordered by the Board of County Commissioners, as has been noted.

As there were some peculiar features about this election they will be noted. Only three townships had been organized, and the commissioners directed the election of two justices for Jackson township, but only one each for Ross and Washington. The reason for this was that in pursuance of the order of the Board of County Commissioners of Tippecanoe County, an election for two justices of the peace for Washington township had been held on the first Monday in June, 1829, at the house of John Ross; and the law for the organization of the county expressly provided that it should not affect any "justices of the peace" who have been commissioned heretofore within the bounds of said new county.

The records of this election for justices in 1829, which was the first election held within the boundaries of Clinton county, have not been found, but it is known that Zabina Babcock, of Washington township, was one of them, as he continued to serve for several years. At the March term, 1831, of the Clinton county commissioners, he reported four dollars of fines collected, since the organization of Clinton county, three dollars of which was on charges of assault and battery and affray against Dr. J. F. Wilds, the pioneer physician, who seems to have been fighting his way into a practice. Babcock resigned at the close of 1832. The other justice elected in 1829 evidently lived in Ross township. No record of him has been found. Possibly he did not serve, or died, or removed from the county, as he never reported his collections to the county commissioners, and there is no mention of his resignation, though a special election was ordered in November, 1832, to fill a vacancy. Only three years of his term had expired at that time.

The election for justices in Jackson township, on June 12, 1830, was held at the house of Samuel Mitchell, with William Douglass and Isaac D. Armstrong as clerks. It resulted as follows:

Samuel B. Thompson -----	14 votes.
Arthur Compton -----	8 votes.
Samuel Allen -----	7 votes.
John Harland -----	12 votes.
Anthony Leak -----	10 votes.

Samuel B. Thompson and John Harland were elected. In Ross township, the election was at the house of Solomon Miller, with Michael Stettler and James Bowen as clerks. Thomas Maliby received five votes; and Daniel Underhill received fourteen votes and was elected.

In Washington township the election was at the house of John Ross with Beal Dorsey and Elkanah Timmons as clerks. Robert Johnston received eleven votes, and Samuel Olinger forty-six votes, and was elected.

As has been mentioned, Charles J. Hand was sheriff pro tem. till a sheriff was elected at the general election in August, 1830, and commissioned, which was some weeks later. Hand was a rather early settler at Indianapolis, who arrived there in the fall of 1825 and opened a "Hat Manufactory." In those days a hatter made hats as well as sold them. He afterwards moved to Jefferson and conducted a tavern there. In addition to being sheriff the commissioners made him collector for the county. But the emoluments of office were not sufficient to hold him and he returned to Indianapolis. On November 1, 1830, clerk Maxwell, wrote to the Secretary of State, James Morrison, certifying the election in August and saying: "I would be glad if you could send the commissions by some safe private conveyance, if it can be had shortly, as our mail will arrive here on next Thursday and then we will have no mail for two weeks. Mr. Hand, our Sheriff, P. T., has removed to your town and we now have no Sheriff, for want of the commissions, which ought not so to be."

As the county had just been organized, it was necessary to elect additional officers in August, accordingly, on the first Monday in August, 1830, being the 2nd day of August, a regular statutory election was held, the first general election ever held in the county of Clinton. But three townships participated in this election, Jackson, Washington and the newly formed township of Ross. These three townships then covered the entire territory of the county. The poll books and tally sheets were for these townships only. Generally, all these poll books and the accompanying tally sheets are signed by the election clerks only. The clerks of Jackson township at this election were Isaac D. Armstrong and Andrew J. Carter; for Washington township



they were Beal Dorsey and Josiah J. Cooper; for Ross township, there were Samuel Arthur and Eli Henricks. The Jackson township election was held at the house of Samuel Micheal; of Washington township, at the house of Capt. John Ross. that in Ross township at the house of Michael Stettler.

The results of this election as shown by the tally sheets were: Joseph Orr for senator received 90 votes for state senator and John B. Chapman 71 votes. The senatorial district then comprised the counties of Tippecanoe, Montgomery, Putnam, Carroll, Clinton and one or two other counties. The representative district was made up of the two counties, Montgomery and Clinton. At this first general election, there were six candidates for representative to the General Assembly of the state of Indiana: John Baird, James Davis, William Brooks, Abel Claypool, John Bishop and William White. John Baird received 137 votes; William Brooks, 24 votes; James Davis, 17 votes; Abel Claypool received 117 votes; the other votes were scattered.

For the office of probate judge, there were two candidates at this election: William Douglas and Nathan Kirk. Both were from Jackson township as it then was. Mr. Douglas lived in the most populous part of the township and had a wide acquaintance in both Washington and Ross townships; Mr. Kirk lived off to one side up at the Cross Roads, and the result was, Mr. Douglas received an even 100 votes and Mr. Kirk 48 votes; William Douglas was elected, but served but one year. In 1832, Nathan Kirk was elected probate judge and served as such for the term of seven years. The duties of the office of probate judge were simple, merely administrative, its duties all plain and marked out by the statutes. To hold this responsible office, no great amount of legal knowledge was necessary. As a general thing, no lawyer of any law practice aspired to the position or wanted the office—it was usually held by laymen. When the new constitution of 1851 came the office of probate judge was merged into that of a common pleas judge and finally the duties pertaining to probate business was by the legislature given to the circuit courts and administered by the circuit judges.

At this election held in 1830, there was a hot contest for the office of sheriff, for two candidates, Solomon Young and Perry Timmons. Two other names appear on two of the tally sheets but they received no votes. Solomon Young received 76 votes; Perry Timmons, 73 votes. Henry M. Ross was elected coroner by 76 votes to John Benson's 24. Arthur Compton was elected school commissioner, whose duty it was to manage the funds arising from the leasing or sale of the 16th section in each congressional township. He received 28 votes and Elijah Rogers 23.

So far two elections had been held in the county, one under a writ issued by the governor, the other virtually to fill vacancies. A full election was held in the year 1831. In this election, Michigan township participated, duly casting nineteen votes. For the first time, Samuel D. Maxwell consolidated the vote of the four townships and made a partial report thereon, but it did not, from some cause, report the vote on all the officers for whom votes were cast. The vote for governor, and the full local vote at this election was as follows:

<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Representative.</i>	
Noah Noble	159	Jacob Aughe	38
Milton Stapp	9	Thos. D. Baird	28
James G. Reed	38	John H. Goodbarr	12
<i>Congressman.</i>		John Nelson	40
John Law	172	John McCain	116
Ratliff Boone	36	Wm. Douglass	112
<i>Senator.</i>		Daniel Easley	2
John Baird	173	<i>Commissioner 3rd Dist.</i>	
Robert Taylor	40	Mordecai McKinsey	60
		Elijah Rogers	133
		Robert Edwards	4

The representatives were elected from a district composed of Montgomery and Clinton counties, and the ones chosen by the entire district were Jacob Aughe and John Nelson both from Montgomery county.

At this election, Jackson township, in which Frankfort was included, cast 83 votes, showing the growth of the county-seat was slow. Among other elections, whether local, confined to a township for an election of a justice of the peace and constables, or a general election held in the entire county, one special election was held, the like of which has been held but once or twice since, in the history of the county. This was an election for a captain of a militia company. This election was held at the house of Capt. Benjamin Loveless, and the territory where the voters were to vote is described as "Captain Benjamin Loveless' Company district": it was held on the 13th day of September, 1834. The writ for the election was issued by Captain Loveless himself, by order of the clerk of the Circuit court, S. D. Maxwell. As no return of this election is on record or on file, it can not be known how the election resulted, but it is supposed Captain Loveless was re-elected.

In the year 1834, on the first Monday in August, the second state election

was held in the county, the governor holding for three years, under the constitution of 1816. Of the fourteen townships now composing the county, but six were then organized, and as townships took part in the election of that year, Washington, Jackson, Ross, Michigan, Perry and Warren. To show that Frankfort had grown in three years since the previous election, the poll book of Jackson township of which Frankfort was a part enrolled the names of two hundred and sixty-nine voters.

Some peculiarities are seen in the result of this 1834 election. In this county, Noah Noble had the majority for governor, and was elected. It was the same way with the vote for lieutenant-governor, David Wallace carried the county and was elected. For state senator, John Baird of Montgomery—carried the county and was elected. For representative to the general assembly, Montgomery and Clinton counties as a representative district entitled to two members of the lower house, Thornton Griffith carried Clinton county by a large majority and so did John Nelson by a small majority, but Jacob Angle and David Vance, both from Montgomery county were elected representatives. David Vance was not voted for at all in Clinton county. The two years before, 1832-33, John H. Goodbar of Montgomery and Jesse Carter of Clinton had represented the district. Joseph Wood was elected associate judge and Samuel Mitchell was re-elected. William Douglas served as probate judge but one year and was succeeded by Nathan Kirk, who having served already four years was re-elected at this 1834 election. Samuel Maxwell held over as clerk of the circuit court and auditor. N. T. Catterlin was elected sheriff. Elijah Rogers was elected coroner. Jesse Cook was elected county commissioner; Jacob Blinn and David Rinehart already serving.

In the election held August, 1838, the following townships, as such, took part; Jackson, Michigan, Kirklin, Perry, Ross, Warren and Washington; the other townships not organized. The growth of Jackson township and Frankfort is shown by the fact that at the election of 1838, the poll book shows 348 names.

Up to this election, but little party politics had been displayed. The pioneers of that day thought more of men for office than for their politics. Perhaps a majority of those elected to office were Democrats, but it is known some of them were Whigs. Two years before this, General Andrew Jackson had closed his second term of the presidency. Though his two terms of the presidency, from 1832 to 1836 had been stormy, yet he was a popular president and the Democrats took great pride in being called Jackson Democrats. Jackson during his term of office, announced the dictum, that "to the victors, be-

long the spoils." Party spirit became strong and in the elections of 1836 and 1838, the lines were drawn. But the men elected to office were usually good men and some of them were permitted to hold office for long terms. Samuel D. Maxwell was permitted to hold the office of clerk of the Circuit court for fourteen years, eleven of which he served also as county auditor. He was succeeded by John Barner who was clerk of the Circuit court for fifteen years and was succeeded by his son David P. Barner who served two terms of four years each. The first county auditor after the clerk of the court ceased to perform the duties of the office was John P. Crothers who served for fourteen years. As county recorder, Beal Dorsey served nine years and died in office; J. G. Smith serving out his unexpired term. I. D. Armstrong, who had already served as surveyor by appointments for six years was elected county recorder and served in that capacity for fourteen years. After the war for the Union, Mr. Armstrong also served four years as county treasurer, having served Clinton county in some official capacity for nearly a quarter of a century.

As probate judge, Nathan Kirk served eight years; he was succeeded by William Douglas who held the office—it was largely one of honor—for twelve years. For 40 years up to 1870, there were but four men elected and acted as judge of the Circuit court; John R. Porter, Isaac Naylor, W. P. Bryant and John M. Cowan. From 1830 to 1852 when the office was abolished as useless, but eight men served as associate judges of the Circuit court, Samuel Mitchell, John Ross, Joseph Wood, John Brown, J. F. Aughe, Thomas Kennard, C. B. Pence and Jas. Purdum. As county treasurer, John Pence served eight years; John Barner, three.

At this point may be noted an event that is sometimes classed as political, but is more properly personal. In the early 50's, John W. Blake was a very influential Democratic politician in Clinton county. He was judge of the Common Pleas Court from 1852 to 1856, and representative in the legislature for 1856-8. He was ambitious to go to Congress, and wanted to make Clinton more reliably Democratic. He found an ally in Charles D. Murray of Howard county, who represented Cass, Howard and Pulaski counties in the senate, and who had aspirations to be judge. He was a Republican and by taking Honey Creek township which was strongly Republican, from Clinton county, and adding it to Howard county the happiness of both Murray and Blake could be promoted.

By their united efforts they secured the passage of a law for trans-



ferring territory from one county to another, by the county commissioners, on petition of a majority of the residents of the territory to be affected. At the December term, 1858, the petition of John Moulder and others was filed for the transfer of Honey Creek township to Howard county. On March 7, 1859, the commissioners having considered the petition, and being satisfied that it was signed by the requisite majority, the transfer was made. The Howard county commissioners took similar action at the same time. Blake was nominated for Congress in 1858, and carried Clinton county, but failed of election, so all of his trouble went for nothing. Murray was no more lucky as to his office though the Howard county people regarded the change as very desirable, and gave much praise to John Moulder, Daniel R. Jones, Samuel Woody and others who were chiefly instrumental in carrying the project into effect.

Inasmuch, as the early local elections were not so much controlled by national politics, the political aspect of the county prior to 1852 will be shown only by the elections for president, governor and congressman, and the local results by an official register up to that date. In the early period, governors were elected every third year, congressmen every second year in the odd-numbered years, and presidents every fourth year in the even numbered years, so that elections were very common occurrences. The record is as follows:

*Election of 1831, Aug. 1.*

<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Congressman.</i>	
Noah Noble	150	John Law	163
James G. Reed	38	Ratliffe Boone	36
Milton Stapp	9		

*Election of Aug. 5, 1833.*

<i>Congressman.</i>	
Edward A. Hannegan	135
Albert S. White	74

*Election of Aug. 4, 1834.*

<i>Governor.</i>	
Noah Noble	310
James G. Reed	178

*Election of Aug. 3, 1835.**Congressman.*

Edward A. Hannegan -----	359
James Gregory -----	158

*Election of Nov. 8, 1836.**President.*

Martin Van Buren-----	427
Wm. Henry Harrison -----	331

*Election of Aug. 7, 1837.**Governor.**Congressman.*

John Dumont -----	400	Albert S. White -----	412
David Wallace -----	287	Nathan Jackson -----	259

*Election of Aug. 5, 1839.**Congressman.*

Tilghman A. Howard -----	750
Thomas J. Evans -----	381

*Election of Aug. 4, 1840.**Governor.**Congressman.*

Tilghman A. Howard -----	750	Edward A. Hannegan -----	741
Samuel Bigger -----	538	Henry S. Lane -----	361

*Election of Nov. 3, 1840.**President.*

Martin Van Buren -----	698
Wm. Henry Harrison -----	582

*Election of May 3, 1841 (Special).**Congressman.*

John Bryce -----	411
Henry S. Lane -----	361

*Election of Aug. 7, 1843.**Governor.*

Samuel Bigger ----- 522

James Whitcomb -----	793	Elijah Deming -----	8
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*Election of Nov. 5, 1844.*

<i>President.</i>		Henry Clay -----	645
James K. Polk -----	944	James Birney -----	12

*Election of Aug. 3, 1846.*

<i>Governor.</i>		<i>On Constitutional Convention.</i>	
James Whitcomb -----	757	For -----	153
Joseph G. Marshall -----	589	Against -----	217
Stephen C. Stephens -----	15		

*Election of Aug. 2, 1847.*

<i>Congressman.</i>		David Brier -----	540
John Pettit -----	726	Samuel W. Richey -----	17

*Election of Aug. 1, 1848.*

<i>Free Schools.</i>	
For -----	1,111
Against -----	460

*Election of Nov. 7, 1848.*

<i>President.</i>	
Lewis Cass -----	964
Zachary Taylor -----	726

*Election of Aug. 5, 1851.*

<i>Congressman.</i>		<i>Exclusion and Colonization of Negroes.</i>	
Daniel Mace -----	833	For -----	1,117
David Brier -----	667	Against -----	146
<i>New Constitution.</i>			
For adoption -----	1,314		
Against adoption -----	102		

During this earlier period, the local offices were filled by the following persons: *Circuit Court Judges*.—President Judges, John R. Porter (of Vermillion county), 1830-37; Isaac Naylor (of Montgomery county), 1838-51. Associate Judges, Samuel Mitchell, 1830-36; John Ross, 1830-33; Joseph Wood, 1834-36; John Brown, 1837-43; J. F. Aughe, 1837-43; Thos. Kennard, 1844-46; C. B. Pence, 1844-52; James Purdum, 1847-52. The early districts or circuits included a number of counties in the western part of the state, which were "traveled" by the President Judges, the associate judges being local residents. At the April term, 1852, the associate judges were discontinued under the new constitution, and the Circuit court with a single judge was inaugurated.

*Probate Judges*.—Mr. Wm. Douglas, 1830-July, 1831; Nathan Kirk, Aug. 1831-39; Wm. Douglas, 1839-50; N. T. Catterlin, 1851; E. Winship, 1851-2. The Probate court was abolished by the Constitution of 1851, and the business was transferred to the Common Pleas court.

*Clerks*.—Samuel D. Maxwell, 1830-1844; John Barner, 1844-59.

*Auditors*.—J. P. Crothers, 1841-54. Prior to 1841 the office of auditor was consolidated with that of clerk, Samuel D. Maxwell performing the duties of both.

*Recorders*.—Beal Dorsey, 1830-39. He died in office in March, 1839, and Jeremiah G. Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy till his successor was elected. I. D. Armstrong, 1839-52.

*Treasurers*.—John Pence, 1830-1837; John Barner, 1838-40; Wm. Seawright, 1841-46. He died in office, and Samuel Maxwell was appointed to succeed him until the next election. James Scroggy, 1846-48; James G. Fraser, 1849-55. Previous to 1841, the treasurers were appointed and thereafter elected.

*Sheriffs*.—Chas. J. Hand was appointed sheriff by the Governor for the organization of the county, and served until one was elected in 1830. Solomon Young, 1830-33; N. T. Catterlin, 1834-35; J. W. Harland, 1836-39; W. M. Parcel, 1840-41; James F. Suit (by appointment) 1841; R. Babb, 1841-44; James Gaster, 1845-1849; W. V. Johnson, 1849-53.

*Surveyors*.—In the years 1828-9, while Clinton was added to Tippecanoe county, Leary Stogdon, of that county was surveyor, for what became Clinton county. Surveyors were appointed until 1841, and elected afterwards. They were I. D. Armstrong, 1830-35; S. B. Thompson, 1836; Wm. V. White, 1836-43; J. W. Blake, 1844-50; Norman Newton, 1851-60.

*County Commissioners*.—First (Middle) District, John Douglass, 1830-



31; J. Blinn, 1832-34; Philip Kramer, 1835-37; John Douglass, 1838-40; Wm. Breckenridge, 1841-43; Joseph Wood, 1844-45; Wm. Pence, 1846; Ephraim Byers, 1846-1848; Richard Frazer, 1849-61. Second (West) District, Joseph Hill, 1830-32; D. Rinehart, 1833-35; David Clark, 1836-44; J. Anderson, 1845-47; J. F. Shaw, 1848-61. Third (East) District, Mordecai McKinsey, 1830-33; Jesse Cook, 1834-39; James Morrison, 1840-1845; Jacob Strong, 1846-54.

*Representatives.*—Jacob Aughe and John Nelson, 1830-32; John H. Goodbarr and Jesse Carter, 1832-3; David Vance and Jacob Aughe, 1833-4; Jacob Aughe and T. M. Curry, 1834-5; Henry Ristine and Henry Lee, 1835-1836. Up to this time Clinton was in a joint district with Montgomery, electing two representatives. From 1836 to 1845 the county had one representative of its own, as follows: Edwin Lee, 1836-7; Andrew Major, 1837-9; Samuel C. Dunn, 1839-40; Martin Z. Saylor, 1840-42; Andrew Major, 1842-3; Ephraim Byers, 1843-4; James Hill, 1844-5; Wilson Seawright, 1845-6; James F. Suit, 1846-7; Thos. Kennard, 1847-8; James Hill and Alex. W. Young, 1848-9; Ephraim Byers, 1849-50; James S. McClelland and Newton I. Jackson, 1850-51; James F. Suit, 1851-2. Clinton was in a joint district with Tipton from 1846 to 1852.

*Senators.*—The first senatorial district to which Clinton county was added was composed of half a dozen counties, in which Joseph Orr was elected for 1830-1. Clinton and Montgomery was then made a joint district which was represented by John Baird, 1831-6. From then until 1867, Clinton and Carroll made a joint district, represented by Samuel Milroy, 1836-7; Aaron Finch, 1837-40; Horatio J. Harris, 1840-3; Andrew Major, 1843-6; Philip Waters, 1846-9; Thos. Kennard, 1849-52.

Under the constitution of 1852, the results of the elections were as follows on the local tickets, the heads of the national and state tickets being given in their respective years.

*Election of Oct. 12, 1852.*

<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Circuit Judge.</i>	
Joseph A. Wright	1,180	W. P. Bryant	1,186
Nicholas McCarty	841	Isaac Naylor	829
<i>Congressman.</i>		<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>	
Daniel Mace	1,173	Lewis Wallace	1,631
Robert C. Gregory	843	James N. Sims	4

*Senator.*

Washington L. Black-----1,097  
Isaac Jackson ----- 814

*Common Pleas Judge.*

John W. Blake -----1,047  
John M. Cowan ----- 961

*District Prosecutor.*

Robert P. Davidson -----1,599

*Representative.*

Wilson Seawright -----1,145  
James F. Suit ----- 307

*Treasurer.*

James G. Fraser -----1,133  
Joseph Scroggy ----- 855

*Recorder.*

Cornelius J. Miller-----1,081  
John H. Dunn ----- 913

*Sheriff.*

Isaac Cook ----- 990  
William Rogers ----- 896  
Price Irwin ----- 39

*Coroner.*

Joseph Baum -----1,152

*Surveyor.*

Norman Newton -----1,213

*Election of Nov. 2, 1852.**President.*

Winfield Scott ----- 929  
Franklin Pierce -----1,250 John P. Hale ----- 75

*Election of Oct. 11, 1853.**Reporter of Supreme Court.*

Albert G. Porter ----- 168  
J. W. Gordon ----- 37

*Election of Oct. 10, 1854.**Secretary of State.*

Erasmus B. Collins -----1,094  
Nehemiah Hayden ----- 921

*Congressman.*

Daniel Mace -----1,111  
James Davis ----- 906

*Circuit Prosecutor.*

Charles A. Naylor ----- 977  
Samuel W. Telford ----- 896

*District Prosecutor.*

Robert P. Davidson -----1,270

*Senator.*

James F. Suit -----1,112  
John Q. A. Perrin----- 878

*Representative.*

James W. Wilson -----1,086  
Zachariah B. Gentry ----- 908

*Sheriff.*

Eli Armantrout -----1,181  
Isaac Cook ----- 782

*Surveyor.*

Norman Newton ----- 988

*Coroner.*

Solomon S. Isgrig ----- 836  
William N. Ruth ----- 715

John Q. A. Perrin ----- 53

*Treasurer.*

James G. Fraser -----1,090  
Samuel C. Shortle ----- 912

*Election of Oct. 9, 1855.**Clerk of Courts.*

John Barner ----- 837  
 William R. Carter ----- 614

*Auditor.*

Joshua N. Armantrout ----- 924  
 Robert F. Braden ----- 525

*Election of Oct. 14, 1856.**Governor.*

Ashbel P. Willard ----- 1,332  
 Oliver P. Morton ----- 1,279

*Congressman.*

Daniel W. Voorhees ----- 1,343  
 James Wilson ----- 1,273

*Common Pleas Judge.*

Jonathan C. Applegate ----- 1,437  
 L. B. Sims ----- 1,373

*Circuit Prosecutor.*

Henry Shannon ----- 1,338  
 Thomas N. Rice ----- 1,256

*District Prosecutor.*

Leander McClurg ----- 1,342  
 Nelson Purdum ----- 1,243

*Representative.*

John W. Blake ----- 1,323  
 James W. Wilson ----- 1,270

*Recorder.*

Cornelius J. Miller ----- 1,319  
 Robert Brown ----- 1,283

*Treasurer.*

Henry Y. Morrison ----- 1,316  
 James Carter ----- 1,284

*Sheriff.*

Eli Armantrout ----- 1,313  
 William V. Johnston ----- 1,275

*Surveyor.*

Norman Newton ----- 1,369  
 S. B. Thompson ----- 1,226

*Coroner.*

Benjamin F. Byers ----- 1,330  
 William M. Ruth ----- 1,270

*Election of November 4, 1856.**President.*

John C. Fremont ----- 1,261  
 James Buchanan ----- 1,364     Millard Fillmore ----- 34

*Election of October 12, 1858.**Secretary of State.*

Daniel McClure ----- 1,369  
 William A. Peelle ----- 1,186

*Congressman.*

John W. Blake ----- 1,346  
 James Wilson ----- 1,184

*Circuit Judge.*

John M. Cowan ----- 1,315  
 William P. Bryant ----- 1,222

*Circuit Prosecutor.*

William Rea ----- 1,366  
 R. W. Harrison ----- 1,127

*District Prosecutor.*

John B. Kane -----1,365  
 John H. Gould -----1,138

*Senator.*

James Odell -----1,372  
 Charles Angell -----1,182

*Representative.*

James B. Newton -----1,340  
 L. S. Boyce -----1,177

*Treasurer.*

Henry Y. Morrison -----1,510  
 Williamson P. Dunn -----1,003

*Sheriff.*

Franklin D. Caldwell -----1,345  
 Samuel N. Black -----1,186

*Surveyor.*

Norman Newton -----1,417  
 Samuel B. Thompson -----1,155

*Coroner.*

Benjamin F. Byers -----1,344  
 William M. Ruth -----1,168

*Election of October 11, 1859.**Clerk.*

David P. Barner -----1,158  
 Eli Armantrout ----- 860

*Auditor.*

Joshua N. Armantrout -----1,072  
 John B. Pence ----- 950

*Constitutional Convention.*

Against calling -----1,728      For calling ----- 197

*Election of October 9, 1860.**Governor.*

Thomas A. Hendricks -----1,437  
 Henry S. Lane -----1,385

*Congressman.*

Samuel C. Wilson -----1,450  
 Albert S. White -----1,377

*District Judge.*

John C. Green -----1,385

*District Prosecutor.*

Nathan W. Gordon -----11,384

*Representative.*

Leander McClurg -----1,412  
 Edwin Winship -----1,377

*Recorder.*

John Q. A. Youkey -----1,432  
 Norman Newton -----1,393

*Treasurer.*

Samuel Ayers -----1,456  
 James G. Fraser -----1,309

*Sheriff.*

Samuel Merritt -----1,265  
 Franklin D. Caldwell -----1,347

*Surveyor.*

James Doster -----1,453  
 William Snoddy -----1,370

*Coroner.*

Enoch M. Carson -----1,444  
 James Groves -----1,381

*Election of November 6, 1860.*

<i>President.</i>	John C. Breckenridge -----	61
Abraham Lincoln -----	John Bell -----	6
Stephen A. Douglas -----		

*Election of October 14, 1862.*

<i>Secretary of State.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>
James S. Athon -----	Isaac D. Armstrong -----
William A. Peelle -----	Samuel Ayers -----
<i>Congressman.</i>	<i>Sheriff.</i>
John Pettit -----	Leonidas Mitchell -----
Godlove S. Orth -----	Samuel Marritt -----
<i>Reporter of Supreme Court</i>	<i>Surveyor.</i>
Michael C. Kerr -----	T. H. Palmer -----
William S. Smith -----	James T. Doster -----
<i>Representative.</i>	<i>Coroner.</i>
Cornelius J. Miller -----	William W. Taylor -----
Martin Z. Sayler -----	

*Election of October 13, 1863.*

<i>Appraiser of Real Estate.</i>	William R. Davis -----
James Bell -----	

*Election of October 11, 1864.*

<i>Governor.</i>	<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>
Joseph E. McDonald -----	Joseph W. Nichol -----
Oliver P. Morton -----	Samuel F. Wood -----
<i>Congressman.</i>	<i>District Judge.</i>
James F. Harney -----	N. R. Lindsay.
Godlove S. Orth -----	<i>District Prosecutor.</i>
<i>Representative.</i>	James A. Stretch -----
Cornelius J. Miller -----	<i>Sheriff.</i>
Thomas M. Hamilton -----	Leonidas Mitchell -----
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>	Samuel Merritt -----
John M. Cowan -----	



<i>Recorder.</i>		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Jesse Y. Cornelison -----	1,519	Truman H. Palmer -----	1,523
John Harding -----	1,455	James T. Downard -----	1,446
<i>Treasurer.</i>		<i>Coroner.</i>	
Isaac D. Armstrong -----	1,522	William B. Rogers -----	1,529
Robert Brown -----	1,456	John A. Barns -----	1,445

*Election of November 8, 1864.*

<i>President.</i>		Abraham Lincoln -----	1,413
George B. McClellan -----	1,501		

*Election of October 10, 1865.*

<i>District Judge.</i>		Thomas J. Armantrout -----	1,057
William Garver -----	1,109	Thomas J. Smith -----	993
<i>Coroner.</i>			

*Election of October 9, 1866.*

<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Nelson Trusler -----	1,706	John G. Clarke -----	1,703
Mahlon D. Manson -----	1,706	Frank D. Caldwell -----	1,697
<i>Congressman.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Godlove S. Orth -----	1,702	Mark T. Campbell -----	1,714
John Purdue -----	1,699	David F. Clark -----	1,684
<i>Circuit Prosecutor. --</i>		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Samuel F. Wood -----	1,708	William Snoddy -----	1,706
<i>District Prosecutor.</i>		Truman H. Palmer -----	1,705
Levi Farley -----	1,706		
Allen E. Paige -----	1,703		

*Election of October 8, 1867.*

<i>District Judge.</i>		<i>Clerk.</i>	
Orville S. Hamilton -----	1,765	Dewitt C. Bryant -----	1,783
Thomas J. Cason -----	1,634	Perry W. Gard -----	1,629
<i>District Prosecutor.</i>		<i>Auditor.</i>	
Allen E. Paige -----	1,765	James V. Knight -----	1,765
Samuel H. Doyal -----	1,631	Daniel White -----	1,623

*Election of October 13, 1868.*

<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Thomas A. Hendricks	1,810	<i>Joint Representative.</i>	
Conrad Baker	1,803	John Higgins	1,810
<i>Congressman.</i>		Henry M. Marvin	1,803
Mahlon D. Manson	1,869	<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Godlove S. Orth	1,787	Nelson Franklin	1,804
<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>		William Hart	1,790
James Wright	1,813	<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Robert B. F. Pierce	1,801	John G. Clark	1,873
<i>Senator.</i>		William Kelley	1,735
Leander McClurg	1,813	<i>Recorder.</i>	
Thomas M. Hamilton	1,774	David B. Carter	1,830
<i>Representative.</i>		Jesse D. Cornelison	1,771
Truman H. Palmer	1,803	John T. Gamble	1,830
John Q. A. Youkey	1,784	John D. Frazier	1,792

*Election of November 3, 1868.*

<i>President.</i>	
Ulysses S. Grant	1,794
Horatio Seymour	1,764

*Election of October 11, 1870.*

<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>District Prosecutor.</i>	
Norman Eddy	1,952	James V. Kent	2,025
Max F. A. Hoffman	1,707	James M. Smith	1,616
<i>Congressman.</i>		<i>Representative.</i>	
Mahlon D. Manson	1,965	Franklin D. Caldwell	1,976
Lewis Wallace	1,684	Edward B. Reed	1,670
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		<i>Joint Representative.</i>	
Thomas F. Davidson	1,953	William J. Devol	1,955
Joseph H. Brown	1,703	John Higgins	1,700
<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>		<i>Clerk</i>	
Allen E. Paige	1,956	Dewitt C. Bryant	2,018
Robert B. F. Pierce	1,702	George W. Brown	1,613
<i>District Judge.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Truman H. Palmer	1,930	Frederick Tice	1,997
Samuel H. Doyal	1,704	Nelson Franklin	1,646

<i>Treasurer.</i>		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Stephen Shanks -----	2,519	James R. Brown -----	2,359
Phineas D. Paige -----	1,643	William H. Snoddy -----	1,983
<i>Auditor.</i>		Elihu Black -----	1,723
William H. Ghere -----	1,965	<i>Coroner.</i>	
Lewis Sims -----	1,666	George W. Hughes -----	1,938
		Benjamin Davenport -----	1,704

*Election of October 8, 1872.*

<i>Governor.</i>		Robert Carrick -----	2,000
Thomas A. Hendricks -----	2,322	<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Thomas M. Brown -----	2,027	Frederick Tice -----	2,457
<i>Congressmen-at-Large.</i>		Richard Ashman -----	1,849
Michael G. Kerr -----	2,327	<i>Treasurer.</i>	
John S. Williams -----	2,326	Stephen Shanks -----	2,519
Godlove S. Orth -----	2,015	Andrew M. Robinson -----	1,808
William Williams -----	2,028	<i>Recorder.</i>	
<i>Congressman.</i>		John P. Dearth -----	2,335
Mahlon D. Manson -----	2,337	John L. Reeves -----	1,966
-----	2,008	<i>Surveyor.</i>	
<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>		James R. Brown -----	1,983
James V. Kent -----	2,346	<i>Coroner.</i>	
Robert B. F. Pierce -----	1,888	George N. Morris -----	2,322
<i>District Prosecutor.</i>		Milton S. Hockman -----	1,991
Albert W. Caldwell -----	2,426	<i>Real Estate Appraiser.</i>	
Gilbert H. Goodwin -----	2,323	George W. Weaver -----	2,317
<i>Senator.</i>		William W. Miller -----	2,010
Andrew J. Boone -----	2,320	<i>Commissioners.</i>	
Anthony E. Gordon -----	2,021	Richard Frazer -----	2,333
<i>Representative.</i>		Urban C. McKinsey -----	2,005
William Caldwell -----	2,321	David Slipper -----	2,213
John J. Strange -----	2,007	James McDavis -----	2,026
<i>Joint Representative.</i>		Abraham F. Whiteman -----	2,244
Marquis L. Martin -----	2,331	John Bristow -----	2,062

*Election of November 5, 1872.*

<i>President.</i>		Horace Greeley -----	1,847
Ulysses S. Grant -----	1,993	Charles O'Connor -----	20

*Election of October 14, 1873.**Circuit Judge.*

Truman H. Palmer ----- 1,847  
 Samuel H. Doyal ----- 1,661

*Prosecuting Attorney.*

William B. Walls ----- 1,789  
 Anthony E. Gordon ----- 1,684

*Election of October 13, 1874.**Secretary of State.*

John E. Neff ----- 2,033  
 William W. Curry ----- 1,683  
 J. C. Stout ----- 628

*Congressman.*

Leander McClurg ----- 2,132  
 Thomas J. Cason ----- 1,566  
 Charles J. Bowles ----- 763

*Prosecuting Attorney.*

William B. Walls ----- 1,981  
 Henry C. Wills ----- 1,813  
 Milton Hanson ----- 384

*Representative.*

Frank D. Caldwell ----- 2,012  
 Isaac N. Davis ----- 1,585  
 John Bristow ----- 821

*Clerk.*

Samuel P. Fisher ----- 1,888  
 Mordecai M. Kigar ----- 1,709

*Sheriff.*

William A. McCray ----- 1,848  
 Henry M. Baum ----- 1,657  
 Thomas J. Rodgers ----- 890

*Treasurer.*

John Fleming ----- 2,047  
 Daniel K. Siegfried ----- 1,580  
 James Bell ----- 822

*Auditor.*

Cyrus Clark ----- 2,113  
 William J. Barnett ----- 1,544  
 Thomas McKillip ----- 701

*Surveyor.*

James R. Brown ----- 2,068  
 Myron H. Belknap ----- 1,562  
 Harrison Kohler ----- 802

*Assessor.*

Thomas Hutchinson ----- 1,949  
 Thomas Majors ----- 1,717  
 Adam D. Kerm ----- 758

*Coroner.*

John W. Parvis ----- 2,018  
 George D. Halliday ----- 1,669  
 Isaac Hendrickson ----- 749

*Election of October 10, 1876.**Governor.*

James D. Williams ----- 2,624  
 Benjamin Harrison ----- 2,300  
 Henry W. Harrington ----- 178  
 Anson Walcott ----- 55

*Congressman.*

George McWilliams ----- 2,605  
 Michael D. White ----- 2,291  
 Leroy Templeton ----- 265

<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	James A. Price -----	2,316
William R. Moore -----	George Ashman -----	250
Thomas W. Lockhart -----	<i>Recorder.</i>	
Xavier M. Matson -----	John P. Dearth -----	2,552
<i>Representative.</i>	Martin Davis -----	2,315
Allen E. Paige -----	Joseph B. McKee -----	254
Wilson Seawright -----	<i>Surveyor.</i>	
James L. Miller -----	John D. Frazier -----	2,593
<i>Sheriff.</i>	John Richards -----	2,215
William A. Brandon -----	<i>Coroner.</i>	
David T. Aughe -----	Thomas J. Smith -----	2,612
Thomas Lee -----	Jonathan Keller -----	2,272
<i>Treasurer.</i>	Isaac Hendrickson -----	266
John Fleming -----		
		2,562

*Election of November 7, 1876.*

<i>President.</i>	Rutherford B. Hayes -----	2,236
Samuel J. Tilden -----	Peter Cooper -----	149

*Election of October 8, 1878.*

<i>Secretary of State.</i>	<i>Representative.</i>	
John G. Shanklin -----	Frank D. Caldwell -----	2,725
Isaac S. Moore -----	James L. Miller -----	2,275
Henley James -----	<i>Clerk.</i>	
<i>Congressman.</i>	Elwood Avery -----	2,709
James McCabe -----	Joshua N. Armantrout -----	2,194
Godlove S. Orth -----	<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Leroy Templeton -----	Telemachus P. Holmes -----	2,733
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>	Samuel Merritt -----	2,272
Thomas J. Terhune -----	<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Joseph C. Suit -----	William Kelly -----	2,755
Stephen Neal -----	Thomas Major -----	1,983
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	Thomas Lee -----	248
William R. Moore -----	<i>Auditor.</i>	
John Farber -----	Newton J. Gaskill -----	2,738
William A. Benbow -----	Joseph B. McKee -----	2,280
		278



*Surveyor.*

Elijah N. Amos -----2,668  
John C. Young -----2,289

*Coroner.*

Charles M. Pelty -----2,742  
Samuel G. Irwin -----2,266

*Commissioners.*

Samuel Kyger -----2,735  
John Pruitt -----2,706  
Fill. P. Bailey -----2,693  
Josiah Lewis -----2,269  
Jacob Price -----2,273  
William V. McKinney -----2,266

*Election of October 12, 1880.**Governor.*

Franklin Landers -----2,886  
Albert G. Porter -----2,622  
Richard Gregg ----- 130

*Congressman.*

William R. Myers -----2,895  
Godlove S. Orth -----2,606  
Joshua N. Armantrout ----- 129

*Prosecuting Attorney.*

Francis M. Charlton -----2,872  
Wilson R. Stokes -----2,613  
James H. Davis ----- 138

*Senator.*

Henry M. Marvin -----2,875  
William H. Shulse -----2,616  
Thomas A. Cobb ----- 129

*Representative.*

Dewitt C. Bryant -----2,883  
George W. Goodwin -----2,614  
Frank P. Hartzell ----- 127

*Sheriff.*

Joseph Miller -----2,821  
William J. Barnett -----2,656  
James M. Ayers ----- 121

*Treasurer.*

William Kelly -----2,838  
Thomas Burkhalter -----2,617  
Perry T. Gorham ----- 127

*Recorder.*

James A. Hedgcock -----2,866  
Williamson P. Dunn -----2,614  
James Stinson ----- 131

*Surveyor.*

James H. Scholl -----2,873  
William Snoddy -----2,617  
Joseph D. Norris ----- 138

*Coroner.*

Charles M. Petty -----2,859  
James P. Keys -----2,631  
John Waitt ----- 133

*Election of November 2, 1880.**President.*

Winfield S. Hancock -----3,015

James A. Garfield -----2,565  
James B. Weaver ----- 110

*Election of November 7, 1882.**Secretary of State.*

William R. Myers -----2,906  
Emanuel R. Hawn -----2,535  
Hiram Z. Leonard ----- 154

*Congressman.*

Thomas B. Ward -----2,931  
Godlove S. Orth -----2,485  
Richard Jacks ----- 152

*Representative.*

Dewitt C. Bryant	2,941
Mordecai B. McKinsey	2,490
Taylor B. Frazier	147

*Prosecuting Attorney.*

Francis M. Charlton	2,912
William R. Hine	2,521

*Clerk.*

Elwood Avery	2,992
John L. Young	2,435
David T. Price	140

*Sheriff.*

Joseph Miller	2,800
William Ghere	2,522
Davis Dukes	127

*Treasurer.*

Thomas Rush Engart	2,804
Darius McKinsey	2,635
Eli Stern	123

*Auditor.*

Newton J. Gaskill	2,926
Henry L. Smith	2,534
Thomas McKillip	117

*Surveyor.*

John H. Scholl	2,904
John J. Richards	2,533
David H. Hendricks	146

*Coroner.*

Charles M. Petty	2,888
Nicholas T. Rice	2,572
George W. Eaton	180

*Election of November 4, 1884.**President.*

Grover Cleveland	3,250
James G. Blaine	3,007
Benjamin F. Butler	77
John P. St. John	26

*Governor.*

Isaac P. Gray	3,248
William H. Calkins	3,008
Hiram Z. Leonard	72
Robert S. Dwiggin	32

*Congressman.*

Thomas B. Ward	3,247
Charles T. Doxey	3,014
Henry T. Cotton	83

*Senator.*

Dewitt C. Bryant	3,256
John H. Caldwell	3,082

*Representative.*

Erastus H. Staley	3,183
Oliver Gard	3,138

*Circuit Judge.*

Allen E. Paige	3,330
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*Sheriff.*

John A. Petty	3,237
William D. Clark	3,088

*Treasurer.*

Alexander B. Given	3,194
Thomas Rush Engert	3,122

*Prosecuting Attorney.*

William A. Staley	3,267
William R. Hines	3,033

*Recorder.*

James A. Hedgecock	3,270
Samuel Scott	3,048

*Coroner.*

Walter L. Shores	3,228
Daniel W. Heaton	3,048

*Surveyor.*

James R. Brown	3,263
Joseph H. Lovett	3,028

*Election of 1886.*

<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		<i>Auditor.</i>	
John C. Nelson, D. ....	3,168	George Smith, D. ....	3,106
Robert S. Robertson, R. ....	3,167	Wilson T. Cooper, R. ....	3,225
Edward S. Pope, P. ....	22	Jacob Price, P. ....	79
Jesse M. Gale, N. ....	81	<i>Treasurer.</i>	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		Thomas A. Morrison, D. ....	3,051
Robert N. Miers, D. ....	3,177	William J. Barnett, R. ....	3,270
Charles F. Griffin, R. ....	3,171	Isaac Hendrickson, P. ....	82
John B. Milroy, P. ....	22	<i>Coroner.</i>	
Joseph S. Hughes, N. ....	79	Jackson D. Armstrong, D. ....	3,096
<i>Congressman.</i>		Thomas P. Keys, R. ....	3,302
Benjamin F. Ham, D. ....	3,196	William T. Parke, P. ....	73
Joseph B. Cheadle, R. ....	3,152	<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Charles E. Hendry, P. ....	66	James R. Brown, D. ....	3,067
<i>Prosecutor, Forty-fifth Circuit.</i>		William B. Hill, R. ....	3,254
William A. Staley, D. ....	3,070	Joseph E. Wright, P. ....	67
Manford B. Beard, R. ....	3,281	<i>Representative.</i>	
Oliver P. Hawkins, P. ....	45	John Fleming, D. ....	3,115
<i>Clerk.</i>		David J. McMath, R. ....	3,200
William I. Wright, D. ....	3,044	Baltzee L. Gordon, P. ....	98
Oliver Gard, R. ....	3,340	<i>Joint Representative.</i>	
Epaminondas Carter, P. ....	54	Clark L. Baker, D. ....	3,169
<i>Sheriff.</i>		Robert Cornick, R. ....	3,172
John A. Petty, D. ....	3,032	George Ashman, P. ....	92
William D. Clark, R. ....	3,311	<i>Commissioner, Second District.</i>	
Irvin Polson, P. ....	72	Arthur J. Clendenning, D. ....	3,146
		Hugh R. Hamilton, R. ....	3,165
		John W. Watkins, P. ....	82

*Election of 1888.*

<i>Presidential Electors.</i>		<i>Governor.</i>	
Grover Cleveland, D. ....	3,279	Courtland C. Matson, D. ....	3,276
Benjamin Harrison, R. ....	3,519	Alvin P. Hovey, R. ....	3,518
A. J. Streeter, U. L. ....	34	John B. Milroy, N. ....	34
Clinton B. Fick, P. ....	137	Jasper S. Hughes, P. ....	140

<i>Congressman.</i>		Newton A. Logan, R. -----	3,535
Joseph B. Cheadle, R. -----	3,531	----- Gordon, P. -----	175
James McCabe, D. -----	3,268	<i>Coroner.</i>	
Aaron Walker, P. -----	137	Dr. J. B. Wise, D. -----	3,242
Lewis Snyder, U. L. -----	35	Thomas P. Keys, R. -----	3,512
<i>County Sheriff.</i>		----- Bayless, P. -----	178
Benjamin F. Ham, D. -----	3,189	<i>Surveyor.</i>	
William D. Clark, R. -----	3,619	James R. Brown, D. -----	3,263
----- Dawson, P. -----	140	William B. Hill, R. -----	3,497
<i>Treasurer.</i>		----- Graffis, P. -----	168
William I. Slipper, D. -----	3,259	<i>Joint Representative—Clinton and</i>	
William J. Barnett, R. -----	3,523	<i>Tippecanoe.</i>	
----- Earhart, P. -----	162	Frank F. Moore, D. -----	3,251
<i>Recorder.</i>		Robert Carrick, R. -----	3,537
John Garrett, D. -----	3,268	----- Watkins, P. -----	167
William Wood, R. -----	3,515	<i>County Commissioner, First Dist.</i>	
----- Ashley, P. -----	162	James M. Shafer, D. -----	3,234
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>		Zimri Sheets, R. -----	3,544
F. M. Goldsberry, D. -----	3,329	----- McKinney, P. -----	146
Manfred D. Beard, R. -----	3,441	<i>County Commissioner, Second Dist.</i>	
----- Milner, P. -----	167	Benjamin F. Hillis, D. -----	3,261
<i>Representative (State).</i>		Howard Jenkins, R. -----	3,522
Dr. S. McNutt, D. -----	3,249	----- Winborough, P. -----	167

*Election of 1890.*

<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>District Prosecutor.</i>	
Claude Mathews, D. -----	3,030	Joseph Combs, D. -----	3,012
Milton Trusler, R. -----	3,037	Fred A. Sims, R. -----	3,000
Bazillai M. Blount, P. -----	198	Oscar I. Baird, P. -----	197
<i>Congressman, Ninth District.</i>		<i>Representative.</i>	
Leroy Templeton, D. -----	3,079	James Kallaher, D. -----	3,014
Dan Waugh, R. -----	3,008	Joseph H. Rickets, R. -----	2,977
Milton Hauser, P. -----	129	David H. Maish, P. -----	207
<i>Judge, Forty-fifth Circuit.</i>		<i>Joint Representative.</i>	
Allen E. Paige, D. -----	2,976	William M. Blackstock, D. -----	3,064
Samuel H. Doyal, R. -----	3,049	William S. Haggard, R. -----	2,922
Owen A. J. Morrison, P. -----	167	John D. Wirth, P. -----	185

*Clerk.*

Thomas J. Smith, D. ....	3,008
Oliver Gard, R. ....	3,016
Tilghman Bailey, P. ....	168

*County Auditor.*

Martin P. Davis, D. ....	3,061
Wilson T. Cooper, R. ....	2,954
Samuel M. Revis, P. ....	176

*Treasurer.*

Willard P. Maish, D. ....	3,030
James A. Price, R. ....	2,995
Jacob Hodgen, P. ....	127

*Sheriff.*

Levi Wratten, D. ....	3,340
Linnaeus Baker, R. ....	2,998
Joseph Jones, P. ....	167

*Coroner.*

John W. Haggard, D. ....	3,017
Joseph W. Baum, R. ....	2,912
Robert D. Carscallen, P. ....	235

*Surveyor.*

Morgan Gray, D. ....	3,064
William B. Hill, R. ....	2,930
Benjamin M. Guirl, P. ....	184

*Commissioner, Second District.*

Thomas McBride, D. ....	3,003
Hugh R. Hamilton, R. ....	3,005
Aaron C. Metzger, P. ....	178

*Commissioner, Third District.*

Perry T. Garham, D. ....	3,027
Howard Jenkins, R. ....	2,969
Willis Boggs, P. ....	188

*Election of 1892.**President.*

Grover Cleveland, Dem. ....	3,006
Benj. Harrison, Rep. ....	3,222
John Bidwell, Pro. ....	233
James B. Weaver, Peo. ....	391

*Governor.*

Claude Mathews, Dem. ....	2,971
Ira J. Chase, Rep. ....	3,191
Aaron Worth, Pro. ....	221
Leroy Templeton, Peo. ....	381

*Congressman 9th District.*

Eli W. Brown, Dem. ....	2,964
Dan Waugh, Rep. ....	3,187
Geo. W. Bower, Pro. ....	225
John W. Swan, Peo. ....	474

*Pros. Attorney 45th Circuit.*

Joseph Combs, Dem. ....	2,944
Nath. P. Claybaugh, Rep. ....	3,167
Alva T. Spray, Pro. ....	213
James W. Cooper, Peo. ....	445

*Joint Senator (Clinton & Tipton).*

George H. Gifford, Dem. ....	2,941
Marcellus Bristow, Rep. ....	3,161
Amos Goff, Pro. ....	220

*Representative.*

Wm. A. T. Holmes, Dem. ....	2,940
Wm. Stephenson, Rep. ....	3,155
Oscar S. Baird, Pro. ....	215
Alex. Walters, Peo. ....	478

*Joint Representative (Clinton, Madison & Tipton).*

Andrew J. Behymer, Dem. ....	2,932
Charles H. C. Mahan, Rep. ....	3,162
David B. Nazum, Pro. ....	217
Henry W. Taylor, Peo. ....	467

*Treasurer.*

Willard P. Maish, Dem. ....	2,951
John McKinney, Rep. ....	3,128
Walter E. Dawson, Pro. ....	215
John Murphy, Peo. ....	476



*Recorder.*

Lewis H. Daniels, Dem.	2,936	Carey O. Ewing, Pro.	213
John D. Blacker, Rep.	3,140	James M. Choat, Peo.	425
Geo. A. Borders, Pro.	218		
Geo. F. Parker, Peo.	484		

*Sheriff.*

John S. Hutchison, Dem.	2,957		
David Taylor Hill, Rep.	3,132		
Wm. P. Ashley, Pro.	217		
Ira N. Templeton, Peo.	461		

*Coroner.*

John W. Haggard, Dem.	2,948		
Oscar W. Edmunds, Rep.	3,159		
Silas Crum, Peo.	452		

*Surveyor.*

Adonijah Gray, Dem.	2,911		
Chas. E. Boulden, Rep.	3,183		


*Assessor.*

Henry C. Jackson, Dem.	2,932		
Newton Hillis, Rep.	3,155		
Francis J. Beisel, Pro.	226		
Lycurgus Mathews, Peo.	465		

*Com. 2nd District.*

John T. Unger, Dem.	2,924		
James W. Boyles, Rep.	3,166		
Henry Armentrout, Pro.	227		
John B. Ayers, Peo.	473		

*Com. 2nd District.*

Jen. Anderson, Dem.	2,913		
Henry L. Smith, Rep.	3,167		
Benj. F. Starkey, Pro.	216		
Andrew J. Stinson, Peo.	479		

*Election of November 6, 1894.**Secretary of State.*

Wm. R. Myers, Dem.	2,940
Wm. D. Owen, Rep.	3,556
Winford M. Taylor, Pro.	261
Chas. A. Robinson, Peo.	307

*Congressman 9th District.*

Alonzo G. Burkhart, Dem.	2,987
J. Frank Hanly, Rep.	3,543
Leander M. Crist, Pro.	218
Alonzo G. Burkhart, Peo.	319

*Pros. Attorney 45th Circuit.*

Wm. A. Staley, Dem.	2,955
Nath. P. Claybaugh, Rep.	3,544
Hathaway Harper, Pro.	214
Wm. A. Staley, Peo.	260

*Representative.*

Martin A. Morrison, Dem.	2,978
Edmond R. Floyd, Rep.	3,490
Eli Clark, Pro.	222
Benj. F. Alter, Peo.	292

*Clerk.*

James M. Bell, Dem.	2,946
Richard C. Clark, Rep.	3,539
Monroe Gangwer, Pro.	215
Isaac Hendrickson, Peo.	285

*Joint Representative (Clinton, Tip-ton, Madison).*

David F. Clark, Dem.	2,931
James M. Hanley, Rep.	3,535
John L. Smith, Peo.	290

*Auditor.*

Horatio D. Holmes, Dem.	2,946
Emanuel Burget, Rep.	3,516
Conrad Brinkhoff, Pro.	230
Edmund C. Plummer, Peo.	283

*Treasurer.*

Benj. P. Martin, Dem.	2,942
John W. McKinney, Rep.	3,534
David S. LaFever, Pro.	225
Eli Lackey, Peo.	283

*Sheriff.*

John W. Dailey, Dem.-----2,974  
 Smith B. Allen, Rep.-----3,494  
 Walter Everman, Pro.----- 226  
 Wm. J. Knight, Peo.----- 275

*Coroner.*

John W. Haggard, Dem.-----2,934  
 Oscar W. Esward, Rep.-----3,507  
 Jacob Mortsoff, Pro.----- 232  
 John L. O. Whitcomb, Peo.----- 286

*Surveyor.*

Adonijah M. Gray, Dem.-----2,901  
 Chas. E. Boulden, Rep.-----3,553

Arthur Bond, Pro.----- 240

Morris M. Wiles, Peo.----- 262

*County Com. 1st District.*

Wm. H. Armentrout, Dem.-----2,956

James W. Boyles, Rep.-----3,514

John R. Curts, Pro.----- 220

John M. Hayes, Peo.----- 277

*County Com. 3rd District.*

Perry T. Garham, Dem.-----2,935

John W. Bogan, Rep.-----3,503

David S. Johnson, Pro.----- 221

James P. Bond, Peo.----- 302

*Election of 1896.**President.*

W. J. Bryan, Dem. & Pop.-----3,747

W. McKinley, Rep.-----3,607

Joshua Levering, Pro.----- 33

John M. Palmer, G. S.----- 13

Chas. E. Beatley, Nat.----- 55

*Governor.*

B. F. Shiveley, Dem.-----3,533

J. A. Mount, Rep.-----3,582

L. M. Crist, Pro.----- 30

T. Wadsworth, Pop.----- 173

J. G. Kingsbury, Nat.----- 59

*Congressman.*

Jos. B. Cheadle, Dem. & Pop.---3,799

Chas. B. Landis, Rep.-----3,578

*Judge 45th Circuit.*

James V. Kent, Dem.-----3,717

Owen E. Brumbaugh, Rep. ----3,476

Martin S. Morrison, Nat.----- 66

*Prosecuting Attorney.*

Wm. F. Palmer, Dem.-----3,667

Robt. W. Irwin, Rep.-----3,533

Geo. M. Layton, Nat.----- 70

*Treasurer.*

Sharon C. Ticen, Dem.-----3,584

John W. Bond, Rep.-----3,602

Ira Templeton, Pro.----- 101

Levi Herr, Nat.----- 62

*Recorder.*

Geo. M. Good, Dem.-----3,643

Mel. B. White, Rep.-----3,559

Geo. Kurtz, Nat.----- 68

*Sheriff.*

Jerome Clark, Dem.-----3,716

Sudney A. Johnson, Rep.-----3,484

Stephen S. Earhart, Nat.----- 69

*Coroner.*

Wm. A. Holmes, Dem.-----3,619

Bert G. Brady, Rep.-----3,519

John E. Baber, Pro.----- 109

James M. Johnson, Nat.----- 74

*Surveyor.*

Saml. M. Pittman, Dem.-----3,628

Guy R. Coffin, Rep.-----3,578

Arthur Bond, Nat.----- 76

*Assessor.*

James T. Newbold, Dem.-----3,643  
 Myron H. Belknap, Rep.-----3,546  
 Edward Carson, Nat.----- 72

*Commissioner 2nd District.*

Jonas Kressel, Dem.-----3,599  
 Henry L. Smith, Rep.-----3,559  
 James Stinson, Pro.----- 106  
 B. Bailey, Nat.----- 67

*Commissioner 3rd District.*

Edwin P. Dow, Dem.-----3,657  
 Wm. C. Betts, Rep.-----3,533  
 Jerome Carson, Nat.----- 64

*Representative.*

James A. Hedgcock, Dem.-----3,659  
 Edwin R. Floyd, Rep.-----3,519  
 Gustavus R. Peters, Nat.----- 79

*Joint Senator.*

Wm. B. Gill, Dem. & Pop.-----3,726  
 James A. Campbell, D. & P.-----3,747  
 Robert Carrick, Rep.-----3,565  
 Samuel R. Artman, Rep.-----3,546

*Joint Representative.*

John C. Morrison, D. & P.-----3,743  
 Edgar D. Randolph, Rep.-----3,545

*Election of 1898.**Secretary of State.*

S. M. Ralston, Dem.-----3,365  
 U. B. Hunt, Rep.-----3,474  
 Aaron Worth, Pro.----- 184  
 H. H. Morrison, Peo.----- 90

*Congressman.*

Jos. B. Cheadle, Dem.-----3,489  
 Chas. B. Landis, Rep.-----3,453  
 F. H. King, Pro.----- 128  
 Geo. M. Thompson, Pro. ----- 47

*Prosecutor.*

Carey O. Ewing, Dem.-----3,350  
 W. S. Sims, Rep.-----3,484  
 Geo. M. Clayton, Pro.----- 146  
 C. M. Walker, Peo.----- 73

*Representative.*

James M. Catterlin, Dem.-----3,386  
 Braden Clark, Rep.-----3,462  
 Seymour M. Phillips, Pro.----- 157  
 Ira N. Templeton, Peo.----- 70

*Joint Representative.*

James A. Hedgcock, Dem.-----3,443  
 Every A. Mock, Rep.-----3,412  
 Morris M. Wiles, Pro. ----- 69

*Clerk.*

George Smith, Dem.-----3,464  
 Albert E. Betts, Rep.-----3,403  
 Geo. H. Ham, Pro. ----- 145  
 A. N. Daywitt, Peo.----- 62

*Auditor.*

Albert E. Alter, Dem.-----3,380  
 Hez. Cohee, Rep.-----3,487  
 John R. Curts, Pro.----- 142  
 Henry C. Whiteman, Peo.----- 59

*Treasurer.*

John Francis Fall, Dem.-----3,434  
 Neyron H. Belknap, Rep.-----3,413  
 Eli Clark, Pro.----- 148  
 Geo. F. Parker, Peo.----- 63

*Sheriff.*

Jerome Clark, Dem.-----3,494  
 David M. Ball, Rep.-----3,384  
 H. H. Hackerd, Pro.----- 144  
 Jesse W. Wright, Peo.----- 63

*Coroner.*

Dr. J. B. Wise, Dem.-----3,379  
 Wm. C. Davis, Rep.-----3,449  
 Dr. Isaac S. Earhart, Pro.----- 160  
 Robert S. Cook, Peo.----- 69

*Surveyor.*

Samuel M. Pittman, Dem.-----3,419  
 Chas. C. Huffine, Rep.-----3,430  
 Wm. F. Crose, Pro.-----147

Samuel T. Colby, Peo.-----60

*Commissioner 1st District.*

Levi L. Thomas, Dem.-----3,420  
 Wm. H. Jenkins, Rep.-----3,428

Thos. B. Campbell, Pro.-----150

John M. Hays, Peo.-----65

*Commissioner 2nd District.*

Burr Bailey, Dem.-----3,388

Frank B. Elliot, Rep.-----3,466

Levi Herr, Pro.-----141

Andy Stinson, Peo.-----65

*Election of 1900.**President.*

W. J. Bryan, Dem.-----3,603

Wm. McKinley, Rep.-----3,677

John G. Wooley, Pro.-----216

Wharton Barker, Peo.-----25

*Governor.*

John W. Kern, Dem.-----3,563

Winfield T. Durbin, Rep.-----3,644

Charles Eckhart, Pro.-----216

Alonzo G. Burkhart, Peo.-----38

*Congressman.*

David F. Allen, Dem.-----3,626

Chas. B. Landis, Rep.-----3,658

Lindsey T. Van Cleave, Pro.-----200

Wm. B. Gile, Peo.-----41

*Joint Senator (Carroll & Clinton).*

James A. Hedgcock, Dem.-----3,504

Oliver Gard, Rep.-----3,734

John H. Boyer, Pro.-----200

——— Thompson, Peo.-----20

*Representative.*

A. W. Skidmore, Dem.-----3,609

Arthur L. Cooper, Rep.-----3,608

Russian A. Graffis, Pro.-----206

Joseph A. Thurman, Peo.-----37

*Joint Representative.*

James M. Purvis, Dem.-----3,561

Henry H. Thomas, Rep.-----3,659

John O. Ledbetter, Pro.-----203

Benj. F. Legg, Peo.-----36

*Treasurer.*

John F. Fall, Dem.-----3,615

Alex. B. Gwin, Rep.-----3,627

Walter Everman, Pro.-----187

David Anderson, Peo.-----33

*Recorder.*

Charles Davis, Dem.-----3,649

Robt. W. Seager, Rep.-----3,559

Henry H. Hackard, Pro.-----201

John R. Dalbey, Peo.-----39

*Sheriff.*

Chas. W. Pence, Dem.-----3,571

Frank P. Corns, Rep.-----3,656

Clay M. Shigley, Pro.-----

Henry L. Whiteman, Peo.-----

*Surveyor.*

James R. Brown, Dem.-----3,593

Chas. C. Huffine, Rep.-----3,594

Ross Reigel, Pro.-----

J. L. C. Miller, Peo.-----

*Coroner.*

Dr. E. A. Squier, Dem.-----3,550

Geo. W. Brown, Rep.-----3,666

Alfred A. Bayless, Pro.-----

<i>Assessor.</i>		Andrew U. Robinson, Rep.-----	3,652
J. S. Fisher, Dem.-----	3,576	<i>Councilman 1st District.</i>	
David S. Nees, Rep.-----	3,635	John Miner, Dem.-----	1,017
Samuel Douglass, Pro.-----		Horace F. Campbell, Rep.-----	1,344
J. L. C. Whitcomb, Peo.-----		Wm. P. Ashley, Pro.-----	
<i>Commissioner 1st District.</i>		<i>Councilman 2nd District.</i>	
Wm. Armantrout, Dem.-----	3,630	James H. Coapstick, Dem.-----	887
Wm. H. Jenkins, Rep.-----	3,606	Amos L. Hiatt, Rep.-----	649
Uriah G. Seiger, Pro.-----		Joseph A. Jones, Pro.-----	
Philip Hayes, Peo.-----		<i>Councilman 3rd District.</i>	
<i>Commissioner 3rd District.</i>		James A. Campbell, Dem.-----	824
Joseph McNeeley, Dem.-----	3,586	Joseph Heavilon, Rep.-----	718
Lincoln Cox, Rep.-----	3,632	James W. Curtis, Pro.-----	
Wm. Fineud, Pro.-----		<i>Councilman 4th District.</i>	
David P. Bond, Peo.-----		F. M. Gable, Dem.-----	747
<i>County Councilman, at large.</i>		Wm. Stephenson, Rep.-----	633
W. P. Maish, Dem.-----	3,584	Newton A. Hopp, Pro.-----	
Joseph W. Aughe, Dem.-----	3,573	<i>Constitutional Amendments.</i>	
Leonard Scott, Dem.-----	3,572	No. 1—For, 3,320.	Against, 2,256
James P. Gaddis, Rep.-----	3,614	No. 2—For, 2,348.	Against, 1,867
Marquis A. Boulden, Rep.-----	3,614		

*Election of 1902.*

<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>Representative.</i>	
Albert Schoonover, Dem.-----	3,173	James M. Bell, Dem.-----	3,374
Daniel E. Storms, Rep.-----	3,593	Asa H. Boulden, Rep.-----	3,458
James M. Dungan-----	233	Marion F. Kirkpatrick-----	168
Wm. B. Gill-----	34	<i>Joint Representative (Clinton &amp; Tip-</i>	
Edward H. Meyer-----	30	<i>ton).</i>	
Gustave A. Drayer-----	5	Bayard Gray, Dem.-----	3,229
<i>Judge 45th Circuit.</i>		James H. Fear, Rep.-----	3,612
James V. Kent, Dem.-----	3,438	<i>Clerk.</i>	
Joseph Claybaugh, Rep.-----	3,456	Samuel M. Stough, Dem.-----	3,346
Owen A. J. Morrison, Pro.-----	150	Lawson C. Merritt, Rep.-----	3,500
<i>Prosecutor 45th Circuit.</i>		John Wineborough, Pro.-----	170
Dallas S. Holman, Dem.-----	3,307	<i>Auditor.</i>	
Geo. V. Moss, Rep.-----	3,542	Edward N. Maish, Dem.-----	3,185
Uriah Seager, Pro.-----	171	Eugene O. Burget, Rep.-----	3,666
		Chas. W. Everman, Pro.-----	163



*Treasurer.*

David L. Mabbitt, Dem.-----3,301  
 Nathaniel R. Carter, Rep.-----3,539  
 Alonzo C. Botts, Pro. ----- 153

*Sheriff.*

John W. Haggard, Dem.-----3,359  
 Frank P. Corns, Rep.-----3,513  
 Joseph Jones, Pro.----- 163

*Coroner.*

Levi Thorp, Dem.-----3,234  
 Geo. W. Brown, Rep.-----3,605

*Surveyor.*

James R. Brown, Dem.-----3,409  
 Fred R. Davis, Rep.-----3,434  
 Alvah T. Spray, Pro.----- 168

*Commissioner 2nd District.*

James M. Lieberguth, Dem.-----3,221  
 David Allen, Rep.-----3,661  
 Wm. Moore, Pro.----- 172

*Commissioner 3rd District.*

Martin W. Brown, Dem.-----3,240  
 Robt. Andrew, Rep.-----3,574  
 Wm. H. Friend, Pro.----- 175

*County Councilman at large.*

John D. Cook, Dem.-----3,215

Andrew M. Robinson, Rep.-----3,587

Ralph Benjamin, Pro.----- 175

Hugh Shields, Dem.-----3,236

Marquis A. Boulden, Rep.-----3,567

Noah L. Bristow, Pro.----- 174

John T. Wainscott, Dem.-----3,236

Benj. F. Cohee, Rep.-----3,569

Geo. H. Haw, Pro.----- 175

*Councilman 1st District.*

Moses Epstein, Dem.----- 961

Horace F. Campbell, Rep.-----1,368

Wm. F. McDowell, Pro.----- 38

*Councilman 2nd District.*

John S. Orr, Dem.----- 788

Amos L. Hiatt, Rep.----- 797

John Franklin, Pro.----- 67

*Councilman 3rd District.*

Isaac C. Lambert, Dem.----- 827

Joseph Heavilon, Rep.----- 776

Urban C. McKinsey, Pro.----- 38

*Councilman 4th District.*

Walter M. Troxell, Dem.----- 671

Wm. Stephenson, Rep.----- 626

Solomon Shoemaker, Pro.----- 33

*Election of 1904.**President.*

Alton B. Parker, Dem.-----3,112  
 Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.-----4,053

Silas C. Swallow, Pro.----- 338

Thos. E. Watson, Peo.----- 65

Eugene Debs, Soc.----- 56

Chas. H. Corrigan, Soc. Lab.--- 9

*Governor.*

John W. Kern, Dem.-----3,115

J. Frank Hanly, Rep.-----4,003

Felix T. McWhirter, Pro.----- 303

Leroy Templeton, Peo.----- 55

Matthew Hollinburgher, Soc.--- 50

E. J. Dillon, Soc. Lab.----- 7

*Congressman.*

Clyde H. Jones, Dem.-----3,406

Charles B. Landis, Rep.-----3,918

Albert B. Kirkpatrick, Pro.----- 232

Robert F. Ashlay, Peo.-----

Charlton Ball, Soc.----- 38

*Prosecutor 45th Circuit.*

Wm. F. Palmer, Dem.-----

George W. Moss, Rep.-----

Simon S. Ohl Pro.-----

*Joint Senator (Carroll & Clinton).*

Chas. E. Clausen, Dem.-----  
 John C. Farber, Rep.-----  
 Hamson Gochenour, Pro.-----

*Representative.*

James P. Casey, Dem.-----  
 Frank B. Long, Rep.-----  
 Noah L. Bristow, Pro.-----

*Joint Rep. (Clinton & Tipton).*

Geo. C. Wood, Dem.-----  
 Frank L. Auble, Rep.-----  
 James C. Piper, Pro.-----

*Treasurer.*

Wm. D. Thomas, Dem.-----  
 Thomas Major, Rep.-----  
 Leander Boyer, Pro.-----

*Recorder.*

John H. Mattix, Dem.-----  
 Tom P. Blinn, Rep.-----  
 Epanimondas Carter, Pro.-----

*Sheriff.*

John W. Haggard, Dem.-----  
 Lennaieus S. Baker, Rep.-----  
 Oder Gregg, Pro.-----

*Coroner.*

Theodore G. McDonald, Dem.---  
 George W. Brown, Rep.-----  
 Joseph F. Jones, Pro.-----

*Surveyor.*

James R. Brown, Dem.-----  
 Wm. A. Irwin, Rep.-----  
 Phaeon P. Steckel, Pro.-----

*Commissioner 1st District.*

Wm. H. Armantrout, Dem.-----  
 John C. Shanklin, Rep.-----  
 Alva Spray, Pro.-----

*Commissioner 2nd District.*

John D. Cook, Dem.-----  
 David Allen, Rep.-----  
 Monroe Gangwer, Pro.-----

*Election of 1906.**Secretary of State.*

James F. Cox, Dem.-----2,828  
 Fred A. Sims, Rep.-----3,567  
 Absalom L. Crim, Pro.----- 316  
 Jacob W. Clark, Soc.----- 10  
 Leroy B. Sweetland, Soc. Lab.-- 47

*Congressman.*

Marion E. Clodfelter, Dem.----3,211  
 Chas. B. Landis, Rep.-----3,274  
 John L. Doan, Pro.----- 287  
 Granville W. Sharp, Soc.----- 58

*Prosecutor 45th Circuit.*

Wm. R. Moore, Dem.-----3,015  
 Wm. Robinson, Rep.-----3,367  
 John L. Boer, Soc.----- 63

*Representative.*

Nathan B. Combs, Dem.-----3,119  
 Jefferson P. Holloway, Rep.----3,241  
 Gustavus Peters, Pro.----- 216  
 Alexander Sythe, Soc.----- 47

*Clerk.*

Oran C. Davis, Dem.-----3,125  
 Lawson C. Merritt, Rep.-----3,264  
 Wm. Wright, Pro.----- 270  
 Lincoln Rogers, Soc.----- 44

*Auditor.*

Chas. F. Cromwell, Dem.-----3,395  
 Eugene O. Burget, Rep.-----3,029  
 Marion F. Kirkpatrick, Pro.---- 260  
 Alfred L. Harper, Soc.----- 36

<i>Treasurer.</i>		Epaninondas Carter, Pro.-----	217
Leonard Scott, Dem.-----	3,108	James H. Sheets, Soc.-----	44
Frank W. Barnett, Rep.-----	3,256	<i>Commissioner Councilmen at large.</i>	
Leander Boyer, Pro.-----	276	Jeremiah Anderson, Dem.-----	3,095
Payton R. Oliver, Soc.-----	44	Nath. W. Rodenberger, Dem.---	3,106
<i>Sheriff.</i>		John Orr, Dem.-----	3,092
John W. Haggard, Dem.-----	3,347	Andrew M. Robinson, Rep.-----	3,236
Albert P. Dunk, Rep.-----	3,061	Marquis A. Boulden, Rep.-----	3,221
Chas. A. Donaho, Pro.-----	265	James P. Gaddis, Rep.-----	3,208
Edwin N. Kingery, Soc.-----	44	Monroe Gangwer, Pro.-----	280
<i>Coroner.</i>		Alonzo C. Botts, Pro.-----	283
Byron B. Thorpe, Dem.-----	3,098	Geo. W. Curts, Pro.-----	281
Geo. W. Brown, Rep.-----	3,270	Edward Ross, Soc.-----	43
Somerville G. Allen, Pro.-----	274	Franklin Fulkerson, Soc.-----	42
<i>Surveyor.</i>		James Harland, Soc.-----	42
Harry C. Adams, Dem.-----	3,007	<i>County Councilmen 1st District.</i>	
Wm. A. Irwin, Rep.-----	3,369	Chas. E. Young, Dem.-----	933
Phaeon P. Steckel, Pro.-----	217	Horace F. Campbell, Rep.-----	1,293
<i>Assessor.</i>		Joseph Benjamin, Pro.-----	68
James W. Morrison, Dem.-----	3,169	<i>County Councilmen 2nd District.</i>	
John Sheets, Rep.-----	3,172	James W. Layman, Dem.-----	739
Joseph Jones, Pro.-----	266	Newton A. Logan, Rep.-----	620
Frank Daywitt, Soc.-----	47	Nelson Record, Pro.-----	134
<i>Commissioner 1st District.</i>		<i>County Councilman 3rd District.</i>	
Wm. M. Gray, Dem.-----	3,194	Philip A. Hays, Dem.-----	758
Robt. A. Aughe, Rep.-----	3,211	Wm. J. Crull, Rep.-----	739
John W. Titus, Pro.-----	274	John A. Carter, Pro.-----	140
Arthur W. Byers, Dem.-----	44	<i>County Councilman 4th District.</i>	
<i>Commissioner 3rd District.</i>		Elmer Bosworth, Dem.-----	660
Isaac C. Michael, Dem.-----	3,213	Wm. C. Betts, Rep.-----	588
Aug. G. Mendenhall, Rep.-----	3,137	Arthur P. Lupton, Pro.-----	44

*Election of 1908.*

<i>President.</i>		Eugene W. Chafin, Pro.-----	281
W. J. Bryant, Dem.-----	3,680	Thos. E. Watson, Peo.-----	13
W. H. Taft, Rep.-----	3,626	August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab.-----	1
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.-----	78		

<i>Governor.</i>			
Thos. R. Marshall, Dem.	3,666	Monroe Gangwer, Pro.	311
James E. Watson, Rep.	3,571	Charles West, Soc.	49
Sumner W. Haynes, Pro.	264	<i>Recorder.</i>	
Frank S. Goodman, Soc.	71	Sylvester H. Harshman, Dem.	3,782
Fred J. S. Robinson	13	Otto P. Black, Rep.	3,347
Oliver Perry Stoner	1	John E. Stewart, Pro.	305
James M. Zion	3	Chas. W. Vencill, Soc.	47
<i>Congressman.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Martin A. Morrison, Dem.	4,035	John R. Mattix, Dem.	3,660
Chas. B. Landis, Rep.	3,265	Laban C. Hodgen, Rep.	3,317
Albert B. Kirkpatrick, Pro.	256	Chas. A. Donaho, Pr.	476
Granville W. Shark, Soc.	47	Chas. E. Harland, Soc.	44
<i>Judge 45th Circuit.</i>		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Joseph Combs, Dem.	3,694	Clifford Crawford, Dem.	3,539
Joseph Claybaugh, Rep.	3,676	Jesse G. Doane, Rep.	3,570
<i>Prosecutor 45th Circuit.</i>		Phaeon P. Steckel, Pro.	305
Wm. L. Newman	3,549	Richard G. Beneteau, Soc.	44
Wm. Robinson	3,676	<i>Coroner.</i>	
<i>Joint Senator (Carroll &amp; Clinton).</i>		Byron B. Thorpe, Dem.	3,645
Milton T. McCarty, Dem.	3,743	Newton C. Davis, Rep.	3,432
Leander D. Boyd, Rep.	3,384	Jasper Clossin, Pro.	309
Noah L. Bristow, Pro.	298	John Hiatt, Soc.	50
Delbert O. Pitts, Soc.	47	<i>Commissioner 2nd District.</i>	
<i>Representative.</i>		Walter M. Troxell, Dem.	3,650
David F. Maish, Dem.	3,553	Saml. L. Bailon, Rep.	3,436
Joseph Heavilon, Rep.	3,548	Conrad Brinkhoff, Pro.	307
John W. Clark, Pro.	311	Wm. F. Sanders, Soc.	53
Elbridge J. Douglas, Soc.	58	<i>Commissioner 3rd District.</i>	
<i>Treasurer.</i>		John M. R. Hendricks, Dem.	3,706
Hugh R. McDonald, Dem.	3,638	Wilford W. Moore, Rep.	3,393
Frank W. Barnett, Rep.	3,478	Joseph M. Snodgrass, Pro.	317
		James R. Sheets, Soc.	53

*Election of 1910.*

<i>Secretary of State.</i>		Geo. Hitz, Pro.	195
Lewis G. Ellingham, Dem.	3,281	Sherman G. Jones, Soc.	102
Otis E. Gulley, Rep.	3,347	Oliver P. Stoner	32

*Congressman 11th District.*

Martin A. Morrison, Dem.	3,671
Edward E. Neal, Rep.	3,079
Wm. L. Northam, Pro.	110
Robt. A. Mason, Soc.	106

*Prosecutor 45th Circuit.*

Dallas S. Holman, Dem.	3,408
Percy V. Ruch, Rep.	3,179
Geo. F. Oglesby, Soc.	109

*Representative.*

David F. Maish, Dem.	3,206
Hez. M. Cohee, Rep.	3,348
Geo. Miller, Pro.	122
Granville W. Sharp, Soc.	122

*Clerk.*

Isaiah M. Cue, Dem.	3,272
Frank Gossard, Rep.	3,260
Richard C. Garham, Pro.	130
Roy H. Dalbey, Soc.	111

*Auditor.*

Chas. F. Cromwell, Dem.	3,550
John A. Hart, Rep.	3,049
Jacob Shoemaker, Pro.	115
Wm. Meek, Soc.	102

*Treasurer.*

Elmer M. Caldwell, Dem.	3,280
Beverly W. Lane, Rep.	3,259
Joseph M. Snodgrass, Pro.	134
Daniel Kemper, Soc.	109

*Sheriff.*

John H. Neattix, Dem.	3,578
Wm. S. Rednour, Rep.	3,016
Wm. W. Moore, Pro.	126
Eli T. Cohee, Soc.	107

*Coroner.*

Theodore G. McDonald, Dem.	3,233
Marion A. Carter, Rep.	3,291
Ralph Benjamin, Pro.	142
Frank Dewitt, Soc.	111

*Surveyor.*

James R. Brown, Dem.	3,382
Lloyd M. Moore, Rep.	3,148
Phaeon Steckel, Pro.	133
Bion Letzenburger, Soc.	119

*Assessor.*

Lexemuel A. Tranbarger, Dem.	3,208
John L. Schooley, Rep.	3,335
Burt Goldsberry, Soc.	114

*Commissioner 1st District.*

Adam F. Leader, Dem.	3,215
Robt. A. Aughe, Rep.	3,309
James Battershall, Pro.	130
Albert Dewitt, Soc.	114

*Commissioner 2nd District.*

Walter M. Troxell, Dem.	3,261
Geo. B. McKnapp, Rep.	3,271
Conrad Brinkhoff, Pro.	135
Fred Lewis, Soc.	115

*County Councilman at large.*

Leonard Scott, Dem.	3,260
Moses Epstein, Dem.	3,239
John H. Stewart, Dem.	3,242
Marquis A. Boulden, Rep.	3,261
James P. Gaddis, Rep.	3,304
Andrew M. Robinson, Rep.	3,272
Edward Kingery, Soc.	119
Frank Nolan, Soc.	117
Lewis Brittain, Soc.	124

*Councilman 1st District.*

Horace Minor, Dem.	1,054
Horace F. Campbell, Rep.	1,155
Wm. G. Hicks, Soc.	90

*Councilman 2nd District.*

James H. Coapstick, Dem.	718
John W. Boyer, Rep.	742
Wm. O. Roderick, Soc.	7



<i>Councilman 3rd District.</i>		Thos. W. Masters, Rep.-----	606
Jacob M. Tipp, Dem.-----	794	Abraham Wills, Soc.-----	10
<i>Councilman 4th District.</i>		<i>Constitutional Amendments.</i>	
Saml. T. Campbell, Rep.-----	774	For -----	682
Joseph Goff, Soc.-----	11	Against -----	275
Elmer E. Bosworth, Dem.-----	683		

*Election of 1912.*

<i>President.</i>		<i>Representative.</i>	
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.-----	3,255	Nathan B. Combs, Dem.-----	3,269
Wm. H. Taft, Rep.-----	2,182	Chas. M. Byerly, Rep.-----	2,608
Theodore Roosevelt, Prog.-----	1,281	John D. Wirt, Pro.-----	152
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.-----	219	Joseph M. Finnegan, Prog.-----	752
Eugene W. Chafin, Pro.-----	189	Granville W. Sharp, Soc.-----	187
Arthur E. Reiner, Soc. Lab.--	24	<i>Recorder.</i>	
<i>Governor.</i>		Sylvester H. Harshman, Dem.--	3,495
Saml. M. Ralston, Dem.-----	3,197	Geo. W. Brown, Rep.-----	2,469
Winfield T. Durbin, Rep.-----	2,109	Geo. W. Bridges, Pro.-----	150
Wm. H. Hickman, Pro.-----	186	John H. Smith, Prog.-----	688
Albert J. Beveridge, Prog.-----	1,318	Clarence E. Bond, Soc.-----	183
Stephen Reynolds, Soc.-----	212	<i>Treasurer.</i>	
James Mathews, Soc. Lab.-----	23	Elmer M. Caldwell, Dem.-----	3,439
<i>Congressman.</i>		Sanford Sheets, Rep.-----	2,472
Martin A. Morrison, Dem.-----	3,501	James A. Smith, Pro.-----	151
Wm. Robinson, Rep.-----	2,517	Robt. L. Smith, Prog.-----	729
Albert M. Ewing, Pro.-----	147	Andrew J. Rash, Soc.-----	184
John F. Neal, Prog.-----	751	<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Geo. Kellar, Soc.-----	184	John D. Miller, Dem.-----	3,446
<i>Prosecutor 45th Circuit.</i>		James L. Rebstock, Rep.-----	2,478
Chas. G. Guenther, Dem.-----		James W. Curtis, Pro.-----	145
Percy V. Ruch, Rep.-----		Guy E. Lewis, Prog.-----	764
Ora B. Amos, Pro.-----		Bion Litzenberger, Soc.-----	172
John C. Rogers, Prog.-----		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
<i>Joint Senator (Clinton &amp; Carroll).</i>		James R. Brown, Dem.-----	3,228
Fred H. Engel, Dem.-----	3,245	Herbert M. Hockman, Rep.-----	2,730
Howard A. Cann, Rep.-----	2,661	Phaeon P. Steckel, Pro.-----	156
Epaninondas Carter, Pro.-----	155	Lewis O. McKibban, Prog.-----	706
Chas. G. Ginn, Prog.-----	128		

<i>Coroner.</i>		Elmer H. Maish, Pro.-----	161
James B. Wise, Dem.-----	3,303	Hiram S. Irwin, Prog.-----	754
Marion Carter, Rep.-----	2,554	<i>Commissioner 3rd District.</i>	
Alonzo Clark, Pro.-----	158	Chas. E. McQuinn, Dem.-----	3,339
Eugene H. Whitaker, Prog.---	762	Chas. T. Blair, Rep.-----	2,551
James Snodgrass, Soc.-----	179	Leander Boyer, Pro.-----	152
<i>Commissioner 1st District.</i>		Joseph W. Wills, Prog.-----	716
John E. Shanks, Dem.-----	3,385	Geo. W. Kelly, Soc.-----	186
Newton Lucas, Rep.-----	2,515		

## CHAPTER VII-A.

### EDUCATION.

ORIGIN OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL RESERVATIONS IN ORDINANCE OF  
1787—THE EARLY SCHOOLS—COUNTY SEMINARY—OTHER HIGHER  
SCHOOLS—PRESENT STATUS OF SCHOOLS—CONSOLIDATION—  
LIBRARIES.

By E. H. Staley and J. P. Dunn.

The beginning of Clinton county's school history goes far back beyond the existence of the county. Indiana is one of the five great central states of the American Union whose growth, prosperity and greatness were largely produced by that famous act of the continental congress that is known in history as the Ordinance of 1787. After Gen. George Rogers Clark and his little band of one hundred and seventy men, by a campaign which for daring, bravery and endurance is unsurpassed in all history, had captured Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and wrested from British rule an empire equal in extent to the original thirteen states, the territory thus acquired was claimed in part by several states, but particularly by Virginia under whose orders Clark had acted, and by whom he had been commissioned. But Virginia magnanimously ceded her claims to the United States, except certain reservations for her soldiers, and by the Ordinance of 1787, the entire region was organized as The Territory Northwest of the Ohio River, or as it is commonly called, the Northwest Territory.

Note some of the provisions of that famous ordinance, the product of the great minds of the Revolutionary period, and bearing the impress of that statesman and apostle of human liberty, Thomas Jefferson, although he did not participate in its final passage. Clinton county in common with the rest of this region owes its fundamental guarantees of liberty, and the establishment of some of its most important institutions to those provisions. Slavery was prohibited by that ordinance in this region, thus consecrating it forever to freedom. The states to be formed out of that vast domain were to be not less in number than three nor more than five; and any state in that territory, in order to be admitted into the union, must have not less than 60,000 people.

But the greatest provision in that charter, the gem of it all, reads as follows: "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

It was under the beneficent provision of this last guarantee, the foundation was laid for our magnificent school system as well as the others of the five states carved out of that northwest territory, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. In the sale of United States Public lands, in Indiana, the sixteenth section in each and every congressional township—one thirty-sixth of the land—was set apart for common school purposes. The proceeds of the sale of the land of eight sections in this county are entirely controlled by the proper officers of the county; those of four sections are controlled by Clinton and Carroll counties jointly and of four jointly by Clinton and Boone, in all, twelve (12) sections, or 7,680 acres.

Some of these sections were sold in an early day, too early for the good of our public schools, and the sale did not produce the desired amount of revenue; others were sold later bringing good prices. In one civil township in another county, the school section was sold so well that no other revenue was required to give that civil township its per capita quota. The school funds are loaned upon real estate security in the county and, under the law, can be increased but never diminished but are constantly increased from various sources, fines, forfeitures, etc. The counties are held strictly accountable for every cent of this fund and the revenue derived therefrom and if any loss occurs through a bad loan or any defalcation, the county must make it good. No loss has ever occurred in this county, except some small amounts of interest on one or two petty loans. This was promptly met out of the general county funds until the matter was closed up without any loss whatever to the school fund or to the county.

How did these school lands, the 16th section in every congressional township, sell? School section, town 21, range 1, west, but a mile or a little more out of the city was the first one sold. These lands were sold under the care and supervision of the school commissioner of the county, an important official then. Arthur Compton, a pioneer who had bought land and had settled in what became Owen township was then school commissioner; he appointed three school fund trustees and their clerk in each civil township. Henry Fudge, John Pence and John Harland were appointed trustees of Jackson township which then embraced Frankfort in its limits. The sale of this section was reported, October 30, 1834, very early, and this land was sold for much less than it was then worth, even in those early days. The land is now

owned by J. H. Wallace, 403 acres; Eliza Bickly (Alford), 110 acres; F. E. Johnson, 6 acres; J. W. Humrickhouse; O. G. Kirkpatrick, Bertha E. Collins and G. A. Boys, each an 80 acre. This land is now assessed at \$30,000, land and improvements at \$33,700, now in Center, then in Jackson township. Less than 80 years ago, this school section was divided into twenty-four parcels and was then, in the year 1834, sold, some of it at a minimum price of \$1.25 an acre, and some at a maximum price of \$6.00 an acre; and the section brought to the school fund but \$1,608.18½. This was less than one-twentieth of the present value. The next section sold and reported, September 25, 1835, was school section in Michigan township, town 22, range 1 east, on Killmore Creek, some good creek bottom land on it. The land is now owned by J. C. Whiteman, S. Sheets, W. M. Kreisher, each a 40; Jesse E. Avery, Nancy Shewmaker, Nicholas Peter, A. L. Hamilton, S. L. Louck, each an 80; W. L. Wood, 32½; Cal. Freeman, 26; J. Calhoun, 22 acres. The total assessment of the land for taxation now is \$19,110; land and improvements are \$21,156. This section was sold in eight parcels and brought into the congressional school fund but \$942.07½. The minimum price was \$1.26; maximum, \$2.60¾. The next school section was sold August, 1837, in township 23, range 1 east. This school section was so situated in the township, half of which is in Carroll and half in Clinton, that the 16th section all lies in Carroll county which gets the benefit of half the proceeds of the sale. Being in another county, the present value of the land is not known. It was sold in six parcels for \$1,980. The next school section sold lies in Madison civil township, town 22, range 2 west, just northeast of the flourishing town of Mulberry. This section was sold for \$2,370, or an average of \$3.70 an acre. The sale was reported March, 1838; sold in eight parcels, minimum price, \$1.76; maximum \$6.00. The land now, 75 years after the sale, is worth from \$150.00 to \$180.00 an acre, perhaps more or 40 to 45 times as much as when sold.

Michigan civil township had two school fund sections, one just given as in town 22; the other in town 21, both range 1 east. This last lies four miles east and a little south of Frankfort, the sale of which was reported, July, 1837; present owners, the Fee estate 140 acres; Thomas Goff, 88; J. C. Dill, A. Wynecoop and A. E. Bickly, each 80; G. A. Blystone, 40; J. W. Lydy, 100; Eliz. Myers, 30; H. Goff and H. Zerfas, each small tracts. The present value of the land for taxable purposes is \$21,550; land and improvements, \$23,975. The school commissioners sold this section in ten parcels for \$2,230. A 40 not bringing the minimum price at which it was appraised was not sold at



all. An out section, in town 22, range 1 west now in Union civil township, the sale was reported March, 1839; this land is now owned by W. D. Doty, T. A. Colcord, and P. D. Newhart, each an 80; H. Choat, Ed Ruch, O. J. Bierge G. D. Maish, L. A. Rhodes and John W. Squier, each a 40; Mariah Thompson, 43; J. M. Hays, 10; P. A. Hays, 27; H. Armentrout, 53; E. H. Armentrout and Eliza J. Squier each 13½ acres. The total assessed value of the lands in this section is now \$19,570; land and improvements, \$22,000. This was sold in fourteen tracts and brought \$2,699.30, minimum price \$2.00, maximum \$6.51; nearly every parcel sold at a higher price than the appraisement, below which it could not legally be sold.

In all the school land sales up to 1840, the price was less than \$3.08 an acre or less than \$2,000 a section, that is, less than \$2,000 to a congressional township.

The sale of the twelve sections, the proceeds of which Clinton county would control would create a fund of something less than \$25,000, which would not be a great start for a county school fund. This can be increased but slightly. In 1913 the total reported is \$28,352.61, for the county.

A much larger basis of support is the common school fund of the state, which is deposited with the several counties to be loaned, the amount held by Clinton county in 1913 being \$115,066.47. The 6% interest received on these funds is turned over to the state, and then apportioned back to the counties in proportion to the school children, per capita. The remaining funds for the support of the public schools are raised by local taxation.

In the early history of the state an effort was made to provide for somewhat higher education locally. In 1818 a law was passed providing for county seminaries. It required that when a new county-seat was located, 10 per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of lots should be set aside for a county seminary. On May 2, 1831 the county commissioners appointed Thomas McClure, trustee for the county Seminary Fund of Clinton county, but he served for one year only, being replaced on May 7, 1832, by John McCain. The law, which was revised in 1838, provided that when the fund was sufficient, the commissioners should buy a site, and thereafter put up a seminary building, "which shall be open and free for public schools." To the funds from the sale of lots were added most of the fines collected for penal offenses of various kinds.

The fund grew slowly, and on August 24, the trustees of the fund took an opportunity to buy 3.14 acres of land at sheriff's sale for \$186. It was located between what are now Clinton and Walnut streets, east of the Van-

dalia tracks. This tract, known thereafter for a number of years as "the Seminary lot," is now intersected by the Monon railroad, whose station occupies a part of the original lot.

On September 5, 1843, Isaac D. Armstrong, then trustee of the Seminary fund reported \$824.73 on hand and on December 6, the commissioners let a contract for clearing and fencing. At the same time they adopted specifications for the building, which was to be "forty-five feet in length with a colonnade at each end six feet deep"—a one story building "twelve feet high in the clear" and thirty feet wide, divided into three rooms. The auditor was directed to give notice in the *Frankfort Observer* of the letting of the contract "at public outcry," on January 1, following.

But trouble arose, and on January 1, the board made an entry deferring action, and ordered notice to be given in the *Observer* that petitions and remonstrances will be received on the 2nd day of next term. The next action was on March 5, 1844, when the board "concluded to make immediate arrangements" to erect a seminary, and directed the auditor to "give notice that donations will be received on the second day of the June term, and that whatever subscription has the greatest amount donated for the erection of the same shall have the privilege of choosing the site for the same, or that the strongest subscription shall give to the donors the privilege of selecting the township in which the Seminary of the county shall be located, and provided that township shall be construed to mean Civil township."

This action was taken by the full board, but on March 23, a special meeting was held by Wm. Breckenridge, James Morrison and auditor John P. Crothers, at which all the action taken after September 5, 1843 was rescinded, Commissioner David C. Clark not being present at this meeting. The meaning of this episode is said to have been an effort of Jefferson to get the seminary located at that point. This precipitated such a row that the commissioners "took to the woods," and no further action was taken until the June term, 1848, when the board ordered an advertisement for sealed proposals for the erection of a seminary "on the most approved plan" to be accompanied by specifications.

On June 24, the board met and opened the proposals only to decide that "the fund is insufficient to build the same." On March 7, 1849 the fund was reported to be \$1,320.55; and on June 30, the board adopted plans and specifications prepared by John B. Douglas, and ordered the letting of the contract on the last Saturday in July. On that day, the contract was let to Matthew H. Black for \$1,002.50. It was not until December 5, 1849, that the board

ordered the building to be erected "on the seminary lot or tract of ground west of Frankfort"; and on December 22, the board set aside the plans previously adopted, and adopted plans submitted by Matthew H. Black. Thereupon a contract was made with Black for the erection of the building at his bid price of \$1,992.50.

The work on the building did not progress rapidly. Up to November 2, 1850, Black was allowed only \$900.00 on his contract, and then the payments ceased. This was perhaps due to the agitation for the common school system, which contemplated an abandonment of the seminary system. At any rate the school law of June 12, 1852, required the sale of "the county seminary buildings and other property, both real and personal, belonging to such seminaries," and the transfer of the proceeds to the common school fund. Under this law the seminary lot, with the building, was sold at public auction on June 25, 1853, to Samuel D. Maxwell, who owned property adjoining, for the sum of \$1,175. On September 5, 1854, the board made a final settlement with Black for "building and completing said seminary building," finding that there was due him \$70.18 which was ordered paid.

The building was never occupied as a county seminary, but in 1852-3 Miss Nelson, a Vermont teacher, had a girl's school there. On Saturday, March 25, 1854, the *Crescent* announced: "Miss Hobart's Female School opens in the county seminary on Monday morning. We have no doubt but it will be well patronized." Miss Hobart was also an Eastern lady who had previously had a school upstairs in the Catterlin building on the north side of the square. A common tradition is that the building was originally one-story high, with porticoes at the ends, but that later it was made a two-story building, but this is incorrect. It was built substantially as it still stands, except that the door at the north end was in a recess, with pillars, similar to the entrance to the old court house, as shown in the cut of that building.

In October, 1863, the building became the property of Wilson Seawright, who made it his residence until in the early '70's. Since then it has passed to various uses—for a time doing duty as a saloon. A row of brick buildings was built in front of it, facing the Monon tracks, and the old seminary now makes a kitchen and store-room for the Hoosier hotel, just north of the Monon station.

In the early period, as the principal part of the school system furnished by the public was the building, the teachers commonly conducted the sort of school they wished; and there were some that made some pretensions to the higher branches. One of these that was well-known in the county was the

Locust Grove Institute at Jefferson, of which Rev. J. L. Wilson was principal, aided by a male teacher, and with a female teacher in charge of the primary department. The advertised terms of this school, for a session of twelve weeks, were: "Orthography, reading, writing and mental arithmetic, \$2.50; English grammar, Geography and practical arithmetic, \$3.00; natural sciences and mathematics above arithmetic, \$4.50; ancient languages, extra."

There was also cooperation of teachers in this county in the early period. The *Frankfort Compiler*, of February 21, 1852, gives an account of the convention of the Clinton Academy of Teachers at Frankfort, on the afternoon of February 7, 1852. After hearing the minutes of the last meeting the following addresses were read: "The Influence and Qualifications of a Teacher," by F. Baker; "The Schoolmaster," by J. N. Sims; "The Cultivated Mind," by Miss Mary M. Taylor; and "School Teaching," by Henry Shannon. On motion it was agreed that at the next meeting all who desired should participate in the discussion of the question: "Is the present policy of the State of Indiana, of distributing the county seminary fund into the common school fund, expedient?" The next meeting was to be held at the court house on the first Saturday in March; and in addition to the discussion the following persons were to deliver addresses on "Subjects of Education": N. R. Smith, Robert Brown, L. M. Ransopher and C. J. Miller.

From the organization of the county up to the time of second state constitution's coming into effect, the common school system of Clinton county, as in all the counties, was very poor. Each civil township was divided into school districts—the district was the unit then, as the township is now. Three trustees presided over each school district and managed it after a haphazard sort of a way. The school fund was then very weak; in fact it was not drawn from the county treasury every year. When it was not used, the entire tuition was from a private subscription on which was obtained for or by the teacher, usually at the rate in those days of \$2.00 a pupil which was paid at the close of the school term of thirteen weeks; if a teacher received \$60.00 for his entire term he was doing fairly well in a rural school. When the pittance of public money was drawn by the trustees, the subscription list was yet kept up, but the teachers pay was then based upon the attendance at about \$2.00 for each child attending he receiving the public money, seldom more than half enough, and he pro-rated it among the pupils that attended, giving each parent a pro rata credit on his tuition as far as the public money went.

As a mere matter of form in order to comply with the law, the teacher had to submit to an examination, which was always crude and very brief, not



extending in arithmetic beyond the "single rule of three." In the article signed by the teacher and parents, often he did not agree to teach beyond that magic rule of three and not always did he agree to teach "grammar" at all.

The school houses in that day are described elsewhere; no maps or charts were used; blackboards were a later innovation; up to the time of the appearance of the McGuffey's series of readers, the English reader some out-of-date history, or any kind of a reading book was the reader in which each scholar in the school was in a class by himself. The teacher of each country school was the janitor or hired some boy to sweep out, build fires and make the house habitable in winter during the eight hours of the school day. Up to nearly the year 1850, the teacher often boarded around among his patrons, going from family to family.

The first schools in the county were in the winters of 1820-30 and 1830-31, one in Washington township in a log cabin, the other in a log cabin also, on the Bunnell farm not far from where the Farmers Chapel school is now. After the county-seat was located, and the population rapidly increased by immigration, these rural schools sprung up rapidly. The instruction imparted in these schools was often crude, imperfect and was more of the "pouring in" than the "drawing out" process. But it had one fundamental feature worthy of commendation: the instruction imparted was personal, the teacher came directly in personal contact with each pupil. This personal contact counts for very much in education.

While blackboards were not in use, the direct personal attention given the scholar, enabled the latter to acquire all the knowledge of arithmetic the teacher had. Olney's Geography was the sole text book in those days in that branch and as far as the location of all countries, cities, rivers, lakes, topical geography was concerned the other branches of that study, the pupils made good progress and did fairly good work. Poor as were the schools of those days, the foundation was laid for better things. Under the new constitution of 1851, the various school funds were consolidated, the township, town or city became the unit of our school system. For a time, the schools were badly crippled by a very unwise supreme court decision that a city, town or township could not make a special levy for tuition purposes. This in 1867 was nullified by a law permitting a tax to be levied for school purposes and the schools began to flourish. The academies and Collegiate Institutes at Thorntown, Battle Ground and elsewhere near Clinton county were educating and qualifying a class of teachers for the country who, after the civil war gave a fresh impetus to the schools of Clinton county, which has gone on in-



creasing in later years, until now under the wise management of the county superintendents and school trustees of the civil townships, working always to elevate the character of the city and town schools of the county, the schools in this county stand second to none in the state.

The various county teachers institutes did much to stimulate the teachers and prepare them for better service. The first county institute in Clinton was held in the winter of 1864-5, in Frankfort in the little brick school house which then stood upon the site of the Heating Company's plant corner of Columbia and Ohio streets. The schools of the county are now thoroughly graded; consolidation has been made in some townships and soon will be in all, when one large well planned, well equipped school house in each township, with a well qualified efficient corp of teachers, will do the work of preparing the rising generation of children for American citizenship.

A brief summary as to the present condition of the schools in Clinton county, their resources, funds, number of children of school age, attendance, enrollment, number of school houses, their condition, etc., is here given in a brief condensed statement for the year 1912-13. In that school year there were enrolled in the elementary and high schools of Clinton county:

Total of pupils enrolled.....	5,912
The average daily attendance.....	4,893.8
Per cent. of attendance based on enrollment.....	81
Enrolled in the elementary schools .....	5,073
Enrolled in the high schools .....	839
Number of school houses in the townships.....	87
Of these, the number of brick school-houses.....	65
The number of frame .....	22
The number of school houses—the city brick.....	5
Of stone .....	1
Total number of houses in the county.....	93
Estimated value of houses and grounds in townships.....	\$313,958
In the city of Frankfort .....	100,000
Value of houses erected in the past year.....	51,365
Probable value of those to be erected coming year.....	130,000
Frankfort builds one costing .....	100,000
The present value of buildings and grounds now.....	413,958
With the improvements made this year, the total value of houses, etc., a year, were, at least.....	500,000
Total number of teachers employed in townships.....	132

In Frankfort—city .....	54
Grand total of all teachers employed.....	186
Total salaries paid teachers in the townships.....	\$ 65,309.04
Total salaries paid teachers in city of Frankfort.....	\$ 37,776.35
Total paid all teachers in the county .....	\$103,085.39
Of these teachers, taught in certified high schools.....	7
Taught in commissioned high schools.....	30
Male teachers employed .....	80
Female teachers employed .....	106
Average daily wages of teachers—district schools.....	\$ 3.01
Average daily wages of teachers—city and graded schools.....	3.38
Average daily wages of teachers—township high schools.....	4.60
Average daily wages of teachers—city high schools.....	4.55
Total revenue for tuition—1912-13.....	\$190,769.68
Total revenue expended .....	101,261.79
Cash in county treasury .....	83,676.59
Total special school revenue.....	277,061.68
Total special school revenue expended.....	135,897.15
Total special school revenue on hand.....	141,164.53
Special revenue expended for transportation.....	12,418.23
Special revenue paid teachers for attending institutes.....	2,728.82

As to libraries, in addition to the public library of Frankfort, with nearly 6,000 volumes, there are reported six township libraries with nearly 4,000 volumes, but they are not in a very efficient condition, although it was reported that 524 volumes were added to them last year. Each school in the county, however, has a small library, largely composed of Young Peoples' Reading Circle books, varying from forty volumes in the smaller schools to 600 in the school at Rossville.

There is a gradual movement towards the consolidation of township schools, though there are still five townships—Center, Warren, Union, Jackson and Sugar Creek, in which there has been no consolidation. The only completely consolidated township is Madison, which has a commissioned high school at Mulberry, with five high school teachers and five grade teachers. Ross township has a commissioned high school at Rossville, with eight teachers; and has also six one-room rural schools. Washington township has one school of four teachers at Jefferson; one of two teachers at Fickle; and one rural school of one room.

In Perry township, there is a commissioned high school at Colfax, with four high school and five grade teachers. At Manson is a school with two

teachers. There are also two rural schools, one—the New Hope school—with two teachers, and the other with one. Kirklin township has a commissioned high school at Kirklin with four high school and six grade teachers; also three one-room rurals. Johnson township has three schools. The accredited high school at Hillisburg has two high school and four grade teachers. There is a school with three teachers at Scircleville, and one rural school.

Forest township has a certified high school with two high school and four grade teachers; also four one-room rurals. Michigan township has two consolidated schools. The certified high school at Michigantown has three high school and four grade teachers. The graded school at Boyleston has three teachers. There are also four one-room rural schools. The graded school at Moran has two teachers. Owen township has two consolidated schools, and four one-room rurals. The certified high school at Sedalia has two high school and two grade teachers.

In addition to the public schools there are two private educational institutions in the county. The Weidner Institute, at Mulberry, to which point it removed from Colburn, in Tippecanoe county, is a secondary school, under Lutheran auspices. It does two years of college work, and reports thirty-two pupils in 1913. There is a business college at Frankfort, conducted by Miss Josie Weller, which reports thirty-two pupils. As a whole, the schools of Clinton county are in a flourishing condition. Further information as to the schools of Frankfort will be found in the chapter on that city.

In regard to the school system, a state of perfection has been gradually attained, in the course of years, that removes most of the defects of the early schools, and insures justice both to teachers and to the public. Since 1873 there has been actual and practical supervision of the rural schools by the county superintendent; who also conducts rigid examinations of teachers, with questions provided by the state board of education, and issues licenses for one, two or three years. Clinton county may be congratulated on an efficient county superintendent, and also on an efficient body of school trustees, who are doing excellent service in promoting the welfare of the schools.

A teacher who has taught for six consecutive years and holds a thirty-six months' license, is exempt from examination in the county in which he has taught, so long as he continues to teach without interruption. There are three grades of licenses based upon the grade of school work done, primary, common school and high school. Teachers who do primary work, that is, work up to the fourth grade, are permitted to teach upon the primary license, which, while requiring a knowledge of the principles pertaining to primary

work, does not call for advanced academic training. The common school license is valid in grades one to eight inclusive, and calls for larger scholarship. The high school license is valid in high schools. A county or state high school license may be granted upon one or more subjects. The county superintendent has the power to revoke licenses heretofore granted by himself or his predecessors or granted by the state superintendent of public instruction, for incompetency, immorality, cruelty or general neglect of duty on the part of the teacher. The teacher may appeal to the state superintendent of public instruction, whose decision is final.

Teachers are guaranteed fair compensation by the minimum wage law, which provides that their pay shall not be less in the case of beginning teachers than an amount determined by multiplying two and one-fourth ( $2\frac{1}{4}$ ) cents by the scholarship given said teacher on his highest grade of license at the time of contracting; and after the first school term of any teacher, said teacher's daily wages shall not be less than an amount determined by multiplying two and one-half ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ ) cents by the general average of scholarship and success given the teacher on his highest grade of license at the time of contracting; and after three years of teaching said wages shall not be less than an amount determined by multiplying two and three-fourths ( $2\frac{3}{4}$ ) cents by the general average of scholarship and success given the teacher on his highest grade of license at the time of contracting: Provided, That two (2) per cent. shall be added to a teacher's general average of scholarship and success for attending the county institute the full number of days and that said two (2) per cent. shall be added to the average scholarship of beginning teachers.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE WAR RECORD.

OPENING OF THE CIVIL WAR—PROMPT ACTION IN CLINTON COUNTY—HISTORIES OF THE COMPANIES SENT FROM THE COUNTY—COMPANIES IN THE INDIANA LEGION—BOUNTIES AND RELIEF GIVEN—COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTIES—RECORD IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—EXPULSION OF NEGROES FROM FRANKFORT.

J. P. DUNN.

The call to arms at the opening of the Civil war found Clinton county, like the rest of the country, ready for the conflict. The reason for it is obvious. Most men do not grasp abstract questions as readily as they grasp concrete questions. In this fact lies the strength of Mr. Roosevelt's proposition for the recall of judicial decisions on constitutional questions. For example, the people of Indiana, when they adopted the constitution of 1851, had no idea that its provision for "a general and uniform system of common schools" prohibited special local school taxes, as the supreme court afterwards held that it did; nor that its general declarations of personal rights prevented prohibition law, as the supreme court afterwards decided they did. If these decisions could have been submitted to the people as concrete questions, at any time previous to the Civil war, these decisions would have been reversed promptly.

So with secession. As originally presented, in abstract form, the argument that a state had the right to withdraw peaceably from the Union was very forcible. The right was asserted in New England, by the Hartford convention, long before South Carolina asserted it. But when Fort Sumter was attacked, the concrete question was presented, "Has anyone the right to fire on the nation's flag, and forcibly appropriate the property of the United States?" Nobody could misunderstand that question. Theory had vanished, and the solemn reality of what secession involved was forced on



everybody. The answer "No" rolled up from the country as thunder from an on-coming tempest.

The news of the fall of Fort Sumter flashed over the country on Sunday, April 14, 1861. On the next day, President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 militia. This call shows the same conservative and wise policy he had followed from the first, giving no just cause for affront, until sentiment had crystalized and the South had taken the aggressive. He said: "Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law;

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several states of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

"The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the state authorities through the War Department.

"I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

"I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country."

Indiana did not wait for any communication from the War Department. On the same day, April 15, that Lincoln's call was issued, and telegraphed over the country, Governor Morton telegraphed to President Lincoln: "On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you, for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men."

On the same day Governor Morton received a call by telegraph for six regiments. On the same day Adj. Gen. Lew Wallace issued "General Orders No. 1" for the organization of the militia. On April 16, Governor

Morton issued his call for six regiments. At that time Frankfort had no telegraph communication with the outside world, and had to wait till news was brought in from railroad points, but in the first batch of telegrams received by Governor Morton, and printed in the Indianapolis papers, was this:

Lafayette, April 20, 1861.

"A letter just received from Judge Blake requests me to telegraph you that he has a company organized in Clinton county, which will be ready to move by Monday (April 22) or Tuesday, and that you must be sure to accept it. Of course you will."

"JOHN S. WILLIAMS."

Judge John W. Blake had grown up in Clinton county. His father, John Blake, came to Frankfort in 1832, and was one of the oldest and most respected hotel-keepers of the place. John W. had been a successful school teacher, a successful surveyor, a successful lawyer, a satisfactory Judge of the Common Pleas Court, a powerful political leader, and he was now entering on a successful military career. That his later years were blighted by a complete surrender to strong drink should not now obscure the merit of his earlier life. The cloud of those years may be credited to whisky, not the nature of the man. He was then the man that Clinton county had known, and had honored by official preferment.

This prompt action secured Clinton county a place in the first regiments sent to the front, for in less than a week from the time of the call over 12,000 men had been tendered, and not only organized companies but scores of volunteers who could not get into companies were pouring into Indianapolis. The Clinton county company was on hand promptly, and was mustered in on April 25, 1861, as Company C of the 10th Indiana regiment, under command of Col. Joseph J. Reynolds, formerly of the regular army. It was camped with other volunteers at Camp Morton, now the location of "Morton Place," Indianapolis, but prior to that time, the State Fair Grounds, and was put into drill immediately.

On May 15, 1861, a member of the company wrote to the Crescent from Indianapolis: "We have received Minie rifles in place of the old fashioned ones we formerly had; the supposition is we will receive our new uniforms and equipments and leave for some place on the Ohio river next week. We wish through your paper to thank the Frankfort people for their donation of eggs, which was very welcome, we assure them, and served to make the salt meat and potatoes much better relished."

This reference to "the old fashioned rifles we formerly had" calls at-

tention to the conditions as to equipment existing at the time. As officially reported, "there were less than five hundred stand of effective first-class small arms in the state, besides eight pieces of weather-worn and dismantled cannon, and an unknown number of old flintlock and altered-to-percussion muskets, the most of which were scattered through various companies in the hands of private individuals and members of disbanded companies of militia." These old muskets had been used by the five Indiana regiments in the Mexican war. In that war, Clinton county had no separate representation, though there were a number who enlisted, mostly from the northeast part of the county, and went out in Company I, Fifth regiment under Capt. Mahlon D. Manson. After the Mexican war, these guns were distributed to the counties, for use of militia companies, which were numerous for three or four years, after which most of the companies disbanded. Clinton county had about 100 of these muskets, which were stored in the old jail on the northeast corner of the public square.

When the Civil war news came to Frankfort, preparations were at once made for a meeting to start enlistment. A stage was improvised by putting some dry goods boxes next to the board fence that used to surround the court house square, on the west side, some twenty feet south of the stile that crossed the fence at the middle of that side. At dusk anvils were fired, which gave the first notice to many of the people in the surrounding country that something was happening. The crowd gathered on the square, and patriotic speeches were made by Judge Blake, Henry Y. Morrison, Leander McClurg and others. The universal sentiment expressed was that this was no time for politics; the flag had been fired upon, and the honor of the country was at stake; it was a time for the young men to come to the country's defense. Enlistments were begun, and the recruits were furnished with the old muskets from the jail; then preceded by Stephen Aikens and Thomas J. Armantrout, with fife and drum, they marched about at intervals, attracting others till the quota of seventy-six members was filled, and the company was off for Indianapolis. In the later recruiting the speaker's stand was moved into the southwest corner of the square.

The company elected its own officers: Captain, John W. Blake, first lieutenant, Joseph C. Suit; second lieutenant, Samuel H. Shortle; sergeants, Milton W. Newton, Richard H. McIntire, Thomas J. Upton and Uriah Young; corporals, David F. Allen, Eugene A. Routh, William W. Wilds and Noah T. Catterlin. On May 10, 1861, Colonel Reynolds was made brigadier general, and Maj. Mahlon D. Manson was promoted to colonel of the regiment. On June 19, the 10th regiment and the 8th Indiana left Indianapolis

for West Virginia, which was then being invaded by the rebels, going by way of Cincinnati and Marietta to Parkersburg, West Virginia.

The national government had not been in condition to equip the troops. On April 19th, Governor Morton issued a call for a special session of the legislature to meet on the 24th; and on May 1, a law was passed directing the Governor to secure arms, equipment and ammunition for twenty thousand men, and appropriating \$500,000 for that purpose. Agents were hastened out to buy arms, supplies, cloth for uniforms, and other material. An arsenal was organized under Capt. Herman Sturm, and on April 27, began the manufacture of ammunition. It supplied not only Indiana troops, but others in the West until the Federal government was able to take care of them; and by October, 1861, was employing two hundred and fifty people.

The two Indiana regiments, under Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Morris marched from Parkersburg to Buckhannon, and thence, after a few days to Rich Mountain, camping at its foot on the night of July 10. In the early morning they marched nine miles over a narrow bridle path, when they encountered the enemy's pickets, who fired and fell back. The troops then formed behind a hill and charged the enemy's works driving them out and capturing their guns. The combined Union forces then drove the enemy from their position on the mountain. The 10th camped on the battle ground and marched the next day to Beverly, where it camped till July 24, when it was ordered to Indianapolis to be mustered out.

On May, 3, 1861, President Lincoln had issued his second call for 42,034 volunteers, 22,714 increase of the regular army, and 18,000 seamen, for three years. Under it, the 10th regiment was reorganized and mustered in on September 18, with Mahlon D. Manson as colonel. The three-months men from Clinton county mostly re-enlisted in it, in Company K, with John W. Blake as captain, Samuel H. Shortle as first lieutenant, and Wm. W. Wilds, second lieutenant. Soon after, Blake was made lieutenant-colonel of the 40th Indiana, whereupon Shortle was made captain, and John W. Hunt first lieutenant. Later Hunt became captain, and Wilds first lieutenant.

Company C of this regiment was also recruited in Clinton county, with Abram O. Miller as captain, James H. Boyle as first lieutenant, and Andrew Merritt as second lieutenant. At the organization of the regiment, Miller was made major, and Boyle became captain, his place as first lieutenant being filled by James H. McAdams. McAdams was killed at Mill Springs, Ky., January 19, 1862, and Thomas Thompson became first lieutenant. On June 20, 1862, Merritt resigned and Jeremiah Batterton was made second lieutenant.



ant. He died October 27, 1862 and the position was filled by David F. Allen.

The 10th left Indianapolis on September 22, 1861, for Kentucky, and had no fighting until the advance to meet Zollicoffer in January, 1862. On January 19, it took part in the battle of Mills Springs, or Logans' Fields, gaining a reputation by a repulse of one of Zollicoffer's most desperate charges. It joined Buell's march to the Tennessee river; reached Shiloh after the battle; took part in the siege of Corinth; and then joined in the pursuit of Bragg across Kentucky. It was stationed in the region east of Nashville for some months, and then joined in the march of the army of the Cumberland across the Cumberland mountains to Chattanooga, participating in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19th and 20th, 1863. Here its commanding officer, Col. Wm. B. Carroll, was killed.

January 24, 1864, part of the regiment re-enlisted at Chattanooga, and in the following spring took part in Sherman's advance on Atlanta, and the many memorable engagements of that campaign. On September 8, 1864, General Thomas ordered the members of the 10th to be transferred to the 58th, and with it took part in Sherman's famous "March to the Sea." The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

The Fortieth Indiana was also raised on the President's second call, and organized at Lafayette, on December 30, 1861. Company E of this regiment was recruited in Clinton county with John B. Pence as captain, Jesse D. Cornelison first lieutenant, and Wm. A. T. Holmes second lieutenant. On August 12, Captain Pence resigned, and Lieutenants Cornelison and Holmes were promoted one grade each, while John W. Aughe was made second lieutenant. Aughe afterwards became captain, and Richard Kolb and Jasper Kolb successively first lieutenant, after the resignation of Holmes. John Holmes was the last second lieutenant of the company. A number of Clinton county men also joined Company F of this regiment; and of these, Samuel S. Williams became second lieutenant, and later first lieutenant.

Wm. C. Wilson was the original colonel of this regiment, but resigned March 27, 1862; whereupon Lieut. Col. John W. Blake was made colonel, and served until honorably discharged in March, 1865. The regiment went into instruction camp at Bardstown, Ky., immediately after organization, and in February, 1862, marched with Buell to Nashville, and then to northern Alabama. During most of the year it was engaged in the pursuit of Bragg, returning to Nashville in November, when it was assigned to the Sixth Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. In December it marched towards Murfreesboro, and on December 31, and January 1 and 2, was engaged in the



battle of Stone River, in which it lost nine killed, sixty-three wounded, and thirteen missing.

The regiment remained near Murfreesboro for some months, and was reassigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Twenty-first Army Corps, under Major-general Crittenden. It was in the march to Chattanooga, and the battle of Chickamauga on September 19 and 20, 1863. Returning to Chattanooga, it took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge in November, and then went to East Tennessee for the winter. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted at Blain's Cross Roads, Tenn., and soon after received a veteran's furlough.

On May 8, 1864, the fortieth moved from Cleveland, Tenn., on the Atlanta campaign, as part of the Second Brigade of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, under Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard. It took part in the battles of Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Chattahoochee River. At Peach Tree Creek, it was conspicuous in the repulse of Hood's desperate attempt to break through Sherman's lines. After the occupation of Atlanta, it went back to Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville taking part in the battle there on December 15. After the rout of Hood's army, it joined in the pursuit, as far as Huntsville, Ala. It then returned to Nashville, and, in June, 1865, marched to Johnsonville and took transportation to New Orleans. Here it joined the Fourth Corps, and was transferred to Texas, as part of Sheridan's army of occupation. It remained there for some months after the close of hostilities and was mustered out there.

Another regiment organized on the second call was the Forty-fifth Indiana, or Third Cavalry. Company H of this regiment was enlisted at Frankfort with Alfred Gaddis as captain, Joseph M. Douglass as first lieutenant, and Uriah Young second lieutenant. Gaddis was promoted to major on June 24, 1864. Douglas resigned May 2, 1862. Young was made first lieutenant May 2, 1862, and captain June 24, 1864. Robert P. Shanklin became second lieutenant May 2, 1862, and first lieutenant June 24, 1864. Daniel White became second lieutenant June 24, 1864.

The regiment was organized piecemeal. The first six companies, A to F, inclusive, were mustered in at Madison, Ind., in August, and sent to the army of the Potomac, under Col. Scott Carter. Companies G to K, inclusive, were organized a couple of months later and sent into Kentucky. Companies L and M were organized at Indianapolis in December, 1862. The companies in the east were called the right wing, and those in the west, the left wing. Companies L and M joined the left wing in East Tennessee in 1863. The two wings were separated for over a year. Col.

Carter resigned March 11, 1863, and was succeeded by George H. Chapman, who was later made brigadier-general.

The left wing went to Camp Wickliffe, Ky., until the movement towards Nashville began, in which they took part. After the battle of Shiloh they went to Corinth, to northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee and through the pursuit of Bragg. Then they were with Rosecrans in the campaigns of the winter of 1862, and of 1863, culminating in the battle of Mission Ridge. The battalion then went into East Tennessee, under command of Lieut. Col. Robert Klein, scouting and skirmishing until the opening of the Atlanta campaign, when it joined Sherman's cavalry and was in all the engagements of that campaign. After that it "marched through Georgia" with Sherman's cavalry. At Savannah the regiment was consolidated with the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and was known by that name until mustered out at Lexington, North Carolina, July 20, 1865.

On July 1, 1862, came Lincoln's call for 300,000 men for three years in response to a petition of the governors of eighteen states, under which Indiana's quota of 21,250 men was promptly filled without a draft. Clinton county furnished Company K of the Seventy-second regiment, with Hiram B. Collins as captain, George W. Ross first lieutenant and James H. Whitcomb, second lieutenant, all commissioned August 22, 1862. The company had lots of fighting and numerous changes of officers. Captain Collins resigned April 21, 1863, re-enlisting as captain in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth. He was succeeded by Richard H. McIntire, who was honorably discharged May 26, 1864. George W. Brown followed as captain to the close of the war. Lieutenant Ross resigned November 13, 1862 and was succeeded by Richard H. McIntyre; who was succeeded April 21, 1863, by James W. Davis; who was succeeded January 14, 1863, by George W. Brown. Lieutenant Whitcomb resigned December 19, 1862, becoming later, first lieutenant of the Eleventh Cavalry. He was succeeded by John W. Gaskill, who died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 20, 1863 and was succeeded by James W. Davis. Davis was succeeded by Carey M. Layne, who resigned January 23, 1864, and re-enlisted as captain in the One Hundred and Fiftieth. He was succeeded by James T. Quick; and Quick, on July 1, 1864, by Wm. F. Hendrickson.

The Seventy-second regiment was organized on August 16, 1862, with Abram O. Miller of Jefferson, as colonel. It left on the following day for Lebanon, Ky., where it remained until it joined Buell's army in the Bragg campaign. It then moved into Tennessee, operating in the vicinity of Castillion Springs, and on January 8, 1863 arrived at Murfreesboro. Here, on

the reorganization of the army of the Cumberland, it was ordered mounted, and added to the celebrated Wilder's Brigade of mounted infantry. These were armed with Spencer rifles. The regiment made several scouts from Murfreesboro, and captured enough horses to mount all of its members.

The regiment took part in all the subsequent fighting of that notable brigade beginning at Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863. On September 12, it met a brigade of General Pegram's command at Rock Springs, Ga., and routed it. After three days' hard fighting at Chickamauga it was sent after Wheeler, and aided in driving him out of Middle Tennessee. It had another sharp fight at Mooresville, Ala., on November 30. On December 31, it was sent to Memphis, and joined to General Sherman's army, with which it went on the Meridian raid. During this it covered the retreat of General Smith from Okalona. It then returned to Memphis, from where it moved to Nashville, and on March 26, 1864, joined the Third Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

Its next move was to Columbia, and on April 30, started from there on the Atlanta campaign, in which it saw constant active service till the end of August. When Sherman began his march through Georgia, the horses of the Seventy-second were given to Kilpatrick's division, and the regiment returned to Louisville to be remounted. On December 28, it moved to Gravelly Springs, Ala., and joined General Wilson's expedition, in which Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus and Macon, Ga., were captured with over eight thousand prisoners and large quantities of artillery, small arms and supplies. At Selma, on April 2, 1865, Colonel Miller, then commanding the brigade, was severely wounded. He was later brevetted brigadier-general. After the surrender of Lee the regiment was sent out in detachments to intercept Jeff Davis, and one detachment was in close pursuit when he was taken.

In all this fighting the regiment lost heavily. It started out with 978 men, and lost 431. On June 26, it reached Indianapolis, on its return, with 510 men and 36 officers, and was mustered out there. It was given a royal welcome, with speeches by Lieutenant Governor Baker, General Hovey and others and the men then returned to their homes.

The Eighty-sixth Indiana regiment was recruited in the Eighth Congressional District under the same call of July 1, 1862. It was ordered to rendezvous at Lafayette, and after a short stay at Camp Tippecanoe, was ordered to Indianapolis on September 1, where on September 4, it was mustered in at Camp Carrington—which had originally been Camp Chris Miller, and later Camp Murphy, but these were lost sight of in its third name.

Of this regiment Companies G, H and a part of I, were recruited in Clinton county. The captains of Company G, successively, were John Seager of Jefferson, resigned December 28, 1862; Nelson R. Smith of Frankfort, dismissed July 25, 1863, and Littleton V. Ream of Michigantown, mustered out with regiment. The first lieutenants were Samuel Douglas of Frankfort, resigned July 25, 1863; Loren G. Cowdrey of Michigantown, honorably discharged for wounds December 9, 1864, and Theodore Hesser of Frankfort, mustered out with regiment. The second lieutenants were Nelson R. Smith and Littleton V. Ream, both promoted to captain, and John Snyder, mustered out with regiment. The captains of Company H were Milton Bell of Michigantown, resigned January 10, 1863; Carson P. Rodman of Lebanon, resigned September 14, 1864; Matthew McNery of Delphi, mustered out with regiment. The first lieutenants were James B. Newton of Frankfort, resigned January 22, 1863; Uriah Thomas of Burgett's Corners, resigned June 22, 1863; David H. Olive of Lebanon, mustered out with regiment. The second lieutenants were Uriah Thomas, promoted to first lieutenant; Wm. J. Nees of Middle Fork, resigned July 17, 1863; John M. Cast of Frankfort, mustered out with regiment. The captains of Company I were Wm. C. Lambert of Stockwell, dismissed by court martial, June 18, 1863, and James R. Carnahan of Dayton, mustered out with regiment. The first lieutenants were John Gilliland of Linden, returned to Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers, as a deserter by court martial and Thos. H. B. McCain of Throntown, mustered out with regiment. The second lieutenants were James T. Doster of Colfax, died December 19, 1863, and Henry Mohler of Rossville, mustered out with regiment.

Orville S. Hamilton of Lebanon, who went out as colonel of the regiment, a brave man, but lacking military training was mustered out January 13, 1863, for incompetency. He was succeeded by George F. Dick of Attica, who was brevetted brigadier-general, and mustered out with the regiment. Wm. S. Harker, an old time Methodist preacher and school teacher of Frankfort, went out as chaplain of the regiment, but resigned May 3, 1863. He was succeeded by Daniel Kempton, also of Clinton county. Samuel H. Thompson of Kirks Cross Roads, became second lieutenant of Company A, and was mustered out with the regiment.

When the Eighty-sixth was mustered in, Kirby Smith was marching on Cincinnati, and Bragg on Louisville. The regiment was hurried to Cincinnati, to help Lew Wallace in the defense of that place. It arrived on September 7, and was posted on the hills back of Covington. On September 20, danger being averted there, it went to Louisville by steamboat, and



joined in the pursuit of Bragg, until it reached Nashville on November 26. It had very little fighting—a small skirmish with John Morgan's men—until it received its real baptism of fire and blood at Stone River. But it had lost nearly two-thirds of its men by disease, disability and death, and entered the fight on December 31, with only 368 effective men. Of these it lost 41 killed and mortally wounded, 54 wounded, and 101 captured. The captured were taken to Libby Prison, but fortunately were soon exchanged.

After a six-months stay at Murfreesboro, the Eighty-sixth marched to Chattanooga, and was actively engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th. In the reorganization of the army the regiment went to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and with it, was in the battle of Lookout Mountain. It was in the storming party at Mission Ridge. The regiment passed the winter of 1863-4 scouting in East Tennessee; and in May moved with Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign. It was actively engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Pickets Mills—where Col. Dick was severely wounded—Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoys.

The Fourth Corps was then placed in command of Gen. Thomas, and moved north, the Eighty-sixth taking part in the battle of Franklin, November 30th, and of Nashville, December 15th and 16th. It then operated in East Tennessee, and about Nashville, until mustered out at Nashville on June 6, 1865. It reached Indianapolis on June 7th, and had a public welcome, with speeches by Governor Morton, General Wagner and others.

One other company was raised in Clinton County in the summer of 1862, which became Company I, of the One Hundredth Indiana. The officers, commissioned September 12, 1862, were Captain James N. Sims, who resigned on August 20, 1863, on account of failing health; First Lieutenant James M. Harland, who was killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Second Lieutenant Thomas C. Dalby, promoted Captain. Dalby was made colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment early in 1865; and Noah T. Catterlin, who had been made first lieutenant after Harland, succeeded as captain of the company. James M. Gentry was commissioned first lieutenant April 1, 1865. The regiment rendezvoused at Fort Wayne, and was mustered into service September 10, 1862, with Sanford J. Stoughton as colonel. Wm. H. Ghree, of Clinton County was commissioned adjutant of this regiment June 15, 1863.

The regiment left for Memphis, Tennessee, November 11, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division of the Army of the Tennessee.



It went on a short and futile expedition into Mississippi, and was employed during the winter guarding the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. June 10, 1863, it left to join Grant in the siege of Vicksburg; and after its surrender, it went with Sherman to the siege and capture of Jackson. At this time, the regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. Albert Heath, and was part of the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. From Jackson, it marched to Big Black River, and camped there through the summer.

From there it marched to Vicksburg, September 28, and took transports to Memphis, and was attached to the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The Division marched rapidly across the country to Bridgeport, Alabama, thence over Sandstone Mountain and down Lookout Valley to Trenton, Georgia. It succeeded in turning the flank of Bragg's army, and by a rapid march reached Chattanooga on November 23. It took part in the assault on Mission Ridge, losing 132, killed and wounded. Lieut. Col. Heath was severely wounded in this action, and Maj. R. M. Johnson assumed command of the regiment. The next morning it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's army, going as far as Graysville. The column then moved to Knoxville to relieve Gen. Burnside, after which the division returned to Scottsboro, Alabama, and encamped there till May 1, 1864.

In May, the regiment marched with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, taking part in the battles of Dalton, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochee River, Decatur, Atlanta, Cedar Bluffs, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. On October 3, the regiment marched with its corps in pursuit of Hood, drove him across the Tennessee River, and then returned to camp at Atlanta. On November 14, it moved with the army in the "march to the sea," being assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

The regiment, with its brigade, was engaged in the desperate fight at Griswoldsville, on Nov. 22, where a superior force of the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. It came before Savannah Dec. 10, and entered the city on Dec. 23.

From there the corps went by steamer to Beaufort, S. C., and thence through the Carolinas, capturing successively Branchville, Columbia, Georgetown, Cheraw, and defeating the enemy in the severe battle of Bentonville. It then moved to Goldsboro, which it reached March 26, 1865, having marched 1300 miles and fought 17 battles since leaving Chattanooga in May 1864. It remained at Goldsboro until April 10, and then moved with the army to Raleigh, where it remained until the surrender of Johnston's army. It then marched by way of Richmond to Washington, arriving there May 20, and was mustered out there June 9, 1865.

The One Hundredth, in its term of service, marched 4,000 miles; was engaged in 25 battles; and was employed in skirmishing nearly one-third of the time it was in the field. It went out with 937 men, and returned with 618 for muster out, including recruits. It lost in killed and died of wounds, 89; discharged for disability from wounds or otherwise, 225; died of disease, 150; total casualties, 464. On June 14, 1865, it had a public reception at Indianapolis, with addresses by Gov. Morton and others, and then its members returned to private life.

There were no drafts in Indiana until 1864, the quotas being filled by voluntary enlistments. These had been so free that the enrollment of men of military age in 1864 showed only 1776 in Clinton County subject to draft. The official records show that 843 men were asked of Clinton County in 1864; that 725 were furnished by enlistment and 128 by draft, making a total of 853, or ten more than the quota. R. P. Davidson was Draft Commissioner for the county; Enos Hoover Marshall, and Z. B. Gentry, Surgeon. In December 1863, the county commissioners had voted \$1000 for distribution "among the wives, families, widows and children of all such as are in the service of the United States that are needy, or that may be in the service while this donation remains unexpended." At the same session, the board was petitioned to offer a bounty to each volunteer; but refused on the ground that the burden would be unequal, the enlistments being less free in some townships than in others.

When the last call was made, in Dec. 1864, there was renewed pressure for bounties, but at the January session the board refused them again on financial grounds. In February a sort of indignation meeting was held in the courthouse, and the commissioners were informed plainly and publicly that they were public servants, and that if the people wanted bounties it was their duty to give them. The board then agreed to issue bonds to volunteers, \$100 a year for four years, i. e. payable in one, two, three, and four years. Each payment was witnessed by two bonds for \$25, and one for \$50. This made a ready market for the bonds at par, and also a nice plum for the county auditor, who discovered that he was entitled to a fee from the county for each bond signed.

The board appointed a committee to superintend the procuring of volunteers, and payment of bounty. John Barner was chairman and the other members were Eli Armantrout, Dr. T. B. Cox, Geo. L. Kempf, and Thomas M. Major of Jackson Township; Moses Jacoby of Ross Township; M. L. Martin of Warren Township; John I. Clark of Owen Township; John W. Bacon of Johnson Township; and Abraham Hollcraft of Kirklintown Township.

They were instructed to credit recruits from the county to the townships in which they resided, but to get as many recruits as possible from outside the county, and pro rate them to the townships. This committee served but a short time, and was then succeeded in its duties by the regular township officials.

The county was represented in two regiments raised in 1865. About two-thirds of Company C of the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment were from Clinton county, and Thos. C. Dalby was lieutenant-colonel, John W. Hunt, quartermaster in the same regiment. David T. Price of Clinton went in as second lieutenant of Company C and was soon made first lieutenant. The regiment was organized at Indianapolis March 9, 1865, with Marsh B. Taylor as colonel. It started on March 13th for Harper's Ferry, and was engaged during the summer in guard duty at Stevenson Station and Jordan's Springs. It was mustered out on August 5th, and was included in the reception to returning troops at Indianapolis on August 11th.

Company F and most of Company E of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana were from Clinton county. Hiram B. Collins was captain of Company F, Jere M. Palmer first lieutenant and Solomon S. Burgess second lieutenant. Abijah J. Huff and Joseph Callaway were the lieutenants in Company E. The regiment was organized at Indianapolis, April 20, 1865, with Frank Wilcox as colonel. It left Indianapolis on April 28th for Parkersburg, W. Va., and moved into the Shenandoah Valley. It did guard duty at Stevenson Station and on Opequan Creek during the summer and was mustered out on August 4. It was included in the public reception at the capitol grounds in Indianapolis on August 8th.

On December 13, 1862, a Soldier's Relief Meeting was held at Franklin, and on motion of Col. Catterlin the following relief committee was appointed by Chairman John M. Cowan: Jackson township, N. T. Catterlin, Eli Spencer, Isaac Cook, Wm. Gaskill and Elihu Buntin; Washington township, John Gamble; Sugar Creek township, H. I. Lockridge; Michigan township, B. F. Douglas; Kirkland township, Abraham Hollcraft; Johnson township, J. W. Bacon; Madison township, James M. Davis; Owen township, Samuel Belknap; Warren township, Cicero Sims; Perry township, Wm. Blacker; Ross township, Noah Gaddis. On motion the committee was instructed to "proceed to our friends in the army when it thought expedient"; and the county commissioners were requested to "make the necessary appropriations to defray all expenses." A committee was appointed to wait on the commissioners; patriotic speeches were made; and the relief committee was ordered to meet on December 23 for permanent organization.

The committee met duly on December 23, and organized as "The Mili-

tary Committee of Clinton County, Indiana, for the relief of the sick or wounded soldiers now in the United States Army from said county." It adopted a constitution, and elected N. T. Catterlin, president; Wm. Gaskill, vice president; Eli Spencer, treasurer, and I. N. Armantrout, secretary. As the county commissioners had failed to respond, the auditor was requested to call them in special session on December 31, and the committee adjourned to that date. On December 31 the committee was informed that the commissioners declined to make any appropriation, whereupon it was resolved: "That a copy of the decision of the Board of County Commissioners in regard to the relief of sick or wounded soldiers be sent to each of the captains of companies from this county to be read at the head of each of such companies." The committee then resolved that members who visited the soldiers be allowed only actual expenses; that the proceedings be published in the *Crescent*; and adjourned subject to call—but it was never called thereafter.

There were military organizations in Clinton county besides those above named. A new militia law was passed May 11, 1861, establishing "The Indiana Legion," chiefly for defensive purposes, and all companies desiring arms and equipment from the state were required to organize under it. On May 24, 1861, the *Crescent* said: "Clinton county should have at least four companies, which would constitute a battalion under the law. Frankfort is already raising one, and Michigantown one. Can not Rossville and Jefferson do likewise."

Four companies were organized in Clinton county during the summer. The first was the Clinton Rifles, of Frankfort; captain, James B. Newton; first lieutenant, John B. Pence; second lieutenant, Jesse D. Cornelion. Second, the Johnson Township Union Rifles, of Burgetts Corners; captain, Joshua K. Harland; first lieutenant, Geo. W. Bowers; second lieutenant, Lemmuel H. Stroup. Third, the Ellsworth Guards, of Brants Cross Roads; captain, Frederick Roush; first lieutenant, Wallace F. Price; second lieutenant, Henry C. Fudge. Fourth, the Kirklin Invincibles, of Kirklin; captain, Tipton C. Buckley; first lieutenant, James T. Stephenson (died), Charles H. Bickley; second lieutenant, Samuel Harding. There were two other companies of the Indiana Legion organized in 1863. First, the Union Guards, of Colfax; captain, Milton B. Waugh; first lieutenant, Samuel Bewsey; second lieutenant, John Bash. Second, the Union Rifles, of Burgetts Corners; captain, Morgan M. Dick; first lieutenant, James Mellott; second lieutenant, Isaac Dick.

These companies were not designed to go to the front, but to "repel

invasion." As organized bodies the only service seen by them was during Morgan's raid, and a few excitements in the southern part of the state; but a number of their members enlisted in the regular way, and saw service at the front.

The impression should not be formed, from the record of the relief committee above, that Clinton county was niggardly in its financial policy in connection with the war. The actual expenditures of the county and townships for bounties and relief, as officially reported, were as follows:

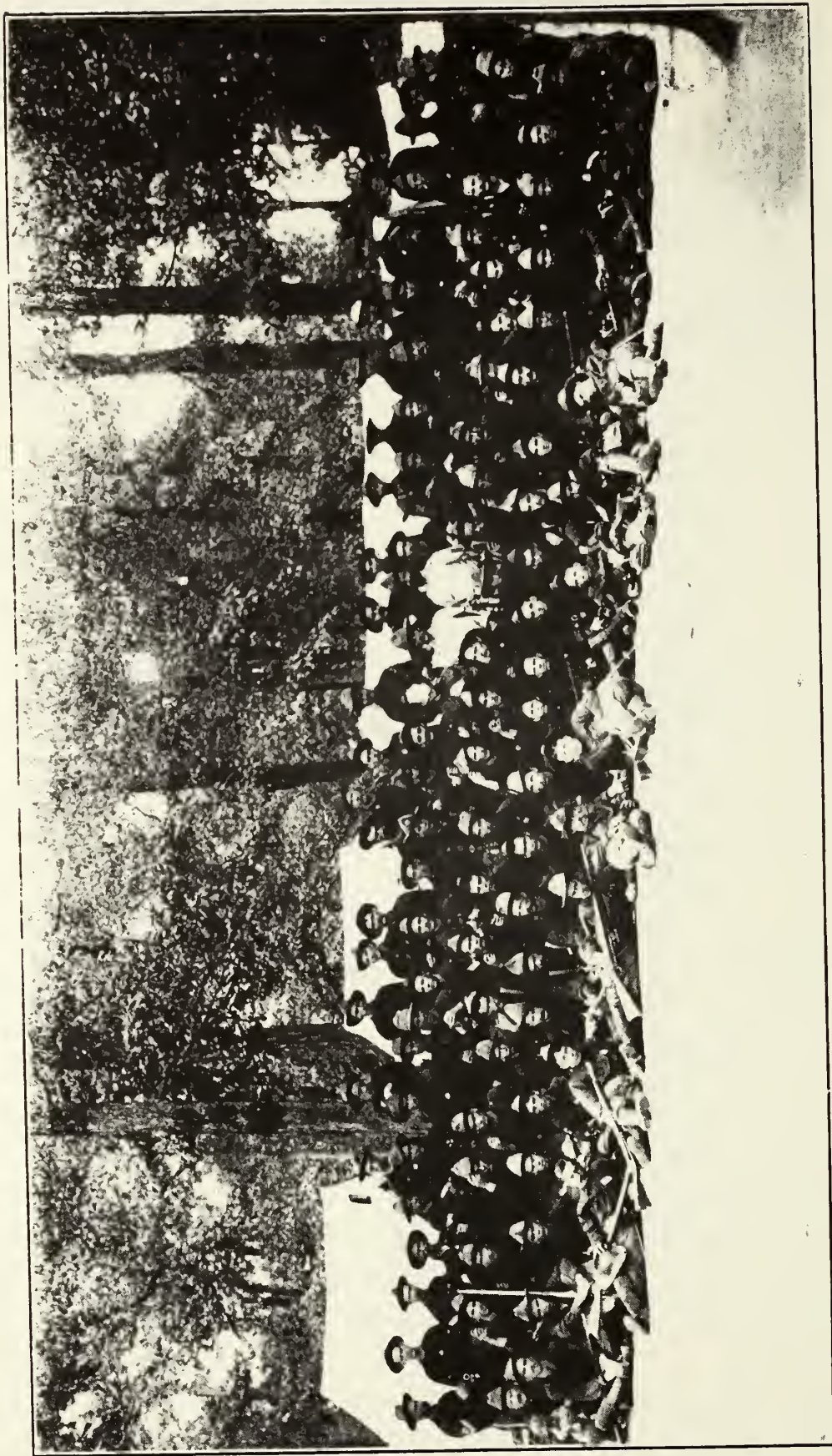
	Bounties	Relief
County -----	\$136,800	\$ 5,831.57
Madison township -----	9,790	2,475.00
Jackson township -----	41,000	4,152.00
Washington township ----	14,930	2,000.00
Perry township -----	6,375	2,250.00
Ross township -----	28,839	1,512.00
Kirklin township -----	4,100	2,266.00
Michigan township -----	2,800	2,024.00
Warren township -----	6,500	2,032.00
Owen township -----	3,600	1,360.00
Sugar Creek township ----	3,225	1,161.50
Johnson township -----	23,144	1,840.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$281,103	\$ 28,904.07
		281,103.00
		<hr/>
Grand total -----		\$310,007.07

There were only 19 of the 92 counties that surpassed this, and their amounts given, and population in 1860, were as follows:

County	Bounties and Relief	Population, 1860
Allen -----	\$ 625,998.92	29,328
Bartholomew -----	332,697.00	17,865
Cass -----	315,407.93	16,843
Clinton -----	310,007.07	14,505
Dearborn -----	396,016.17	24,406
Decatur -----	401,868.13	17,294
Hamilton -----	356,625.75	17,310
Hancock -----	319,680.63	12,802







COMPANY I, 38TH REGIMENT, U. S. VOLUNTEERS - CAPT. D. F. ALLEN, COM., SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Hendricks -----	326,450.00	16,953
Henry -----	468,839.38	20,119
Jefferson -----	318,258.83	25,036
La Porte -----	431,254.22	22,919
Madison -----	354,940.00	16,518
Marion -----	1,677,199.14	39,855
Miami -----	331,340.86	16,851
Montgomery -----	537,206.78	20,888
Putnam -----	469,367.65	20,681
Tippecanoe -----	894,436.33	25,726
Vigo -----	452,203.39	22,517
Wayne -----	563,443.35	29,558

There were twenty-nine other counties with greater population than Clinton, which gave less in bounties and relief than this county.

In the Spanish-American war, Clinton county surpassed its Civil war record for promptness. While the trouble was brewing, preliminaries for the organization of a company were made by David F. Allen, Harrold M. Kramer and Harry Richeson, and arrangements were made to get it into the Second regiment of the National Guard, on the supposition that the National Guard would be sent out before any volunteer regiments. The company organization had the company to report at the State Fair Grounds at Indianapolis: but, in anticipation of a sudden call, it had been arranged that if word came, the fire bells would be rung to call the men together.

On receipt of the telegram, the three leaders mentioned were quickly out of bed, and the fire alarm was sounded; also the "Clover Leaf Cannon" was fired—this was purely a home-made weapon, made of the axle of an old Clover Leaf engine, which was bored out at the shops at Frankfort. The men soon assembled, and at 6 a. m. took a Monon train to Indianapolis, disembarking at the Fair Grounds at 7:30. There was nobody there, and the gates were locked; so the company climbed the fence and took possession, and opened the war—the first on the grounds. Later in the day Indianapolis and Sheridan companies came in. The Clinton county company organized there with Allen as captain; Kramer, first lieutenant, and Richeson, second lieutenant and was mustered in as Company C, Second regiment of the National Guard, Harry B. Smith, of Indianapolis, colonel.

On May 10th, the company was mustered into the United States service as Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At this time there was a physical examination by United States surgeons, and

Lieutenant Richeson was rejected. W. F. Van Arsdel was made second lieutenant in his place. The regiment left on May 16, and arrived at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., May 18th. It camped there until August 25, when it was sent to Knoxville; and from there on, September 12, to Camp Mount, Indianapolis. On September 17 the regiment was given a thirty days' furlough; and on November 4 mustered out. It was in the Division that had been picked for the Porto Rican expedition, but General Poland, commanding the Division, took sick, and died at Asheville, N. C., and another Division was then selected.

But after the close of the Spanish war, the Philippines remained to be cared for, and here was a chance for military service. On September 11, 1899, Capt. David F. Allen started on a special train, with 200 men from Clinton and adjoining counties, for Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, to enlist for the Philippine service. The War Department had changed the old system of neighborhood organization, as not conducive to discipline; but Allen insisted on having a company of the boys he had brought, and finally succeeded in getting it. It went in as Company I, Thirty-eighth United States Volunteers, and it was the only company that went in on that basis. Most of its members were Clinton county boys, but the two lieutenants, Morris and Ellis, were not. Those of the Allen party not included in this company mostly enlisted elsewhere, and saw varied service. A number of Clinton county boys were with the troops sent to China in the Boxer troubles.

The Thirty-eighth Volunteers left St. Louis for San Francisco on October 21, and embarked for the Philippines on November 21, on two ships. Company I went on the steamship "Duke of Fife." Most of the regimental officers went on the steamship "St. Paul." They arrived at Manilla on December 26, and were actively engaged until they started on the return trip to the United States, in May, 1901. One member of the regiment, not on the rolls, was a fox terrier named "Wink," which was taken along by Harvey Freas, and became a sort of regimental mascot. It lived through the campaign and came back with the company.

As a matter of history it may be added that Clinton county's record in the Civil war was not due to any especial devotion to the negro. Prior to the Civil war there were two lines of "the Underground Railway" that were near Clinton county, but not through it. One was from Indianapolis to Westfield, and on through Russiaville to Logansport. The other was from Terre Haute by way of Crawfordsville and Darlington, to Lafayette. During the war many negro refugees came into Indiana, and there was quite a settlement of them about Thorntown, from where they gradually spread out to



neighboring territory, a number locating at Frankfort. Towards the close of the war Frankfort became much excited over a scandal involving a negro and a white woman, and a crowd collected to "clean out the niggers." For a while there was danger of a riot, if not a lynching, but a few cooler heads prevailed, and as a compromise it was agreed to "pack them up, and take them back to Thorntown where they belonged." Wagons were secured, farmers from near the town giving assistance, and the colored colony was simply loaded up, hauled to Thorntown, and dumped there. The only negro allowed to remain was an old barber, who was accorded this privilege on the demand of Henry Y. Morrison, and for a number of years he and his family were the only ones in the place. But gradually the feeling abated, and others moved in, the negroes themselves exercising a supervision of the character of colored immigrants: and the colored population of Clinton county is now a very orderly and reputable factor of the community.



## CHAPTER IX.

### THE PRESS

EARLY NEWSPAPER CONDITIONS—THE FIRST NEWSPAPER—DEVELOPMENT OF  
THE CRESCENT—NOTABLE NEWSPAPER MEN—EXTRACTS FROM EARLY  
NEWSPAPERS—DEVELOPMENT OF THE BANNER, NEWS AND TIMES—THE  
NEWSPAPERS OUTSIDE OF FRANKFORT—PRESERVATION OF  
NEWSPAPER FILES.

By J. P. Dunn.

In many of the county seats of Indiana, newspapers were established soon after the county seat was located; and in such cases the establishment of the paper was usually due to the fact that the county seat was located at a town, with sufficient population to give an adventurous frontier printer hope of sustaining a paper of which he should constitute the entire editorial and mechanical force. The papers were very simple propositions after the first copy was issued. Advertisements occupied most of the space and the editor usually let an advertisement run over time rather than incur the trouble of filling the space with reading matter, which he had to put in type.

There was no telegraph, and very little local news. The news was usually in the form of extracts from papers of the cities; and that from abroad was guaranteed as brought by "the latest ship." Editorials were very rare in the early papers, and in political campaigns their place was usually supplied by letters from interested politicians, which were frequently in the nature of political attacks on opponents, that called out answers. It was considered the fair thing to publish letters from both sides, even if the paper itself was allied with a political party; and on the whole the public probably got a fairer view of political issues than at present, when the object of a party paper is to say everything it can against the opposition, and nothing in its favor. The "interview" was practically unknown. If a man had anything to say he said it over his own signature, or a nom de plume, his identity being known to the editor, as a safeguard against demands for retraction, libel suits, and irate citizens who wanted personal satisfaction.

In Clinton county eight years passed before any local paper was estab-

lished, the chief reason being that there was no town of any size in the county. The entire population of the county in 1840 was only 7,508, of whom only 1,245 were "engaged in occupations," i. e., males old enough to be in regular work. Of these 1,069 were engaged in agriculture, and most of them were too earnestly occupied in securing the necessities of life to give much support to newspapers. The chief support of a newspaper was at the county seat, where there was some legal advertising, but not a great deal. The circuit court met only twice a year and did not call for very much newspaper advertising when it did meet. In fact, "posting in three conspicuous places" was much the more common mode of legal advertising in those days.

In 1839 the man to risk the venture was found in Col. Noah T. Catterlin, who was easily the most active and aggressive business man of the early period. He had been a peddler, storekeeper, fur trader and had taken loaded flat-boats to New Orleans. Locating at Frankfort in 1830, he opened a store, bought and shipped horses, mules, cattle, grain and flour; packed and shipped pork; built the first saw and grist mill in Frankfort in 1835; built the first brick building in 1837; brought in the first iron safe; and in 1839 brought in the first printing press. He was colonel of a militia regiment, which he organized; was an active Democrat; one of the ablest of the local speakers; an early and pronounced temperance advocate; and had served as sheriff from 1834 to 1836.

Clearly, if anybody was fitted to start a newspaper, Colonel Catterlin was. The only thing he lacked was knowledge of the business, and he imported James R. Pile to take care of the professional end of the enterprise. These two launched the *Frankfort Argus* in January, 1839, and Pile continued with the paper until August of that year, when he retired and John Catterlin took his place until the following April. Colonel Catterlin then continued the paper, employing a printer for the mechanical work, for two years longer, advocating Democratic doctrines, as they were advocated by the newspapers of those days; and that was a much milder way than is adopted by the newspapers of the present.

But the *Argus* was not a gold mine, and Colonel Catterlin was too thorough a business man to hang on to an enterprise that would not go, so he closed out the business and for a year the county was without a printing press. In the summer of 1843 G. Weaver Snyder was attracted to the field from Crawfordsville and established a printing office and a weekly paper called the *Frankfort Observer*. It was likewise a Democratic paper and was printed in the building known as "the Wilson House." It lasted for over a year, but succumbed from lack of support shortly before the national election

of 1844: and when a party newspaper dies in the midst of a political campaign it is very conclusive evidence that conditions are not favorable for a newspaper.

Three years now passed without a local paper, and then, in the autumn of 1847, T. J. Taylor was bold enough to undertake a Democratic newspaper at Frankfort, which he called *The Clintonian*. He kept it up for a year and then discontinued the paper, but without removing the printing office. In June, 1849, Joseph R. Horsley, of Delphi, purchased the office and began the publication of a Democratic paper called *The Clinton News*. This was the start of the first permanent newspaper in the county, for though there were changes in the name and in the editors there was a practical continuation of the paper through the years until it developed into the *Crescent* of today. *The Clintonian* was published in the building later occupied by what was known as "The Flag Store," at the southeast corner of the square, opposite the Coulter House, to the north.

The earliest copy of a Clinton county newspaper now known to be in existence is a number of this *Clinton News* for November 6, 1849, preserved in the Indiana State Library. It is No. 25 of Vol. 1, published by Joseph R. Horsley at Frankfort. The principal local items refer to the two absorbing topics of that period—a temperance meeting on the 13th and a railroad meeting on the 12th. The Frankfort Branch Railroad Company was then advertising its stock subscription. Among the interesting advertisements, Charles Beal, "German apothecary," announces that he has located in Frankfort and "is prepared to cure all diseases of a chronic character; his motto is 'no cure, no pay'." As rival druggists Sims, Cohee & Sims call attention to various attractions at their "Frankfort Drug Store," especially "Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue" for fever and ague. J. C. Fisher was also on hand with sterling remedies, notably "Bonplard's Fever and Ague Remedy."

Dr. F. M. Carter, "Graduate of the Medical Department of the University of New York," tendered his services at Frankfort; and Dr. G. M. Boal did likewise at Michigantown. D. L. Rash, "Fashionable Tailor," had just received "the spring and summer fashions for 1849" (his ad. is dated May 19) at Jefferson. Franklin McCarty urged the encouragement of "home industry" by buying hats "at the old stand on the north side of the public square." He says: "In addition to hats of his own manufacture he has just received from New York a large and splendid assortment of fashionable hats; all of which will be sold cheaper than has ever been offered in this market for cash or produce. I am determined not to be outdone, so come on, gentlemen."

Mr. Horsley continued the *News* for over a year and then, in the fall of 1850, sold the office to John Gamble and Hugh B. McCain. They moved the office back to the building where the *Clintonian* had been published and changed the name of the paper to *The Compiler*. Later it was removed to the frame building at the northwest corner of the square, where Bon Merritt's now is, known as "the Eye Tooth." It was still Democratic in politics. Mr. McCain sold out in about a year; and, in October, 1851, Mr. Gamble invested in new type, press and fixtures, enlarged the paper to a six-column folio, and changed the name to the *Frankfort Weekly Crescent*. Gamble was a competent newspaper man, and the conditions were constantly growing more favorable for a newspaper, so that the *Crescent* developed into a substantial and creditable sheet. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Gamble sold the paper to Leander McClurg and Joseph T. Pressly, and in his farewell editorial of April 1, 1854, Mr. Gamble says:

"When I started the publication of the *Crescent* it was regarded by my most sanguine friends as a hazardous project. Several county papers had failed, and there was difficulty in establishing public confidence. I procured a new press, new type and printing apparatus, and endeavored to make the newspaper of Clinton county equal in all respects to its compeers of other counties. Wishing to change my business, the office has been sold to Messrs. J. T. Pressly and Leander McClurg, both young men of ability and energy, and I have no doubt if they are supported as they should be by the citizens of Clinton county that they will publish a paper which will be an honor to the county and of great public benefit. The county has now a population of 15,000, it is capable of giving an ample support to a good county paper."

McClurg & Pressly continued the practice of law but also issued as creditable a paper as Gamble had predicted. Fortunately a file of the *Crescent* from October 8, 1853, to September 29, 1855, is preserved, the treasured property of Leander McClurg, Jr., and makes one of the most valuable historical records of Clinton county. The paper in this period had taken on quite a literary tone, indicating a cultured class of readers, and there were numerous original contributions, frequently poetry. It is to be regretted that the identity of these local poets is not preserved, as they did some very fair work, but it is all under fictitious names. It would be interesting now to know who were the "Lottie" of Middle Fork, and the "Memoranda" of Michigantown, who contributed poetry to the *Crescent* in the summer of 1855. And there were also original stories and jokes. In view of the present movement towards woman's suffrage, it is timely to reproduce the follow-



ing conundrum which appeared in the *Crescent* of February 4, 1854, apparently as original:

"Shall ladies have votes? 'Certainly,' replies a strong-minded woman of our acquaintance; 'is woman made only to sew on buttons? And if she is, you have no right to turn away the needle from the poll.' The perpetrator of this immediately absquatulated."

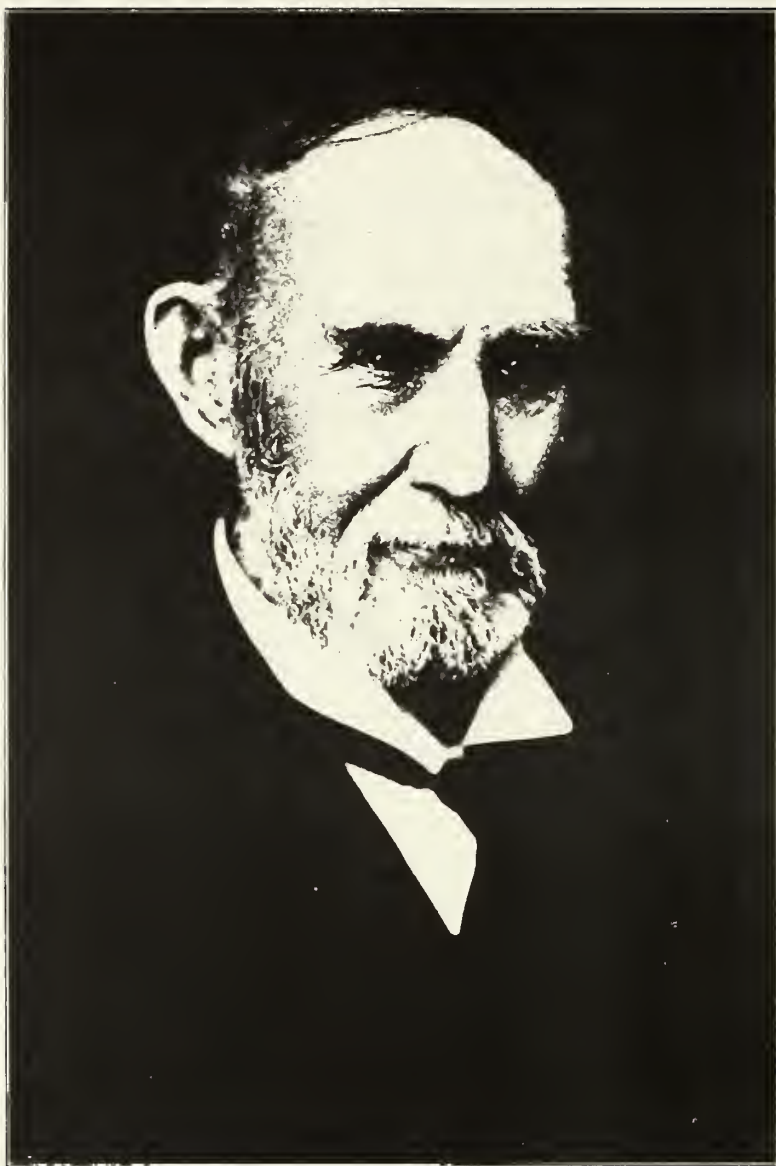
McClurg & Pressly continued the publication of the *Crescent* till June 23, 1855, when Pressly, in a valedictory announced the sale of his interest "to J. B. Newton, a practical printer, and a young man of ability and energy from Delphi," and Newton made his bow as a stranger, who asked only "a fair trial." The new firm continued the paper until the winter of 1857, when McClurg sold to William H. Ghere, and he, a year later, sold to Newton. Newton conducted the paper alone for a year, and then Leander McClurg again bought a half interest, and McClurg & Newton conducted the paper for four years, to March 20, 1862, when they sold to Frank D. Caldwell, of Kilmore. McClurg & Newton moved the office to the third floor of the building long known as "the Douglass corner," where it remained for a number of years.

Caldwell published the paper till March 21, 1863, and then sold to Joshua N. Armantrout, of Frankfort, who conducted it until April 19, 1867, at which time it was sold to a joint stock company. The company put Truman H. Palmer in charge of the paper as editor and John C. Taylor as publisher; but this arrangement lasted less than three months, when Allen E. Paige secured control of the stock and assumed the entire management of the paper. On October 1, 1869, Paige sold a half interest to Jabez T. Cox, of Tipton; and on January 21, 1870, sold his remaining interest to Cox, who continued the paper until February, 1872, when it again passed into the hands of a joint stock company.

Under the new company the paper was conducted by W. H. Ghere and T. H. Palmer until June 15, 1872, when Erastus H. Staley was employed as editor. Within two months Mr. Ghere fell ill and desired to sell. His interest was purchased by Mr. Staley for \$1,820. Mr. Staley thereby became owner of a controlling interest, which he retained for nineteen years. The company had already purchased new type and press, and the paper took on new life. Mr. Staley bought a lot midway of the north side of the square and put up a building for the *Crescent*, which it occupied for twenty years. This period of the paper's history constitutes an epoch, and Mr. Staley's present standing in local newspaper circles as "father of the chapter," calls for special notice of him.







PROF. E. H. STALEY.

Erastus H. Staley is of old American lineage through both parents. His father, Aaron Staley, was from North Carolina, and related to the Tylers, of Virginia. His mother, Katharine Parsons Staley, was a grand-daughter of Elijah Parsons, one of the Revolutionary "minute men" of 1775, and later with the army of General Gates in the defeat of Burgoyne. Mr. Staley was born February 6, 1830, in Tippecanoe county. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood until thirteen years of age, after which he was self-educated. At nineteen he began teaching school in winter, and in 1853, with fifty dollars saved from his labors, he entered Asbury (now DePauw) University. He worked his way through college, graduating as valedictorian of his class in 1858.

He at once began teaching as principal of the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute for four years, and then as president of the Valparaiso Male and Female College for three years. While in this work he was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as volunteer chaplain in the United States Christian Commission from July to October, 1864. He was then stationed at the Methodist church at Frankfort for about a year; but, preferring teaching entered the public schools of Frankfort, as principal of the high school and superintendent of schools, remaining in this position for six years. He resigned to become editor of the *Crescent* on June 15, 1872. He gradually acquired all the stock in the paper and constantly improved it. In 1885 he made it a daily. In 1891 he sold the paper and traveled for a year in Europe.

After his return Mr. Staley was for a time an orange grower in Florida, and then returned to Frankfort, where he has since been engaged in insurance and literary work. He writes from ten to twelve columns a week for two of the Frankfort papers. He has always been an active worker in the Methodist church and Sunday school at Frankfort. He has also been an active and consistent Democrat, but not a seeker for office. His party nominated him for representative in the Legislature in 1884, and he was elected and served acceptably. Mr. Staley was married November 14, 1861, to Salome Barr, a talented and well educated native of Pennsylvania, descendant of the Cecils, of Maryland and the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia. She died February 4, 1897, leaving two children, both of whom are still living, Kathryn Barr (Staley) Searles, and James Herman Staley, who was married July 5, 1867, to Carrie Baker Carter.

The sale of the *Crescent* by Mr. Staley on May 2, 1891, was to Eli W. Brown, a well known and able newspaper man of northern Indiana, who

conducted the paper until his death, on May 26, 1895. Eugene Barnard, who had been working for Mr. Brown, then conducted the paper until February 1, 1896, when it passed under the control of Bernhardt Herman Dorner and Charles Fennell. Dorner was a Frankfort boy, a graduate of the Frankfort High School and Purdue University. After graduating from the latter he worked for a time on the *Chicago News* with John McCutcheon and George Ade, who were his classmates at Purdue. He then returned to Frankfort, where he published the city directory of 1890.

On November 7, 1896, Fennell sold his interest to Bayard Gray, a son of Gov. Isaac P. Gray, and Dorner and Gray conducted the paper until Dorner's death, July 9, 1901. Gray then ran it alone until January 5, 1906, when he printed his valedictory. He made the semi-weekly a six-page folio on July 2, 1901; and it so continued for four years, being reduced to a twelve-page quarto March 1, 1905. The paper had a bad fire on April 15, 1902. It had been removed from the Staley building, on the north side of the square, to its present quarters in the Dorner building. The fire occurred while Gray was at Hot Springs at an editorial convention; and Eugene Barnard took charge, and not only got out the paper without losing an issue, but also issued an extra.

At the beginning of 1906 the *Crescent* passed into the hands of the Crescent-Standard Company, Jerome Clark, president; W. F. Palmer, secretary; W. A. Morris, treasurer; and J. A. Hedgecock, manager. Mr. Hedgecock was succeeded as manager by Robert C. Houston, of Marion, an experienced newspaper man, at the beginning of June, 1907, and he is still in charge of the paper. The daily is issued as the *Crescent*, and the weekly as the *Crescent-Standard*. The *Standard* was originally started in 1896 by independent "Bryan Republicans," who were interested chiefly in the currency question. It was consolidated with the *Crescent*, and was in a sense the successor of the *Indianian* and *Frankfort Democrat*, of which further mention will be found below.

For twenty-five years the *Crescent* had practically no competitor in the local newspaper field, though in the later fifties there was an attempt at one. There had never been sufficient inducement for a Whig newspaper, but when the Republican party came into life there was a demand for an organ, and on September 4, 1856, the first number of the *Clinton County Republican* appeared. The proprietors were T. T. Scott and Alanson P. Tyler, the latter being the editor. The paper was published in the building, on the west side of the square, known as "the Mammoth Brick;" and when this building was

destroyed by fire, on January 17, 1857, the *Republican* office went up in smoke, only nineteen numbers having been issued up to that time.

Scott and Tyler re-established the paper, issuing No. 31 on April 30, 1857. On July 16, 1857, the paper passed into the hands of a committee composed of J. N. Sims, John M. Cowan, Samuel Black, Eli Armantrout and William Mitten. Mr. Tyler retired as publisher and Mr. Scott was put in charge. This continued until October 7, when Mr. Scott came into control, but only for the issue of three numbers. The paper then passed into the control of an organization known as the Clinton County Republican Publishing Company, composed of Dr. W. P. Dunn, Samuel Black, George Major, Adam Blinn, James Gaster and James H. Paris. It continued under this management until the beginning of August, 1858, Dr. Meredith being the business manager and local editor. It was then sold to Jesse Miner, who issued eight numbers, the last appearing on October 14, 1858; and then gave up the struggle.

There was no further attempt at a Republican paper until December, 1863, when James Beard began the publication of the *Clinton Republican Banner*. He continued it until January 25, 1866, when Perry W. Gard secured control and changed the name to the *Frankfort Weekly Union*. Gard published the paper for more than a year, when it passed into the control of Jasper H. Keys for a few months and then back to Mr. Beard, who continued its publication until March, 1872, changing the name to the *Clinton Union Banner*. Mr. Beard then sold to Fletcher Meredith, who changed the name to the *Frankfort Banner*, and published it until August 12, 1874. It then passed to W. H. Hart, later auditor of state, who continued the publication to March, 1876, when Joseph B. Cheadle came into possession, starting with No. 1, Vol. 13.

Mr. Cheadle was editor and proprietor of the *Banner* until April 16, 1887, when Ed. H. Burns became associated with him, and the paper was published by them until August 4, 1888. Mr. Burns then gave place to C. A. Jarrell, and Cheadle and Jarrell conducted the paper until May 4, 1889. It was then consolidated with the *Frankfort News*, which had been established as an evening paper in 1887, and W. H. Staley and Ed. H. Burns came into control of the joint property, continuing so until July 11, 1896, when Burns became sole editor and proprietor. This continued to August 3, 1907, when the firm became Ed. H. Burns & Company, the junior member being Frencl. Ragsdale, who had been manager of the paper for some eight years.

On October 18, 1909, the paper passed into the hands of Robert A.



Brown, a well known newspaper man, who entered the profession in 1886, and who had seen much official service, being first deputy secretary of state, and then for eight years clerk of the supreme court, his term in the latter office ending January 1, 1907. Mr. Brown conducted the paper—the *News* as a daily and *Banner* as a weekly—until January 1, 1912, when it was sold to W. G. Hendricks and his son, W. C. Hendricks, the present proprietors. They were and are proprietors of a printing and book-binding establishment at Logansport; and W. G. Hendricks is an old newspaper man, formerly proprietor of the *Plymouth Tribune*—now *Plymouth Republican*.

The Frankfort morning daily is an outgrowth of the *Colfax Chronicle*, which was established in 1877 as a five-column quarto. This paper was reasonably successful, but changed proprietors so frequently in the first four years of its existence that it did not get a chance to take root, until, in May, 1881, it became the property of Gil H. Hamilton, a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, who had been teaching school for four years when he thus entered journalism at the age of twenty-one. Mr. Hamilton made the paper a success, but *Colfax* was losing ground, and he decided to remove to Frankfort. On August 1, 1885, he formed a partnership with Gus G. Fowler and his brother, Finley Fowler, and the *Chronicle* plant was loaded in one commodious wagon and hauled to Frankfort, where it bloomed forth as the *Times*.

G. G. Fowler is a native of Clinton county and a home-trained printer. Left an orphan at twelve years of age, he entered the *Crescent* office at fourteen and was there for twelve years, being foreman when he left to join in the *Times* enterprise. After some time Joshua Aughe bought Finley Fowler's interest, and later G. G. Fowler acquired the interests of both Hamilton and Aughe, and is now the sole proprietor. The *Times* is issued as a morning daily, except on Mondays, and as a weekly. It is independent politically.

In connection with the Frankfort press mention must be made of another venture. In October, 1883, Charles Hazelrigg began the publication of a local paper called *The Indianian*, and early in 1884 this became the organ of the State Grange. In April, 1884, this was sold to Benjamin Franklin Palmer, a native of Clinton county, and brother of Judge Truman H. Palmer. Mr. Palmer was a Democrat and also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Labor, and Star of Bethlehem. The *Indianian* was published weekly at \$1.00 per year, and circulated widely over the state. On August 15, 1885, Mr. Palmer started a local, weekly Democratic paper, called the *Frankfort Democrat*, which also was fairly success-

ful. The plant of Mr. Palmer was bought in 1896 by the promoters of the *Standard*, which was later merged with the *Crescent*, as noted above.

An interesting and unique journalistic enterprise in Clinton county was "the Air Line papers," originated by Jasper Manlove. He was a native of Tippecanoe county, born in 1836 on the old Longlois Indian Reservation, where his parents, North Carolinians, had settled in 1834. After varied experience as a teacher, surveyor and in other pursuits, in September, 1882, he founded the *Kirklin News*, which proved successful, and was continued till March 24, 1885, when the entire plant was destroyed by fire. Manlove was absent at the time, but on hearing of his loss at once set about not only getting out the next issue, but extending the business. The *Kirklin News* appeared on time and continued till June 13, 1885, when it appeared as the *Air Line News*, and the other papers of the combination appeared at the same time.

The name was taken from the Monon, or Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, the papers being printed at stations on that road in a space of some fifty miles, between Frankfort and Indianapolis. In addition to the Kirklin paper, they were the *Sheridan Enterprise*, *Westfield Gazette*, *Carmel Citizen*, and *Broad Ripple Beacon*. They had a common basis of news, agricultural and literary matter, including Talmage's weekly sermons, and local matter for the several places. They were carried on very successfully for some time by Manlove, assisted by his wife, an educated Bavarian lady, and after his death by his widow, but were finally discontinued.

After the *Colfax Chronicle* was removed to Frankfort, another paper was started there, in September, 1885, called the *Courier*. It was a weekly paper, five-column quarto, published on Saturdays. It was succeeded by the *Standard*, which is still published at Colfax, and which counts its origin from 1881. It is independent in politics, and the present editor is J. M. Meneely.

Rossville had a newspaper for a few months in 1881. It was owned and published by James Pinkerton, but after a brief experience he moved his plant to Galveston, in Cass county; and later to Greentown, in Howard county. In 1888 C. M. Walter established the *Journal* at Rossville, a local weekly which is still published there. Mulberry had a similar experience, having for a few months a paper called the *Enterprise*, which was established by E. M. Frenck in 1885. It gained a circulation of some 200, and starved to death on it. In 1890 W. N. Clark started the *Reporter*, a local weekly, at Mulberry, and has lived through with it to an established success.

After the discontinuance of the *Kirklin News*, Kirklin was without a

newspaper until 1898, when the *Kirklin Journal* was put in the field. It is still published by Hane & Jones. Forest has a bright weekly newspaper, published by George A. Auble, Jr. It was established in 1899, and is called *The Weekly News*.

Fortunately for Clinton county the county commissioners, over thirty years ago, adopted the plan of keeping bound files of the leading Frankfort papers in the recorder's office, and very complete files of them are now preserved there from 1879 to date. Back of that period there are only scattered numbers, and it would be a public benefit if persons having old numbers would deposit them in the public library at Frankfort, where they can be taken care of and be consulted by persons engaged in research. The same thing should be done with local publications of all kinds, and also diaries, scrap-books and other historical matter. Such things are certain to be lost or destroyed if kept in private hands, and the important thing is to preserve them. Single copies of the *Crescent* for March 27, 1858; May 24, 1861; June 19, 1872; November 25, 1874, and June 26, 1878, are preserved in the State Library at Indianapolis.

## CHAPTER X.

### LEGAL.

THE FIRST JUSTICES—PROBATE COURT—CIRCUIT COURT—CIRCUIT JUDGES—  
MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

By J. P. Dunn.

The first governmental organization of Clinton county was under the act of 1828, by which it was added to Tippecanoe county for governmental purposes, and under which it was organized as Washington township. Until 1830 it was a part of Tippecanoe county, so far as government was concerned. In October, 1829, two justices of the peace were elected in Washington township, but no record has been found of any service by one of them. The other, Zabina Babcock, served his full term of five years, and his court was the first held within the boundaries of the county.

After the formation of the county in 1830 the circuit or district court was held in the county, with a presiding judge and two local associate judges; and a local probate court was established. This system continued until 1852, when, under the new constitution, the associate judges were discontinued; and the probate business was transferred to the common pleas court, which was then established and which continued until abolished in 1873. The county came under a circuit judge already elected, by operation of law. William Douglass was elected probate judge on May 30, 1830, but was replaced at the regular election by Nathan Kirk, who served until 1839. William Douglass was then again elected and served until 1851, when he was succeeded by N. T. Catterlin for the brief term ensuing before the abolishment of the court. These three were the only probate judges, and they were all well known early settlers of the county, of whom further mention will be found elsewhere.

Owing to the delay in issuing commissions there was no session of the probate court until January 6, 1831, when Judge Douglass held the first session of the court at the house of Samuel Mitchell in Frankfort. There was very little business to transact. Samuel Olinger was granted letters of administration on the estate of John Hopp, and William Michael on the estate

of George Michael. It was ordered that until a seal was procured the seal of the court be an oblong traced with ink, inclosing the letters "C. C. P. C. Seal." This served until the February term, 1833, when a seal was adopted so suggestive of the mortuary relations of the court that it deserves preservation. It was circular, an inch and three-quarters in diameter, and described as follows:

"The verge of the face indented with diamond dots, two plain parallel circles within the dots, the larger circle being one inch eleven-sixteenths in diameter, the inner circle bounding the field being about one inch and three-eighths; between the plain parallel lines the following letters in Roman characters, viz.: Clinton Probate Court Seal \* \* Indiana \* \* . In the field emblazoned the following devices, to-wit: A monument surmounted by an urn having on the entablature of said monument the following words, to-wit: HIC JACET. The monument and urn being overshadowed by a weeping willow. In the background are represented a church, tombstone in graveyard, and the *sole occidente* behind a hill, with diverging rays. Below the following letters: MDCCCXXX."

Judge Douglass held three other sessions. At the March term no business whatever was transacted, and at the May and July terms very little. Then there ensued an interim until November 12, 1832, when Nathan Kirk appeared as judge, and produced his commission. There was, however, a transaction of probate business by the clerk, both in the interim and before the first session of Judge Douglass. The first recorded probate business was on October 18, 1830, "in vacation, or before the organization of the said court," when the clerk, Samuel D. Maxwell, issued letters of administration to Providence M. Curry, on the estate of Jedediah M. Bolles. This case presents an interesting illustration of the rights of married women at the time, a widow being allowed \$100 out of her husband's personal estate, and her dower, or one-third interest in his lands.

The personal estate of Bolles was appraised at \$69, and was taken by the widow. His real estate, a fraction of the northwest quarter of section 5, township 21, range 1 west, appraised at \$180, was then sold to pay the expenses of administration and debts of the estate. It was bought in by Mary Bolles, the widow, for \$139, subject to her dower. Her child had died at about the same time, and the \$139 went as follows: Dr. I. T. Wilds, medical bill, \$22.37½; Samuel Grimes, medical bill, \$5.75; I. C. Elston, coffin and funeral expenses for child, \$5.56¼, also \$2.14 apparently for funeral of Bolles; William Douglass, coffin for Bolles, \$4; grave stones, \$15; clerk's



fees, \$17.62½; administrator's bill, \$38.62½, and several small bills for appraisement, goods, etc., leaving a net balance of \$15.46¼, which was paid over to Nathan B. Palmer, treasurer of state, under the law of escheat of persons dying without heirs. In other words, this widow of a man whose entire estate was less than \$250, secured it by paying \$139 in money, having lost her supporter and her child.

Another striking case came soon after. On July 20, 1831, Clerk Maxwell issued letters of administration on the estate of Fanny Dunigan to Peter Groves, to whom decedent was indebted for \$30. Fanny's estate was all personal, was appraised at \$55.87½, and yet she had a cow and calf, five sheep and a much more extensive wardrobe than most frontier women, including one silk dress, four calico dresses, two cotton dresses, one linsey dress, one plaid cloak, four capes, two silk handkerchiefs, two cotton handkerchiefs, two pairs of stockings, two "underdresses," a snuff-box and a fine tooth comb. Jacob Pitzer bought the cow and calf at \$10, the appraised value; and Peter Groves bought in the rest of the estate for \$27.25. After paying Dr. R. Lindsey \$5 and Clerk Maxwell \$5.35½, with some small expenses, there was not enough left to pay his own claim, not to mention services.

While the probate court was a purely local affair, the circuit court was very different. The circuit was composed of a large number of counties—Clinton was added to the first judicial circuit—in each of which there was a comparatively small amount of business. The presiding judge traveled from county to county, disposing of such business as was at hand, and the members of the bar usually did the same thing, picking up quite a large share of their employment as they went about. The court first convened on October 18, 1830, at the house of John Ross, in Jefferson, there being no court house built, and only two judgments were rendered. One of these was a state case. Thomas I. Evans was appointed prosecuting attorney pro tem, and the grand jury returned one indictment against Christian Good, Christopher Pitzer and Henry Smith for riot and affray. Pitzer was called first and entered a plea of not guilty, and "put himself upon his country," which promptly convicted him and fined him \$1. Good and Smith then pleaded guilty and were fined \$1 each, making a total of \$3 for the County Seminary fund.

The civil case was an action for slander—trespass on the case under the common law pleading then in use—by Samuel Olinger against William Clarke. Clarke, as alleged by Albert S. White, Olinger's attorney, "greatly envying the happy state and condition of the said Samuel, and contriving and wickedly and maliciously intending to injure the said Samuel in his said

good name, fame and credit, and to bring him into public scandal, infamy and disgrace with and amongst all his neighbors and other good and worthy citizens of this state, and to cause it to be suspected and believed by these neighbors and citizens that the said Samuel had been and was guilty of larceny, and to subject him to the pains and penalties by the laws of the state made and provided against and inflicted upon persons guilty thereof, and to vex, harrass, and impoverish, and wholly ruin him the said Samuel," had charged him with stealing five bushels of corn, a single tree, and some turnips; and declared that he "could prove it," and would "have him sent to the penitentiary."

For all this wrong Mr. Olinger asked only \$2,000 damages, but the case did not come to trial. A compromise was effected by Clarke's retracting and paying the costs and expenses of the suit, which was thereupon dismissed. This old, verbose and cumbersome common law pleading shows in all the old records, and a similar style appears in conveyances. An amusing instance is seen in a deed of January 5, 1837, "from Nathan Kirk, gentleman, to Alexander Walker, farmer." (Deed, Record 3, p. 457.) This does not mean any aristocratic assumption by Kirk, but only that the lawyer who drew the conveyance followed the old English custom of giving the occupations of the parties; and Kirk having none, aside from keeping tavern and being probate judge and a landed proprietor, was naturally described as a "gentleman."

At the April term, 1831, which was held at Frankfort, there were again but two judgments. One was in an action of the state, on the relation of Morris Morris, auditor, against Charles I. Hand, collector, and his bondsmen, for failure to account for the taxes assessed for state purposes in the county. This resulted in a judgment for the state for \$76, with \$53 damages and costs. The other was a criminal case under the gaming laws against Taylor Heavilon, who on August 1, 1831, had won \$1 from an "unknown person" on a bet that he could hop farther than the said unknown. Taylor entered a plea of guilty of this heinous offense and was assessed 50 cents for the Seminary Fund, with costs, which were more serious. At this session also the court, on petition of Dr. Isaac T. Wild and others, ordered a change in the Delphi state road.

At the April term, 1832, there were again but two judgments, one a state case against Noah T. Catterlin for assaulting Daniel Carey, in which Noah pleaded guilty and contributed \$1 to the Seminary Fund. The other was an appeal from Zabina Babcock, justice of the peace, who had given Barton & Favorite, of Tippecanoe county, a judgment for \$18 against John Garling-

house, on a promissory note. The case was heard by a jury and verdict given for defendant. In October, 1832, the court business livened up greatly, the record for the term covering thirty pages. Polly Bell was given a divorce. Solomon Young was fined \$5 for disturbing a Methodist meeting. Abner Baker was fined \$5 for selling liquor without a license. There were also several cases for assault, appeals from justices, Abner Baker and Zabina Babcock, and actions for debt. One of these, an attachment against Uriah Hodges, revealed among his other property, "The History of Birds and Quadrupeds, Robin's Journal, American Constitutions, Roman History, History of England, Duncan's Logick, Natural History of Westmoreland and Cumberland, Goldsmith's History of Greece and Milton's Works."

At these terms of the court there was other business presented, but it resulted in compromises, dismissals or acquittals. At the first term Charles Usher, Clement McCoy, Robert Smith and Sawyer Smith were indicted in a body for larceny and were all acquitted at the next term. Thomas Marshall was indicted for assault and battery, but the case was *nolle prossed* at the October term, 1831. The court ordered that until a seal was provided the clerk use an oblong inclosing the letters "C. C. C. Seal" and "that the same be made and used in scrawl or ink." The bailiff, William Delvin, was allowed \$1 for his services at the term and that closed the duties of the first session.

At the April term, 1831, Henry Smith was indicted and tried for affray and riot and acquitted. At the October term, 1831, Henry Harshman and Zabina Babcock were acquitted of charges of betting; and William Hill and ——— Kent of a charge of affray. At this session occurred the first naturalization, that of Edward Smith, of Warwickshire, England, who renounced allegiance to "William the Fourth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," and became a full-fledged American citizen.

Most of the early state cases were for affray and assault and battery, indicating an absence of more obnoxious offenses. There were two more slander suits at the March term, 1833. Nancy Hodgkin, by her father and next friend, demanded \$2,000 of John and Sarah Rife for slanderous words, but they disavowed, in a written statement, and the case was dismissed. Sawyer Smith and Naomi, his wife, sued Christopher and Matilda Pitzer for slander, and also brought actions against Jacob Pitzer, William Nichlos and Savil and Mary Gunner for the same. Judgment for costs was recovered in the last case, and the others were dismissed.

The first conviction for petit larceny was that of Samuel Stanton at the

March term, 1835. Samuel had been indicted for vagrancy at the same term—the first case of the kind in the county—but was discharged on showing that “he has betook himself to labour and is providing an honest support for himself and family.” On the larceny he got \$1 fine, one day in jail and two years disfranchisement. The first conviction for grand larceny was at the October term, 1835, when John Doughardy was sent to “the states prison” for two years.

John R. Porter, the first judge of the Clinton circuit (or district) court, was a fine specimen of the old-time Indiana gentleman. He was of an old English family, born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, February 22, 1796. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1815, taking the first honors of his class, and the degree of Master of Arts. He read law, and in 1818 became the partner of his preceptor; but he decided to go West, and in 1820 migrated to Paoli, Orange county, Indiana. Here he married Mary Worth, and here he held the offices of county clerk and postmaster; here he was elected president judge of the western (first) district, whereupon he removed to Eugene township, Vermillion county. He was a great reader and kept up with the magazines and agricultural papers of the day. He went in for scientific farming and was a leader in raising fine-wooled sheep, and the cultivation of Switzer lucerne, ruta bagas, sugar beets, Baden corn and hemp. When the silk-raising excitement came on he experimented with raising the *Moris multicaulis*. He was a fluent writer and conversationalist, corresponded with numerous leading men of his time and was a leading spirit in all progressive enterprises. His district as judge, was said to extend “from the Ohio river to Lake Michigan;” and Clinton county was added to it at its organization in 1830.

Isaac Naylor, who was elected by the Legislature to succeed Judge Porter, in December, 1837, was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, born July 30, 1790. His parents emigrated to Kentucky in 1793 and to Indiana in 1805, settling in Clark county near Charleston. He was largely self-educated, though under several teachers at various times; studied law and was admitted by the supreme court of Indiana in 1818. He married Mary Anderson in 1826 and settled at Crawfordsville in 1833, where he resided until his death, April 26, 1873. Judge Naylor served as a volunteer at the battle of Tippecanoe, and was justly proud of his record—in fact the lawyers used to claim that if a favor was wanted of him the way to get it was to start the subject of Tippecanoe. An account of the battle of Tippecanoe by Judge Naylor and an autobiographical sketch of him have been published by the In-



diana Quarterly Magazine of History (December, 1906; September, 1908). He served as circuit judge until 1852.

William Perkins Bryant, the third circuit judge, was a native of Kentucky, born in Mercer county, August 3, 1806. He studied law, and in 1825 removed to Rockville, Indiana, where he entered on the practice of his profession. He went out in the Black Hawk war; was representative in the Legislature of 1832-3; and senator in 1838-9. He was circuit judge in the old Rockville circuit from 1842 to 1844, with R. H. Wedding and W. C. Donaldson as associate justices. After that he joined the throng of emigrants to Oregon, and in 1848 was made chief justice of Oregon territory, in which position he was succeeded by Thomas Nelson in 1850. Judge Bryant returned to Indiana and in 1852, in the first election under the new constitution, defeated Judge Isaac Naylor for circuit judge in the Clinton county circuit; and held this office for six years. He died at Rockville, October 9, 1860.

John Maxwell Cowan, the fourth circuit judge, was the first elected from Clinton county. He was a son of John and Anna (Maxwell) Cowan, who were both of Scotch-Irish lineage. John Cowan was a Virginian by birth, who after residence in Tennessee and Kentucky, came to Charlestown, Indiana, in territorial days. He served in the Tippecanoe campaign, and later as a ranger, or dragoon scout, until the early Indian hostilities were ended. When the state capitol was located at Indianapolis the Cowans and Maxwells moved there in 1820, being among the earliest settlers of the place. Judge John M. Cowan was born at Indianapolis, December 6, 1821. In 1822 his father moved to Montgomery county and located on a farm near Crawfordsville, where he died ten years later.

In his youth the boy had the schooling of severe adversity, but in 1836 he entered the preparatory school of Wabash College and took the degree of B. A. six years later. He was then appointed deputy clerk of Clinton county by his relative, Samuel D. Maxwell—Gowan's mother was a Maxwell, and Samuel D. Maxwell married Sarah Cowan—and studied law in spare moments. He was enabled to graduate from the law school at Bloomington, Indiana, in 1845, after a course of one year; and then opened an office in Frankfort. In the same year he married Harriet D. Jarrey, of Virginia, and formed a partnership with Hon. James F. Suit, the firm soon establishing itself as one of the strongest of Clinton county and vicinity. In 1858 Mr. Cowan was elected judge of the eighth judicial circuit, defeating Judge William P. Bryant, and in 1864 he was re-elected without opposition.

At the close of his term, in 1870, he located at Crawfordsville and



formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, later United States senator from Colorado. Two years later he entered a new firm with M. D. White and James E. Cowan, his second son, which continued for three years. He then retired from general practice to become assistant cashier and attorney for the First National Bank of Crawfordsville, in which positions he continued until 1881. He then removed to Springfield, Missouri, where he still resides with his youngest son and widowed daughter—the oldest living Clinton county judge, and the oldest living graduate of Wabash College. In person Judge Cowan is slender, of medium height, and dignified carriage. His disposition is genial and his reputation as an upright judge and model citizen is fixed.

Thomas Fleming Davidson, fifth circuit judge, was born at Covington, Indiana, February 17, 1839. As a boy he worked on the farm and in his father's mill. At the age of twenty he took up the study of law, borrowing books to read at home and reciting to Lew Wallace. He taught school in the two winters, 1859-61, and in 1861 opened a law office in Covington. On May 31, 1865, he married Eliza E. Tice, of Covington. In 1862 he was an unsuccessful candidate for prosecuting attorney, and in 1868 was a candidate for elector on the Democratic national ticket. In 1870 he was elected judge of the circuit court, defeating Joseph H. Brown, of Williamsport. In 1873 the circuit was changed, omitting Clinton and some other counties, and in 1876 he was re-elected. At the close of his term, in 1882, he entered the practice in partnership with Charles Booe. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Hannibal C. Yount, to which Jason E. Baker was admitted later.

In 1886 Judge Davidson removed to Crawfordsville and formed a partnership with F. M. Dice, later reporter of the supreme court; and several years later with Jere West. He died May 19, 1892, leaving a widow and a daughter, wife of Prof. Thomas of Wabash College. Judge Davidson wrote a number of articles for law magazines, and was the author of two legal works, one "Overruled Cases," and the other on executors and administrators.

Truman H. Palmer, the sixth circuit judge, was born near Henry county, Kentucky, November 28, 1827. He worked on a farm until his twentieth year, and then devoted eight years to teaching, study and reading law. He was admitted to the bar in 1857 and in the spring of 1858 began practice at Frankfort. From 1862 to 1866 he filled the office of county surveyor. He was representative in the Legislature of 1869. In 1870 he was elected judge of the common pleas court, and served till the court was abolished in 1873.

In March, 1873, he was appointed by Governor Hendricks judge of the new circuit, in which Clinton county was included; and in 1874 was elected to the same position.

Judge Palmer was married October 30, 1851, to Margaret Ann Moore, of Clinton county, and ten children were born to them. More detailed information as to his family will be found in the sketch of his son, Dr. Robert Palmer, which appears elsewhere in this volume. After leaving the bench Judge Palmer practiced at Frankfort, and died there on November 18, 1903. The wide respect for him was shown by the attendance at his funeral, which included a number of persons from other counties, especially members of the bar.

Thomas J. Terhune, seventh circuit judge, was born on a farm in Greene county, Indiana, March 8, 1848. He received his primary education in the free schools, and, with other young men of the neighborhood by special instruction from Jesse Hanna, a graduate of Asbury. He entered Indiana University in 1869 and graduated in letters in 1873, and in law in 1874. The same year he located at Lebanon as a partner with A. J. Boone and R. W. Harrison—later becoming a partner with John W. Clements. They attained a successful practice, and Terhune attained fame by the prosecution for disbarment of W. B. Walls, a hard fought case, which went to the supreme court (64 Ind. 462), and in which Terhune won at every point. This case was largely the cause of his election to the office of circuit judge in 1878.

In 1883 the circuit was changed, omitting Clinton county, and Judge Terhune was re-elected in 1884, serving till 1888, when he resigned and formed a partnership with B. S. Higgins. Some years ago Judge Terhune's health failed, and he abandoned the practice. He is now living with his brother near Clinton, Indiana.

Joseph C. Suit, eighth circuit judge, was the first that was a native of Clinton county, he having been born at Frankfort, September 12, 1839. His father, James F. Suit, was admitted to the bar at the April term, 1844, and practiced at Frankfort thereafter, his son following his steps in the profession. When the circuit was changed, in 1883, Governor Albert G. Porter appointed Joseph C. Suit to serve until after the next general election, and he filled the office satisfactorily from the March term, 1883, until November 25, 1885. Judge Suit then resumed the practice. He was county attorney from 1889 until his death, October 27, 1897. Judge Suit went out as first lieutenant in the first company organized in Clinton county for the Civil war, and became adjutant of the Tenth Regiment, of which that company formed a

part. He took greater pride in his military record than in any other success, and by his request his tombstone bears only the inscription, "Joseph C. Suit, Adjutant 10th Ind. Inf."

Allen E. Paige, the ninth circuit judge, was born near Providence, Rhode Island, March 15, 1840, and until nearly twenty-one years of age assisted his father on the farm, getting his education in the public schools. He then attended the Albany Law School at Albany, New York, graduating in 1865. The next summer he came West and after reading for a few months in the office of Judge J. M. Larue, at Lafayette, removed to Frankfort. Here he taught school for a time and was county examiner. In 1867 he purchased the *Crescent* and edited it until 1870, when he sold out and engaged in the practice of the law. He formed a partnership with Joseph Claybaugh, which continued for a year, and then practiced alone until November, 1874, when he formed a partnership with S. O. Bayless that lasted for a number of years. In 1876 he was elected to the state Legislature as a Democrat and served in the exciting session of 1877.

In 1884 Mr. Paige was elected circuit judge, taking office in November, 1885, and served until November, 1890. In 1883 Clinton county was made a judicial circuit, having been joined with Boone county immediately before that. His public life ended with his judicial service. A time of trouble had come. His wife, daughter and step-daughter were taken away by death, in succession. On April 2, 1892, he was adjudged insane and placed in Dr. W. B. Fletcher's sanitarium at Indianapolis. On August 10, 1892, he was removed to the Central Insane Hospital at Indianapolis, and died there on February 26, 1896.

Samuel H. Doyal, the tenth circuit judge, was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, May 19, 1838. Six months after his birth his father, John W. Doyal, moved to Boone county, Indiana, where Samuel grew up a farmer's lad, receiving the scant education of the public schools. At twenty he entered the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler) and finished the junior year. He then taught school for two years, read law for one year with Cason & Harrison, of Lebanon, and then took the law course at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In May, 1865, he married Sarah J. Cotter, of Marion county, and on June 1, 1865, located at Frankfort.

In May, 1867, Governor Baker appointed him prosecuting attorney of the common pleas court for the Twenty-four district, and in October, 1867, he was elected to that office, serving until October, 1870. He then resumed his partnership with Perry W. Gard, which continued until 1890, in which

year he was elected judge of the Forty-fifth Judicial Circuit. Judge Doyal served as a member of the school board of Frankfort for six years and took great interest in the success of the schools. He survived the conclusion of his term as circuit judge but a few weeks, dying at Frankfort on January 18, 1897.

James V. Kent, the eleventh circuit judge, was the second native of Clinton county to fill the office. His parents, George A. and Sarah (Boyle) Kent, settled in the county in 1830. Until seventeen years of age James V. Kent worked on the farm, attending the district schools when in session. In 1864 he attended the Presbyterian Academy at Lebanon; and then took up teaching, which he continued to the age of twenty-two. Meanwhile, in 1867, he began reading law in the office of Palmer & Morrison at Frankfort, and two years later began practice at Michigantown. In 1870 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and removed to Frankfort, where he has since resided. In 1876 he was elected to the state Senate and served until 1880.

In 1871 Mr. Kent formed a partnership with D. S. Holman, which continued for a year, and was followed by a year's partnership with Henry Y. Morrison. He then united with Leander McClurg, and this firm continued until September, 1882. He later had partnerships with Owen E. Brumbaugh (1885-7) and John W. Merritt (1890-93). In 1896 Mr. Kent was elected judge of the circuit court and served until 1902. On retiring from the bench Judge Kent practiced alone until 1907, when he formed a partnership with Thomas M. Ryan. Notwithstanding his successful professional life, Judge Kent's greatest pride is in the fact that he has taught the same Sunday school class in the Methodist church for forty-three years. He has also twice been a delegate to general conferences of the church,—at Chicago, in 1900, and at Los Angeles, in 1904.

Joseph Claybaugh, the twelfth circuit judge, was born in Ross county, Ohio, June 9, 1839. He was educated at Miami University and came to Frankfort in 1857. He read law in the office of R. P. Davidson, with whom he became a partner on his admission to the bar in 1860. He served as circuit judge from 1902 to 1908. Judge Claybaugh is supervising editor of this volume, and an extended sketch of his life will be found elsewhere.

Joseph Combs, the thirteenth circuit judge and present incumbent, is the third native of Clinton county to hold the office. He was born in Washington township November 15, 1860. Mr. Combs read law in the office of Judge Joseph C. Suit and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He was elected circuit judge in 1908, defeating Judge Claybaugh for re-election. A full sketch of his life is given elsewhere in this volume.



In the early history of the county the bar was almost entirely non-resident, being composed of lawyers of the circuit, who lived in the older and more thickly settled counties. A large part of the legal business was transacted by Lafayette, Delphi and Crawfordsville lawyers, they being nearest at hand. The first resident attorney was James A. Maxwell, who located at Frankfort in 1832; and he was followed by A. F. Mayo in 1834. Neither of these remained long. Maxwell, who came from Bloomington, Ind., where he read law with James Whitcomb, later governor of Indiana, removed in 1835 to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, where he was probate judge for some years. He died in 1882 at Covington, Ky. Mayo was from eastern Indiana. He removed to Louisiana in 1836, and died there some years later.

The attorneys admitted and sworn in at the opening session in 1830, were William W. Wick, Albert S. White, Andrew Ingram, William M. Jenners, Thomas D. Baird, Aaron Finch, D. H. Patton and P. M. Curry. Thomas J. Evans was appointed prosecutor at this session and served in the same capacity at the April term, 1831. At the October term, 1831, Edward A. Hannegan was prosecutor. Andrew Ingram was prosecutor at both terms in 1832 and 1833, and again in March, 1835. William P. Bryant was prosecutor at both terms in 1834, 1836 and 1837. Henry S. Lane was prosecutor in 1835. The records of admissions to the bar after 1830 to 1836 are John Pettit, September, 1833; Henry S. Lane, January, 1835; Richard M. Corwin, Joel Thomas, Morgan and Wm. H. Winship, March, 1835; and R. A. Lockwood and James W. Dunn, October, 1835. There were, however, other attorneys practicing at the bar. Thomas B. Brown appeared in April, 1832, and several times later; and Isaac Naylor and ——— Wallace are recorded as attorneys in several cases. Several of the above named lawyers became very prominent in the state later, and in the same class may be named Joseph E. McDonald, who was admitted in 1842, and Godlove S. Orth, Daniel D. Pratt and Horace P. Biddle, who were admitted in 1844.

In 1838 there was a revival of the local bar. In that year Nathaniel Miles, of New York, located at Frankfort. He was a well-educated and competent lawyer, and practiced here for two or three years, after which he removed to Belleville, Illinois. In the same year came Lucien D. Griggs, of Connecticut. He was a very popular man, an eloquent lecturer, and a poet of some note. He was twice married in this county, first to Miss Winship and after her death to Miss Kirk. He died at Frankfort, March 30, 1848. Addison L. Roache came here from Rockville in 1839 and practiced for over a year, when he returned to Rockville. He was later elected to the legislature



and then to the Supreme court. After his term as judge he located in Indianapolis and was for some years a partner of Joseph E. McDonald. He died a few years ago in California.

George Taylor came to Frankfort from Goshen, Indiana, and practiced here for four years. He then removed to Alabama; later to Brooklyn, New York, from where he was elected to congress; and still later to Washington, D. C. Samuel D. Maxwell, the first clerk of Clinton county, after holding that office for fourteen years, began the practice of law at Frankfort in 1843, and continued until 1854, when he removed to Indianapolis. He was mayor of that city from 1858 to 1863, and died there July 3, 1873. Mr. Maxwell was an active member of the Presbyterian church, and a public-spirited citizen, who contributed not a little to the advancement of Frankfort and Clinton county. His relative, John M. Cowan, was admitted to practice here in 1845, and continued until elected circuit judge in 1858. John W. Blake began practice here in 1851. Further mention of him will be found in the military chapter, in connection with the Tenth and Fortieth Indiana regiments.

One of the strong men of the early bar was Leander McClurg, who was born at Dresden, Ohio, September 23, 1831; and came with his parents to Tippecanoe county in 1839. Passing his youth on the farm, with limited schooling he first took up the study of law by himself. In 1850 he came to Frankfort, read law with Judge Cowan, and later with Judge Blake; and was admitted to the bar April 16, 1851. Two years later he was elected justice of the peace, and served until April, 1854, when he joined Joseph T. Pressly, a lawyer who located here that year, in the purchase of the *Crescent*. Mr. McClurg edited the paper till the close of September, 1856. In that year he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Carroll and Clinton circuit.

In 1860 Mr. McClurg was elected representative from Clinton county, and in 1862 senator from Clinton and Carroll, making a record in the legislature as a "War Democrat," and gaining the life-long friendship of Governor Morton. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1872; candidate for congress in 1874; and was his party's nominee for circuit judge at the time of his death, June 24, 1884. Leander McClurg was an eloquent speaker and forceful lawyer, especially strong in cross-examination and in closing argument. On May 8, 1856, he married Caroline Firestone, the talented daughter of Charles Firestone, of this county. Of their children five are living; three sons, Charles, in New York; Clinton, in California; Leander, at Frankfort; and two daughters, Mrs. Daisy Brewster, of Fort Branch, Iowa, and

Mrs. Amanda Moore, widow of Wm. R. Moore, who was for many years a prominent lawyer of Frankfort.

Another strong man of the early days, who left an impress on the community, was Henry Y. Morrison. An account of his life appears elsewhere. He was one of those who, forced first to enter other occupations, work their own way up through adversity to a reputable professional standing. Not until he was 38 years old did he get his law diploma and enter the practice, but he was found as reliable in this as he had been in other walks of life. His sons, J. W. Morrison and Martin A. Morrison—the present congressman from the district—continue the legal business, and maintain the high traditions of the family.

In this connection may be mentioned Robert P. Davidson, a native of Kentucky, and graduate of Miami University, who was admitted to the bar of Clinton county, and practiced here for a number of years. Later he became a prominent attorney at Lafayette, and died in that city April 14, 1909. Nelson Purdum studied law at Michigantown, where he resided, and built up an extensive local practice. In 1863 he removed to Kokomo, where he was still more successful. He served as mayor of Kokomo, and died there in February, 1869. B. K. Higginbotham and Marcellus Bristow were lawyers of ability, whose brilliant careers were cut short by intemperance.

Perry W. Gard, John Q. Bayless and O. E. Brumbaugh were successful lawyers, who will be mentioned more fully among the mayors of Frankfort. No historical account of the bar of Clinton county would be complete without an account of Capt. James N. Sims, who was for years the Nestor of the Clinton county bar. He was born at Connersville, Indiana, January 5, 1817. His father, Stephen Sims, came to Brookville, Indiana, from Tennessee, in 1811, and then, in 1813, married Elizabeth McCarty. After residence in Fayette county and Rush county, they settled in Boone county in 1834, and this was their permanent residence. Stephen Sims filled several public positions, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1850.

James N. worked on his father's farm until of age, getting a common school education, which was supplemented by one year at Asbury University. He taught school for ten years, and during this time studied law. He was admitted to the Clinton county bar in April, 1844, and opened an office in Frankfort in 1848, continuing to practice here for over half a century, a part of the time in partnership with his brother, Cicero Sims, who was noted as "a mighty hunter" in the early days. Although avoiding all calls to run for office James N. Sims was interested in politics. He was a dele-

gate to the Republican National Convention of 1860, and supported Abraham Lincoln for the presidency.

In the Civil war, he and five of his brothers served in the Union army. He enlisted September 16, 1862, in Company I of the One Hundredth Indiana Regiment, and was commissioned captain of the company. His health failed, however, and he was honorably discharged August 11, 1863. He then returned to Frankfort and resumed his professional work. November 14, 1865, he married Margaret A. Allen, of Clinton county, and to them three children were born. A surviving son is Frederick Sims, who was elected mayor of Frankfort in 1894, and later Secretary of State.

## CHAPTER XI.

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE PIONEER PHYSICIAN—EARLY MEDICAL RECORDS—PATENT MEDICINE—  
PHYSICIANS OF THE EARLY PERIOD—CLINTON COUNTY MEDICAL  
SOCIETY—REGISTERED PHYSICIANS OF 1885—THE AMBU-  
LANCE COMPANY.

BY J. P. DUNN.

The medical pioneer of Clinton county was Isaac T. Wilds. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born February 14, 1799, and emigrated from his native state to Ohio, whence he came to Jefferson and located in 1828. When the county seat was laid out in 1830 he came to Frankfort, where he practiced for 33 years. He then removed to Kirklin, and continued to practice almost until his death, on May 12, 1883. If the story of his life could be fully told it would be an epitome of the first half century of the county's medical history. For the first two years he was single-handed, constituting not only the county medical society, but the entire medical profession of the county.

During the next six years other doctors located here, but their stay was short. Doctor Linsey came to Frankfort in 1830, but he died in 1832. Dr. David Parry, a Virginian, located in Frankfort in 1832, but died in 1834. Dr. John McMahan located at Jefferson in 1831, but returned to Ohio two or three years later. Dr. W. V. Snyder located at Frankfort in 1830, and practiced here for fourteen years, later removing to Rensselaer, Indiana, where he died some thirty years ago. The earliest long-resident physician after Dr. Wilds was Dr. Martin W. Gentry, who came to Jefferson in 1832; and removed in 1835 to Frankfort, where he practiced until his death shortly before the Civil war. Dr. Irwin B. Maxwell came to Frankfort in 1835, from Bedford, Indiana, and practiced until his death, February 15, 1883, at the age of 78 years. Dr. John M. Clark settled on the site of Colfax in 1836. In 1840 he went to Jefferson, where he practiced until 1873, then returning to Colfax.

The earliest medical record in the county is in the proceedings of the

county commissioners for the January term, 1831, when I. T. Wilds was allowed \$35 for "medical attention to William B. Bunyard;" Wm. V. Snyder \$25 "for amputating a leg and visit;" and Doctor Linsey \$5—purpose not specified. The natural presumption is that all three had been called into the case of Bunyard, who was evidently a pauper. This record would indicate that Dr. Wilds did not practice surgery, and the inference is strengthened by an entry at the May term, 1831, of an allowance of \$12 to Dr. Snelson Anthony for "medical and professional services rendered to Joseph Law and Jesse Allen, county charges," accompanied by an allowance of \$3 to Dr. I. T. Wilds "for assisting to amputate the toes of Jesse Allen." Dr. Anthony was presumably an outsider, called from some neighboring county for the operation.

The practice of Dr. Wilds was apparently a financial success, as success was then accounted. On August 31, 1831, he married Louisa Canby, this being the first marriage in Frankfort. In March, 1832, he was accepted as one of the bondsmen of Jesse Carter, who gave bond as county agent for \$10,000. In September, 1832, he bought lot No. 33, of the original Frankfort plat, from the county commissioners, for \$100.50. The same year he was elected justice of the peace, and during his term reported three fines for "profane swearing," and six for assault and battery. Profane swearing was a common source of revenue to the county, not to mention justices and constables, in those days, and no doubt this helped advance local morality. Assault and battery was also a fruitful offense. Indeed, on May 2, 1831, Squire Zabina Babcock reported that he had fined Dr. I. T. Wilds \$2 for affray, and \$1 for assault and battery, which indicates that the doctor's powers were not exhausted by fighting disease.

Dr. Wilds was not the only physician to receive official preferment. In 1834 Dr. Wm. V. Snyder was made one of the overseers of the poor for Jackson township. The emoluments of this office were not large. In January, 1831, Dr. Snyder was allowed \$5.50 for services as overseer of the poor, and medical services to paupers. As Joel W. Harland, the other overseer of the poor, was allowed 50 cents for services at the same time, it is probable that Dr. Snyder's \$5 was for medical services. In 1835 he was allowed 75 cents "for selling out Ralph Vititoe, a pauper." At that time paupers were "sold," under our state laws, i. e., the person who made the lowest bid for taking care of them was given their custody and keeping.

In September, 1849, Dr. Wilds was licensed to keep a drug store, which he did at Frankfort the next dozen years, practicing medicine at the same time. He was not averse to advanced methods, for in 1850, the commissioners



allowed him 75 cents "for services and use of galvanic battery on Rooks, a pauper." His store was not limited to drugs. On May 20, 1854, he advertised "a fresh supply of drugs, medicines, chemicals, paints, oil, dye-stuffs, fancy articles, &c. Also a variety of choice family groceries, pure wines and liquors, for medical purposes, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash."

Dr. Wilds had no compunctions about selling patent medicines, as shown by numerous advertisements. One of the great patent medicine men in the fifties was Walter B. Sloan, of Chicago, who kept standing advertisements in the Frankfort papers, and whose numerous remedies were handled by Dr. Wilds. He had a "horse ointment," "condition powders," "tannin paste," "family ointment," "life syrup"—which cured all blood disease,—and "instant relief," which removed all ordinary pains and aches of man or beast, not to mention curing rheumatism and cholera. Another stock patent medicine was "Gregory's Instant Cure for Pain," of which it was said: "This wonderful medical compound, prepared at Maumee City, Ohio, the ancient country of the Ottawa Indians, whose medicines, combined with empyreumatic oils, extracts of barks, roots, gums and balsams of the temperate and torrid zones, make it the most pungent and powerful preparation for the suppression of all inflammation, whether proceeding from burns, scalds, broken bones, colds, or any other causes, ever offered to the public." It also cured rheumatism, fever and ague, and cholera.

Indeed it may be said that many patent medicines of that time were as safe, from the view-point of today, as the big doses of calomel, ipecac, sulphur, and other drugs that were professionally administered in the early days, and much better than most of the bleeding and cupping. Some of it had unquestionably beneficial effects. "Rock oil or petroleum," which was advertised in Frankfort in 1855 for skin troubles, is undoubtedly a relief for some of them. "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral" has proven itself of some use by its long continuance on the market. It is doubtful that any more effective remedy for ague than "Smith's Tonic"—which was a preparation of arsenic and quinine, with sarsaparilla—has ever been found.

Remedies for ague were among the most numerous, and ague was the commonest of the early ills. It ceased to be epidemic in this region in 1877, whether due to the drainage of the county or to some other cause. Of course there is occasional malarial trouble, but nothing like that of the early times. Neither are intermittent, bilious or typhoid fevers prevalent as they then were, due no doubt largely to improved sanitation. The medical battle today is more exclusively with "the diseases of civilization," with demoralized

stomachs, overtaxed nervous systems, and the products of intemperance and social vice.

Dr. Martin W. Gentry, the pioneer physician, had two brothers who were locally prominent in the profession. Z. B. Gentry located in the county in 1840, and practiced here for forty years, part of the time as a partner of Martin W. Wyatt A. Gentry, a younger brother, read medicine with Martin W., and then attended the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. He practiced for a year at Montezuma, Indiana, three years at Pontiac, Illinois, and then spent four years in California. Returning to Indiana, he located in Michigan township, where he practiced for sixteen years. Dr. Gentry enlisted in Company G of the Eighty-sixth Indiana Regiment, and saw three years of service with that regiment. He was made sergeant soon after enlisting, and acted as field surgeon at the battle of Mission Ridge. He moved to what is now Forest township in 1870, and was the first physician of that region. The Gentrys were sons of Wyatt A. Gentry, a Virginian, and Barbara (Grimes) Gentry, who came to Clinton county in 1832.

Another early physician, and one who before his death came to be known as "the oldest physician living in Clinton county," was Robert Ogle Young, who was born on a farm in Butler county, Ohio. He commenced reading with Dr. Mendenhall, of Somerville, Ohio, and took his first course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College in 1843-4. The following spring he moved to Warren township, Clinton county, and began practice, but returned to college in the fall, completed the course, and graduated in 1845. He practiced in Warren township for twenty-five years, and then retired on account of failing health, turning his practice over to his nephew, M. V. Young. His later years were devoted to scientific agriculture, making specialties of stock raising, fruit growing, and bee keeping.

William Philander Dunn was another of the early physicians who saw army service. He was born at Hanover, Indiana, December 16, 1816, and was educated at Hanover College. He began the study of medicine at the age of 23, and took a full course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College in 1839 and 1840. After a short practice in Floyd county he went to Lafayette, where he practiced from 1841 to the spring of 1844, and then located at Frankfort. In the Civil war he served as surgeon of the Fortieth Indiana Regiment for one year. Dr. Dunn retired from active practice in July, 1885. He was a son of William Dunn, who came to Indiana from Kentucky in 1809, and was prominent politically in the early days of the state.

Dr. Thomas H. Wade was born in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, February 1, 1836. In September, 1836, his parents removed to Clinton county, set-

ting at Rossville, where Dr. Wade grew up. He had begun the study of medicine, and attended medical college, when the Civil war came on. He enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Indiana Regiment, in June, 1861, and was in the battles of Rich Mountain and Green Brier. In November, 1861, he was mustered out for physical disability. He practiced at various places thereafter, finally locating at Hamilton, Clinton county, where he afterwards resided.

Dr. Wm. H. Hornaday was born in Hancock county, Indiana, October 19, 1837. His father, Jonathan Hornaday, of North Carolina, and mother, Hettie (Brown) Hornaday, of New Jersey, were the third family to settle in Rush county, Indiana, whence they removed twenty years later to Hancock county. Dr. Hornaday's education was in the common schools, with one year at the Baptist College at Franklin, Indiana. He enlisted in Company K, First Indiana Cavalry, as a private, in June, 1861, and soon after was detailed as hospital steward. He was in the battles of Cheat Mountain, Green Brier, Cross Keyes, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Cold Harbor, and was mustered out with his regiment June 19, 1864. On his return he began reading medicine with Dr. J. I. Rooker, of Castleton, and then took a course of lectures at the Long Island Medical College, of Brooklyn, New York. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indianapolis, and took an *adeun-dem* degree from the Medical College of Indiana. He practiced at Russiaville for eight years; in Marion county for six years; and settled at Forest in 1879. He was prominent in masonry, and was elected justice of the peace in 1886.

Dr. Samuel Douglass was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 7, 1826. His parents, John and Susan (Byers) Douglass, moved to Clinton county in 1828, and engaged in farming in 1844, when they located in Frankfort. Samuel Douglass, after attaining his majority, read medicine with Dr. W. J. Byers, of Frankfort, for three years, and attended the Ohio Medical College for one term. He went to California in 1850 and remained until 1853, when he returned to Frankfort and engaged in the drug business for ten years. He went into the Civil war as a member of Company G, Eighty-sixth Indiana Regiment, and was in the battles of Perryville and Rural Hill. A severe wound from the explosion of a shell disabled him, and he resigned and returned to Frankfort where he resumed the practice of medicine.

Dr. Isaac W. Douglass was a native of Clinton county, born May 21, 1840, and a son of Benj. Franklin and Mary (Thomas) Douglass. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1862; and enlisted in Company H, Eighty-sixth Indiana Regiment. He was in the battle of Perryville, but was broken down in the exhausting pursuit of Bragg and

sent to the hospital, from which he was discharged after a long illness. He read medicine for three years with his brother, W. B. Cooper, supporting himself by teaching school, and then attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1871. He then located at Scircleville, where he enjoyed a successful practice.

Dr. Wilson T. Cooper was a son of Dr. Stanley Cooper, one of the pioneers of Rush county, Indiana. He was born April 20, 1844; grew up on his father's farm, and on December 5, 1863, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Regiment. His regiment was joined to Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign, and he took part in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Tunnel Hill, Kenesaw Mountain, Nashville and Kingston. They were mustered out at Lexington, North Carolina, in August, 1865. Returning, he located at Michigantown in the practice of his profession, and became widely known as a student and contributor to medical journals.

Dr. William P. Youkey was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 9, 1845. He was a son of John Q. A. and Elizabeth (Jackson) Youkey, who removed to Clinton county in 1853, and settled at Frankfort. William P. grew up here and on August 14, 1862, enlisted in Company K, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry. His regiment was joined to Gen. Wilder's celebrated brigade of mounted infantry, and saw very active service, in which young Youkey participated. His first battle was at Hoover's Gap, and he was at Macon when Jeff Davis was captured and brought there. After the war he went to school for three years; worked at the marble cutter's trade for three years; and then took up the study of law, reading for a year with Joseph Claybaugh, and a year with Judge Palmer. He then decided that the law was not his forte, and took up the study of medicine with Dr. J. C. Martin, with whom he read for two years. He attended the Medical College of Indiana, and graduated in 1879. After some practice at Hamilton and at Camden, in Carroll county, he located at Rossville in March, 1885, and established a successful practice there.

Dr. Geo. W. Brown, at present patriarch of the profession at Frankfort, also went out in the Seventy-second Regiment as a private, in Company K, and was later promoted to lieutenant and captain of the company. He had studied medicine before entering the army, but graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1866, after returning, and is still practicing at Frankfort. A full sketch of his life appears elsewhere.

Of the earlier physicians of Clinton county, the one who was far the best known outside of the county was James S. McClelland, who practiced



at Jefferson, and later at Frankfort. He was a native of Ohio, born at Oxford, September 3, 1821. He was an active member of the Indiana Medical Society, and was vice-president of the society in 1854, and again in 1860. He made a report on "trembles, or milk sickness," in 1854 (Trans., p. 43), and contributed an article on "nursing sore mouth" in 1856 (Trans., p. 48). He was a representative in the legislature of 1850, and a Buchanan elector in 1856. Later he removed to Dallas, Illinois.

In 1861 Dr. McClelland enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment and was made lieutenant-colonel. Soon after he was appointed medical director on the staff of Gen. Sigel, in Missouri; and later he was transferred to the Department of Tennessee, and made inspector of field hospitals. In August, 1863, he received an injury, on account of which he was mustered out of service. He then entered the practice at Crawfordsville, but, his health improving, he again volunteered as surgeon in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers. At the close of the war he resumed practice at Crawfordsville until his death on August 29, 1875.

Another of the early physicians who should be noted here was Dr. Timothy B. Cox. He was born in Tompkins county, New York, January 9, 1817. His parents, David J. and Rosanna (Bake) Cox, removed to the west, and Timothy grew up on a farm in Decatur county, Indiana. In 1842 he came to Kirklin, and after several years took up the study of medicine there. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1853, and began practice at Kirklin, continuing until 1864, when he removed to Frankfort. His practice was large and successful until 1890, when he retired from active practice. Dr. Cox was an assiduous student, and prepared a number of papers and articles on medical topics. He took much interest in the Clinton County Medical Society, of which he was the first president, and which usually sent him as a delegate to the American Medical Association.

The first manifestation of interest in medical organization from Clinton county was in 1849, when Dr. William White, of Prairieville, attended the State Medical Convention, which was the precursor of the State Medical Society. When Dr. Kemper was writing his Medical History of Indiana this record of Dr. White gave him no little trouble, as Prairieville had long since disappeared from the map, and he tried to locate Dr. White at Prairieton. He finally got his bearings and enlisted the aid of Dr. G. W. Brown, of Frankfort, who made extended inquiry, but with little result. There was never anything of Prairieville but a store, a blacksmith shop and a tavern, with a couple of residences; and it was discontinued as a postoffice in 1856. One old resident of the vicinity had a vague recollection of Dr. White as stopping



at the tavern for a short time, and then moving on to more attractive fields.

The State Medical Society was organized in 1850; and the Clinton county doctors who were members of it in 1860, or earlier, were: Wm. J. Byers and F. M. Carter, of Frankfort; T. B. Cox, of Kirklin; M. L. Martin, of Middle Fork; J. S. McClelland, of Jefferson, and James W. Wilson, of Rossville. It was not until June 10, 1879, that the Clinton County Medical Society was organized, at the City Hall in Frankfort, though it was a reorganization of a defunct branch of the State Medical Society. The doctors who took part in the organization were: W. P. Dunn, J. M. C. Adams, J. M. Gentry, R. F. Palmer, J. S. McMurray, R. R. Town, G. W. Brown, and T. B. Cox, of Frankfort; J. A. Barnes, of Michigantown; Oliver Gard, Valentine Bowers, and O. A. J. Morrison, of Middle Fork; M. D. Cook, of Hillisburg; Evan E. Schwin, E. W. Bogan, and W. D. Fall, of Kirklin; J. M. Myers, and W. S. Chenoweth, of Boyleston; C. L. Thomas, of Moran; and W. P. Youkey, of Hamilton. The officers chosen were: President, T. B. Cox; vice-president, J. A. Barnes; secretary, R. R. Town; treasurer, J. S. McMurray; censors, J. M. C. Adams, Valentine Bowers and J. Parker.

This organization was kept up in a very creditable way for ten years, holding quarterly meetings, at which usually two papers were read and discussed. Dr. Strange, of Michigantown, and Smith, of Scircleville, were admitted to membership in August, 1879; Dr. Cooper, of Scircleville, in August, 1880; Dr. Alexander Wilson, of Rossville, and Dr. Coons, of Colfax, in February, 1882; Drs. Trobaugh and Chittick in May, 1883. During this first ten years the society regularly selected delegates to the State Medical Society and the American Medical Society. There came a smash-up, in which the secretary carried off the minutes and they were never returned. There was a feeble revival of the society in 1891-5; and then another lapse, followed by a reorganization in 1898.

Since then the organization has been kept up in very good shape. The present members are Drs. N. W. Clark, F. C. Locke, and J. E. Robinson, of Rossville; S. B. Sims, M. F. Boulden, W. J. Fernald, M. T. McCarty, Chas. Chittick, A. G. Chittick, Oliver Gard, J. C. Carson, G. W. Brown, O. W. Edmonds, Robert I. Palmer, and J. W. Hadley, of Frankfort; H. N. Oliphant, of Forest; A. Hamilton, of Michigantown; B. O. White, of Sedalia; E. A. Spohn, of Moran; I. C. Lambert, of Colfax; D. E. Cripe and H. C. Bowers, of Scircleville, and B. E. Bowers, of Kirklin. The officers in 1913 are, president, M. T. McCarty; secretary-treasurer, A. G. Chittick; censors, Drs. Hamilton, Oliphant and Bowers.

The first registration of physicians in Clinton county was under the act

of April 11, 1885, which prohibited the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics without a license, under penalty of fine of \$10 to \$200. An unlicensed practitioner could not recover for services, and one who paid him for services could recover the money. Under this law the following licenses were issued :

Samuel Pagin, ———, July 25, diploma, Bennett College of Medicine and Surgery.

Eli Huntsinger, Frankfort, July 27, diploma, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati.

Jesse M. Abston, Michigantown, July 28, diploma, Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis.

Isaac W. Douglass, Michigantown, July 28, diploma, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

James S. McMurray, Frankfort, July 28, diploma, Indiana Medical College.

R. F. Palmer, Frankfort, July 28, diploma, Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.

John Loftin, Frankfort, July 28, diploma, Medical College of Indiana.

Joseph Parker, Colfax, July 29, diploma, Hiram Medical College.

Hiram J. Coons, Colfax, July 29, diploma, Medical College of Indiana, of Butler University.

Oliver Gard, Frankfort, July 29, diploma, Rush Medical College.

Robert C. Melburn, Colfax, July 30, one full course of lectures at Rush Medical College.

Joseph E. Milburn, Colfax, July 30, ten years practice.

S. O. Knapp, Frankfort, July 31, diploma, Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Stephen B. Sims, Frankfort, July 31, diploma, Rush Medical College, Chicago.

James M. C. Adams, Frankfort, July 31, diploma, Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Hiram W. Vale, Colfax, August 3, diploma, Cleveland Medical College, Ohio.

Moses S. Canfield, Frankfort, August 3, diploma, Eclectic College of Cincinnati.

Levi Tharp, Boyleston, August 4, diploma, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis.

Samuel Douglass, Frankfort, August 4, ten years practice.

Wm. H. McGuire, Frankfort. August 5, diploma, Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati.

Newton C. Davis, Frankfort. August 6, diploma, Cleveland Homeopathic College, Ohio.

Thos. S. Motter, Dayton, August 6, one course of lectures at Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati.

Wm. P. Youkey, Rossville, August 6, diploma, Medical College of Indiana.

Evan E. Schwin, Kirklin, August 6, diploma, Medical College of Indiana.

Daniel E. Cripe, Frankfort, August 7, ten years practice.

Henry B. Speitel, Frankfort, August 10, ten years practice.

George W. Brown, Frankfort, August 10, diploma, Rush Medical College, Chicago.

James M. Gentry, Frankfort, August 10, diploma, Medical College of Indiana, Butler University.

James H. Holmes, Manson, August 10, diploma, Medical College of Indiana, Butler University.

Elisha W. Bogan, Kirklin, August 10, diploma, Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville.

Owen A. J. Morrison, Middle Fork, August 11, diploma, Ft. Wayne Medical College, Indiana.

Charles D. Umberhine, Mechanicsburg, August 13, diploma, Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Jesse S. Reagan, Mechanicsburg, August 13, ten years practice, one course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago.

David R. Walker, Mechanicsburg, August 14, diploma, Indiana Medical College.

Wm. D. Fall, Kirklin, August 14, ten years practice at Kirklin, except May 1 to November 1, 1877, at Scircleville, and November 1, 1877 to April 6, 1878, at Colfax.

Monroe T. Coons, Mulberry, August 15, diploma, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York.

Andrew J. Saylor, Rossville, August 17, diploma, Cincinnati Eclectic Institute.

Samuel B. Fisher, Rossville, August 17, ten years practice.

William G. Smith, Pickard's Mills, August 18, ten years practice, one course of lectures Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

James B. Wise, Frankfort, August 21, diploma, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati.

William T. Cooper, Pickard's Mills, August 18, diploma, Physio-Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis.

Valentine Bowers, Michigantown, August 10, diploma, Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis.

Wilson T. Cooper, Scircleville, June 20, diploma, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

Mechanicsburg and Dayton are outside of Clinton county, but the physicians registered from them practiced in the county. Samuel Pagin was also presumably located outside of the county, as nobody has any recollection of him.

There is one feature of the medical history of Clinton county that is out of the ordinary. The Indiana section of the National Guard is organized as a separate brigade, consisting of the headquarters, three regiments of infantry, and the following auxiliary troops: three batteries, one signal corps, one field hospital, one ambulance company, and two regimental detachments of hospital corps men. The ambulance company is located at Frankfort. It was originally organized in October, 1905, as a detachment of the field hospital; and was reorganized in March, 1911, as ambulance company.

In modern military science sanitation and proper medical treatment are given a very high place, as it is an established fact that in the warfare, even of the last century, disease was far more fatal to armies than battle. The duties of the ambulance company are in these lines, as may be seen from the following schedule for drill and instruction for one winter: "Drill with Litter," "First Aid Dressing," "Care of the Person in Camp," "Anatomy," "Making of Three Simple Soups," "Taking the Temperature, Pulse and Respiration," "Feeding and Care of Animals," "Dressing Broken Bones," "The Diagnosis Tag," "Stopping Bleeding," and "Dressing Wounds."

None of the National Guard companies try to maintain their full strength and equipment, which, at the maximum, for an ambulance company, is five officers, seventy-nine men, thirteen animals for mounts, sixty-six animals for draft, thirteen ambulances and three escort wagons. The company at Frankfort has two officers and forty-seven men, with seven ambulances, one escort wagon and one cook wagon. It keeps no animals, but has equipments for four pack mules and thirteen mounts. It also has a complete harness shop, and a complete blacksmith shop. For special medical service it has a complete equipment for pitching a dressing station, or small emergency hospital. The two officers, both ranking as captain, are A. G. Chittick and J. W. Hadley.

Considerable effort has been made to secure the building of an armory, but the company still occupies rented quarters in the second floor of a warehouse (remodeled) on North Jackson street. The building is one hundred and thirty-two by forty-six feet, and affords fairly commodious club room, bath room, and other accommodations for the company, though not so much as is desirable.



## CHAPTER XII.

### THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

EARLY CONDITIONS—SONS OF TEMPERANCE—PROHIBITION LAW—STRUGGLE  
OVER LICENSE QUESTION—COUNTY GOES DRY, FINAL  
FIGHT IN FRANKFORT.

By J. P. Dunn.

In the early period of its settlement Clinton was much like the rest of the United States in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors. Practically everybody drank, even the preachers; and anyone who drank was liable to "take a little too much" at some time. It was an indication of hospitality to keep liquor on the sideboard for guests, and the early laws almost required a tavern to keep a bar in order to comply with requirements for furnishing "entertainment for man and beast." In most of the churches there were some licensed preachers who were also licensed tavern-keepers, and who kept bars as a matter of course. There were a number of distilleries in Clinton county, where the home made article was sold or exchanged at very low rates.

It is not generally believed that the effects of liquor were so disastrous in those days as later. This is probably true, not because the liquor was "purer," as is often claimed, but because most of the drinkers were engaged in hard labor, or subject to exposure; and furthermore had not ordinarily as free access to drink. There is a vast difference between a moderate amount of liquor taken as a stimulant by a person who has some occasion for a stimulant, and large quantities of liquor imbibed by one who is under no physical strain. As the country became more settled and conditions of leisure and easy access to liquor developed, drunkenness increased until it startled the thoughtful.

The first temperance movements were purely voluntary efforts in restraint of the drinking habit and these quickly gave way to the total abstinence movement which developed the "Washingtonian" organizations. Following this came the organization of the Sons of Temperance, which took up the battle for restrictive legislation. The first Indiana lodge of this body, "Indiana Division No. 1," was organized at Brookville, November 15, 1845, and authorized to grant charters in Indiana on January 15, 1846. By April

24th nine others lodges had been organized, at Richmond, Centreville, New Albany, Logans Cross Roads (Dearborn county), Dublin, Connersville, Madison, Jeffersonville and Indianapolis. On March 2nd a charter was granted for the Grand Division of Indiana, and on May 2d it was organized.

The first charter to Clinton county was issued to "Clinton Division, No. 73," Frankfort, on April 21, 1847. It is interesting to note that at the same meeting the Grand Division decided that it was improper to initiate colored persons, or grant charters to colored persons to form divisions. This was the only division in the county for some months, and it was united for subordinate government with Thorntown Division No. 140, under Grand Worthy Patriarch Cyrus B. Pence. Clinton Division had twenty-two members when the Grand Division was incorporated by act of the legislature, on January 21, 1848.

In 1849 the work of organization was pushed more vigorously, under the guidance of State Lecturer Benjamin T. Kavanaugh and three more divisions were organized in Clinton county, "Pharos, No. 258," at Rossville; "Michigantown, No. 268," at Michigantown, and "Morning Star, No. 288" at Jefferson. There were united with Clinton as "District No. 65" under District Grand Worthy Patriarch Wm. J. McFarland. No other divisions were organized in the county up to March 31, 1851, at which time the organization has over ten thousand members in the state. In 1848 the Sons of Temperance began petitioning the legislature for restriction of the traffic, and limiting license to persons who produced a petition for it from a majority of the heads of families and voters of the corporation. The legislature of 1851-2 passed a rather stringent law, but made its taking effect dependent on a vote of the people, which the Supreme court held to be unconstitutional (*Maize vs. State*, 4 Ind. 342). At the same time that this decision was announced (October, 1853), the temperance people of the state held a convention at Madison, and declared flat-footed for prohibition. They also appointed committees for organization and adjourned to meet at Indianapolis on the second Wednesday in January, 1854. This action set the state on fire, especially the resolutions adopted at Indianapolis which forced an issue that was very definite on the three following sections:

*Resolved*, That no prohibitory law will satisfy the temperance sentiment of this state which does not contain the principles of seizure, confiscation and destruction of liquors kept for illegal sale.

*Resolved*, That the principles for which we contend are and have been recognized by all civilized governments, as well as by the divine government.

as fundamental to the existence and well being of society.

*Resolved*, That attached as we are to our respective political parties, we have no disposition to interfere with their organization; but, we distinctly declare that we will not vote for any candidate for the legislature, of any party, who is not fully committed in favor of the principles avowed in the two preceding resolutions.

Clinton county got into the fight promptly. The Crescent indorsed the movement editorially and warmly. A meeting was held at the Methodist church in Frankfort on January 9th to elect delegates to the convention at Indianapolis, and well attended. N. T. Catterlin was called to the chair, and J. Gamble, then editor of the Crescent, was made secretary. A committee reported the following for delegates: Rev. Thos. Bartlett, Rev. J. D. Glenn, W. Seawright, James Gaster, Edward Winship, John Gamble, A. G. Ramsey, Rev. J. P. Wright, Rev. W. Clusky, Rev. M. Ball, A. Baker, Dr. J. M. Clark, Burr Braden, A. St. C. Stall, Rev. Mr. Cox, Edward Reed and George Salmon. They were elected and then a resolution was adopted that all other citizens of Clinton county who attended should be considered delegates. The meeting adopted strong resolutions, the more significant of which were these:

"3. That in our estimation the public good now requires, and public opinion in Indiana will now sustain a strong prohibitory law.

"4. That as a temperance people we will contribute our influence to the selection of a legislature unequivocally pledged to the "Maine Law" or its equivalent."

There was a decided difference of opinion in the county which came chiefly on the question of "search, seizure and confiscation," which some held to be an invasion of personal rights. The temperance people went to work on non-partisan lines. At a meeting at the Methodist church on July 10th, J. S. White delivered an address favoring prohibition, following which was a call for pledges to support only prohibition candidates. This brought on a discussion which lasted so late that the meeting adjourned for a week, to meet at the court house. This meeting was devoted to debate, in which N. T. Catterlin, Revs. Hill and Bartlett, R. P. Davidson, J. N. Sims and C. J. Miller took part. On September 12th, a mass meeting was held at Frankfort, and H. W. Ellsworth, who was canvassing the state for prohibition spoke at 1 p. m.

At the election, on October 10th, James W. Wilson, who favored temperance but opposed "search, seizure and confiscation," received 1,086 votes for representative to his opponent's 908. He was the Whig candidate and the

Democratic platform declared against "search, seizure and confiscation." J. F. Suit, the Whig candidate for the senate, carried the county by 1,112 to 878 for Col. John Q. A. Perrin, of Ross township, though the *Crescent* accused him of "having a cold," and not declaring himself on the liquor question. The *Delphi Times* claimed that Suit gave positive pledges that he would not vote for "search, seizure and confiscation." When the bill came on for passage, Suit voted for it, and Wilson against it; and both defended their positions. The temperance people held a meeting at Frankfort and indorsed Suit's action on March 3rd.

The law was somewhat on the principle of the South Carolina dispensary law. It authorized the county commissioners to appoint "agents" of the county, for terms of one year, to sell "pure and unadulterated spirituous and vinous and intoxicating liquors" for "medicinal, chemical and mechanical uses only, and pure wine for sacramental use." Sale by others was prohibited and purchase of other than agents was a penal offense. The county furnished the money for the purchases by the agents, and received the proceeds, less expenses.

The county commissioners began business on June 6, 1855, by appointing Benjamin B. Jeffries agent for the sale of spirituous liquors at Frankfort for one year. "for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per year, including all his services connected with such agency." T. A. Johnson and W. G. Harbaugh were his bondsmen. There is no record of an allowance for the purchase of liquors for the agency, but Jeffries got a supply and opened the agency on June 20th on the west side of the public square rented of Wilson Seawright. The law went into effect on June 12th and was hailed with demonstrations in various parts of the state. Lafayette celebrated by a big procession, mass-meeting and speeches; and incidentally fined a man fifty dollars on the 13th for selling in violation of law. In Clinton county the Sons of Temperance celebrated at Kirklin on July 4, with an old fashioned Sunday school parade headed by the Frankfort Sax Horn Band, and a patriotic temperance address by Rev. J. D. Glenn.

On June 23, the *Crescent* said of the appointment of Mr. Jeffries: "We regard the appointment as one of the best that could have been made. Mr. Jeffries is a sterling man and will do as much towards carrying out the provisions of the law, according to the spirit, as any person in the county. Mr. Jeffries is the only agent appointed in the county, as no other township made application to the commissioners for an agent."

"We understand that the agent has been to Cincinnati and laid in a sup-



ply of pure liquors, which have been received at this point and are now ready for distribution, in cases of necessity. We have not seen a man in town the least 'fuddled' since the new law took effect; and firmly believe it will accomplish the great end for which it was designed—the suppression of drunkenness. If this great end is attained, each of us may well relinquish a portion of our absolute rights, in view of accomplishing so great a general good."

The law was enforced with a vengeance. At the July session of the common pleas court, Dr. I. T. Wilds was fined twenty dollars and costs for selling a bottle of Scheidam Schnapps—an article called a "patent medicine" which sold at fifty cents a bottle, and was quite popular. No other violations were recorded. The out townships awoke to the situation and called for relief; and on August 11, a called session of the Board of Commissioners was held, and the following agents appointed: Joshua K. Harlin for Johnson township; Jacob C. Rodkey for Warren township; D. I. Shirley and Edward A. Armstrong for Honey Creek township; and Wm. Strainge for Michigan township. Abraham Eichhold was appointed agent to purchase pure and unadulterated liquors "in Cincinnati, Philadelphia or New York for the agents of the county," at the same session.

These were all the agents appointed in the county except that on September 3, James M. Scotten was appointed for Washington township and it was about that time that the other agents were supplied by Eichhold. On August 18, the *Crescent* explained that the called meeting to appoint agents on the 11th was to relieve the inconvenience of "compelling the citizens of the more remote townships to come to the county seat for every particle of spirits required by them during the sickly season"; and that the liquor ordered by Eichhold would "probably reach this place by the last of next week." It added this:

"The sales of spirituous liquors at this place up to the present time, which has not been quite two months, we are informed by the agent amounts to two hundred and seventy-five dollars. This is quite a moderate use of the *ardent* when we take into consideration that there has been but one agency in the county." This was less than five dollars a day for the whole county, but even that leaves some doubt that the liquor was used solely for "medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes." The doubt is made very strong by a statement of the *Crescent* on September 8 of the Frankfort agency's business, as follows:

"The number of sales at this point up to the present time is fourteen hundred. We are informed by the agent that the original cost of the liquor



thus disposed of is five hundred dollars, which if sold according to the provision of the statute, at twenty-five per cent. advance, would be one hundred and twenty-five dollars profit—nearly enough, in a little over two months, to pay the expenses of a year's sales." This called forth a communication from "Owen" on September 15, who asked, "What would have been the probable amount had our agent done his duty and kept a supply on hand all the time, instead of being out at least one-fourth of the time, and that in the season when there was the greatest demand."

The *Crescent* came to the defense of the agent, saying: "Immediately after the appointment of Mr. Jeffries he brought on what he supposed would be enough to supply the community for some time. Being unacquainted with a business of this kind, he had but little idea of what the demand would be. Before his first supply had run down, the case of Bebee was taken to the Supreme court to test the constitutionality of the law. There was a possibility, and, indeed, a probability that the law would be pronounced unconstitutional. For several weeks a decision from the Supreme court was looked for, when finally it was ascertained that a decision would not be given until some time in the future. All these things had a tendency to produce some disorder and delay; but as soon as possible after an understanding of these things was had, our agent made arrangements for a good assortment of liquors—has them now on hand, and will continue no doubt to keep them hereafter in abundance.

"We think our correspondent mistaken if he supposes that the agency was without liquor one-fourth of the time. There may not have been an assortment, but there was but very little time when some kind of liquors could not be had; and while our agency was supplying pretty generally, other counties were entirely destitute, for the same causes. Give our agents time to 'get the hang of the barn,' friends, and then things will go on smoothly."

But the system was not destined to go on. The Bebee case reached a decision on December 20, 1855 (6 Ind. 501), and the law was held unconstitutional by a divided court. The decision was accepted as final, and there was nothing further to be done but close up the agency business. On March 3, 1856, the commissioners recorded: "Now at this time the board proceeded to measure the liquors on hand, and to deliver the same to W. P. Dunn for sale, and found the liquors to amount to \$558.88, to which is added \$61.47, making \$620.35, also two dollars for faucets and measures." Mr. Dunn worked at the remnant for a year, and when the board settled with him, on

March 4, 1857, it found that "he has sold of said liquors to the amount of \$405.38 and of kegs to the amount of \$6, and of faucets to the amount of \$2.

On March 6th, the board delivered to W. I. Byers,

"One half barrel port wine, 22 gals., @ \$2-----	\$44.00
11 gallons Holland gin, @ \$1.75-----	19.25
1 4-12 dozen Catawba wine (bot.) @ \$5-----	6.66
	<hr/>
	\$71.41

There is no explanation of the extra dollar and a half in the total. On June 2, Douglass and Cornelison receipted for the balance of the stock, "to take and sell and account to them at the price set in the bill" as follows:

"35 gallons Port Wine, @ \$2-----	\$70.00
3½ gallons Brandy, @ \$4-----	14.00
3¾ gallons H. gin, @ \$1.75-----	6.56
1½ doz. bot. Catawba Wine, @ \$5-----	5.41
	<hr/>
	\$95.97"

And therewith the county went out of the saloon business, except in the capacity of licenser. The result was somewhat discouraging to the temperance people but they rallied quickly and began a fight for a prohibition amendment to the constitution, which might have succeeded but for the coming on of the civil war, which absorbed public attention to the exclusion of everything else. The liquor people were of course jubilant, and, as is quite natural in such cases, became somewhat reckless. One case of that kind was a man named Harper, who had a saloon in a one-story frame building at the north-west corner of the square, where the Clinton County Bank is now located, in 1857-8. He was believed to be contributing unduly to lawlessness in the community, and one evening a crowd assembled for corrective purposes. They took a pole from the hitch-rail around the courthouse and with it wrecked the front of Harper's place, door and windows, and then demolished his stock, making a bonfire of the combustible remnants.

Through the war period, and the reconstruction period following, the liquor traffic grew and thrived, and the temperance sentiment seemed almost extinguished, but it was only smoldering, as it was all through the country, to break out once more in a fierce blaze. It came with the bitter cry of the women of the country, women who were roused by the ruin of sons and

brothers. The woman's crusade originated late in 1873, and was given a special impetus in Indiana by the Baxter liquor law of that year. The Baxter law was a very reasonable measure of regulation, but allowed licenses, or permits, only on petition of a majority of the voters for a special applicant. The primary object of the woman's crusade was to persuade people not to sign petitions, but it soon extended in most places to public prayer-meetings and watching saloons. The movement was launched at Indianapolis on February 29, 1874 by temperance meetings in the churches, and was soon going all through the state. On March 6th the following appeared in the *Indianapolis Journal*.

"Frankfort, Ind., March 5.—The people of this city are fully aroused in behalf of the new temperance movement, additional impetus having been given to that feeling by a visit from Hon. William Baxter, who lectured here Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The pressure against the saloons is very heavy and it is thought they will all succumb. Six suits for damages are now pending against them. The commissioners have just granted three additional permits, against remonstrances of the temperance people who will appeal to a higher court."

In connection with these "three additional permits" was an occurrence that is often referred to locally as

#### THE DRAYPIN RIOT.

One of the permits was for a new saloon for which a stock of liquors had been ordered from Indianapolis. It is said that several business men in Frankfort were interested as stockholders in the proposed saloon, but the responsibility was assumed by Wm. Langstaff, to whom the license was issued. The temperance people were holding an indignation meeting at the Presbyterian church, over the issuing of the permits, when word came that the liquor had arrived and was about to be delivered. The meeting adjourned to assist in the delivery, and in a very short time a large crowd had gathered in front of the room where the saloon was to be located, on the west side of the square.

When the liquor arrived the temperance people said it should not be unloaded and prevented it, except that one barrel of whisky was put into the room. For a while there was a good prospect for trouble, but the resistance was determined, and apparently growing, and the disturbance was finally ended by the liquor being hauled back to the depot, for the time being. During the progress of the affair a mysterious event occurred. Miss Mattie

Shortle (now Mrs. Sheffler), a teacher in the Frankfort schools, found herself alone in the saloon room, with the barrel of whisky, and a hatchet that was lying on the floor. In some way the bung got knocked out of the barrel, and the whisky went after it. After the outbreak, suit was brought against David F. Allen, Henry Zaring and I. N. Davis, who had been active on the temperance side, for the damages that had been done and judgment was recovered against them. The women then took up a collection and paid the judgment.

That there was a possibility of serious disturbance about this time may be inferred from the fact that a printed circular was widely distributed, bearing the following in large type: "PROCLAMATION. No person will be permitted to sell intoxicating liquors, by the glass, pint, quart, gallon or barrel, in the town of Frankfort. We are organized, armed and equipped. 'Forewarned is to be forearmed.' By order of the Vigilance Committee, Frankfort, Ind., April 15, 1874."

There were a few cases of men going out of the saloon business on account of the crusade; but in general there was more prevarication than reformation on their part, and they resumed business after the women had worn themselves out. The most practical result was the organization of numerous temperance societies of one kind and another, and especially of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which followed soon after the crusade, and which has kept up the temperance fight ever since, in most parts of the country. The union in Clinton county was organized by Mrs. Ryland T. Brown, and Mrs. Herman Aughe was made the first president, which office she held for seven years.

On March 10, 1880, the Crescent published the following census of temperance organizations in the county:

"Hillisburg Blue Ribbon Club—A. E. Cast, President; membership 200.

"Scircleville Blue Ribbon Club—J. W. Merritt, President; membership 58.

"Juvenile Temperance Club—Miss Alice Downey, President; membership 85.

"Good Shepherd Lodge, I. O. G. T., Frankfort—Samuel Catterlin, W. C. T.; membership 41.

"Frankfort Lodge, I. O. G. T.—Willard Morris, W. C. T.; membership 39.

"Kilmore Olive Branch Lodge—Sharon Ticen, W. C. T.; membership 26.



"Centennial Lodge, I. O. G. T., Frankfort—Allen McMurray, W. C. T.; membership unknown.

"M. E. Sunday School Temperance Club—T. A. Horan, President; membership unknown.

"W. C. T. U.—Mrs. H. M. Angle, President; Mrs. L. D. B. Cowan, Corresponding Secretary; membership 106.

"Kirklin Lodge, I. O. G. T.—H. V. Stephenson, W. C. T.; membership 7.

"Frankfort Blue Ribbon Club—Willard Morris, President; membership 912."

It was not claimed that this list was complete, but it gives some idea of the temperance activity at that time. There was not only organization, but also agitation, public meetings, lectures, discussion of the question in the newspapers, and all the manifestations of a live propaganda. Temperance sentiment was growing, but the growth was slow, and practically all the ground was gone over again that had been gone over with the generation before the civil war. The education had to be repeated before it became effective.

The temperance agitation in Indiana continued in various forms, and among other activities a petition for a prohibition amendment to the constitution as presented to the legislature of 1881. This caused the liquor people to sit up and take notice, and in 1882 the Liquor League was organized. From that time forward the question became a political one, though not a direct political issue, as the political parties dodged it as far as possible. The liquor people managed to maintain their defenses until 1895, when the Nicholson law gave the temperance element a new foothold, and they pressed their advantage until the Moore law of 1905 gave practical local option through blanket remonstrances from wards and townships.

Advantage was promptly taken of this law in Clinton county. On June 2, 1905, James E. Silverthorn and others filed a blanket remonstrance for Ross township. On August 31, Jesse M. Sheets and others filed a blanket remonstrance for Michigan township. On December 1, Leonard Snodgrass and others filed a blanket remonstrance for Johnson township. On March 2, 1906, John Louks and others filed a blanket remonstrance for Kirklin township. There were court fights over these, as there had been over the individual remonstrances that preceded them, but the steady trend of victory and the growth of public sentiment were with the temperance side.

No doubt the continual litigation was largely the cause of the growth



of sentiment, and aside from the remonstrance litigation there was a continual procession of criminal cases against saloon-keepers who would not obey the law. On September 22, 1903, the city council of Frankfort passed an ordinance prohibiting wine-rooms altogether, imposing a license of \$20 for pool tables, and \$250 for card tables. It was passed by a unanimous vote, with all members of the council present, and was a clear indication of the strength of public sentiment at the time. Nevertheless the liquor traffic had a strong hold on the city, as may be seen from the following extract from an article by E. H. Staley in the *Times* of May 30, 1903:

"There are now eighteen saloons in Frankfort. I am credibly informed—I have made diligent inquiry—that on an average each of these places, where intoxicants are sold, sell wet goods to the amount of \$125 a week; many of them have an upstairs, a side or a back room that largely helps to swell their income. One hundred and twenty-five dollars a week is \$500 a month, or \$6,000 a year for each saloon, or for eighteen saloons \$108,000 a year. \* \* \* The churches of Frankfort, the Sunday schools and the day schools stand at one pole of civilization, the saloon at the opposite pole, and between these two points are to be found all those, young and old, and especially the young men, the bone and sinew, the hope or the bane of our civilization. The church with its accompanying influences must reach down towards the opposite extreme, or the saloon will reach up and occupy the field. \* \* \* The total annual income of the churches of this city is probably \$25,000, possibly more, much more. Take off a slice of that, say a fourth of that, and use it to provide suitable, not objectionable, nor yet too straight-laced, too puritanic entertainment, and healthy, mirthful and recreating amusements, and \$100,000 or more would not annually be spent in the saloons of this town."

The fight went on steadily, and by January 1, 1909, the outside townships and the First and Second wards of Frankfort were "dry" by blanket remonstrance. There were 27 liquor licenses issued in the county in 1906, 20 in 1907, and 4 in 1908. Then came the "county option law," and on January 1, 1909, a petition for a county option election was filed with the county commissioners, who, on January 11, ordered the election to be held on February 9. It was a fight to the death. Both sides were well organized, and both worked with persistent energy until the polls were closed. The result was a clear victory for the "drys," the vote in detail being as follows:

	"Dry."	"Wet."
Center township, Precinct 1-----	88	88
Center township, Precinct 2-----	81	80
Center township, Precinct 3-----	125	59
Center township, Precinct 4-----	89	64
Center township, Precinct 5-----	188	71
Center township, Precinct 6-----	124	89
Center township, Precinct 7-----	75	83
Center township, Precinct 8-----	87	131
Center township, precinct 9-----	81	91
Center township, Precinct 10-----	138	131
Center township, Precinct 11-----	136	98
Forest township, Precinct 1-----	116	35
Forest township, Precinct 2-----	94	34
Jackson township, Precinct 1-----	90	33
Jackson township, Precinct 2-----	110	30
Johnson township, Precinct 1-----	66	38
Johnson township, Precinct 2-----	108	17
Kirklin township, Precinct 1-----	83	31
Kirklin township, Precinct 2-----	79	21
Kirklin township, Precinct 3-----	105	43
Madison township, Precinct 1-----	111	30
Madison township, Precinct 2-----	147	64
Michigan township, Precinct 1-----	133	36
Michigan township, Precinct 2-----	70	33
Michigan township, Precinct 3-----	86	26
Owen township, Precinct 1-----	89	26
Owen township, Precinct 2-----	120	21
Perry township, Precinct 1-----	100	59
Perry township, Precinct 2-----	97	30
Perry township, Precinct 3-----	93	25
Ross township, Precinct 1-----	158	33
Ross township, Precinct 2-----	36	22
Ross township, Precinct 3-----	36	23
Sugar Creek township, Precinct 1-----	63	30
Sugar Creek township, Precinct 2-----	70	28
Union township -----	138	31

Warren township, Precinct 1-----	93	32
Warren township, Precinct 2-----	124	24
Washington township, Precinct 1-----	58	25
Washington township, Precinct 2-----	101	27
Totals-----	3,986	1,892

Clinton was the thirteenth county in the state to vote "dry."

It will be noticed that the "wets" carried only three precincts in the entire county—the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth in the city of Frankfort—and the total vote in Frankfort was 1,212 "dry" to 985 "wet." Nevertheless the liquor people had hopes of reversing the sentiment in Frankfort after the repeal of the county option law in 1911. Accordingly, an election for the city of Frankfort was petitioned for; and held on April 4, 1911. Both sides made redoubled exertions, and the result was as follows:

	"Dry."	"Wet."
First ward, Precinct 1-----	234	173
First ward, Precinct 2-----	144	188
Second ward, Precinct 1-----	110	144
Second ward, Precinct 2-----	206	198
Third ward, Precinct 1-----	181	180
Third ward, Precinct 2-----	164	101
Third ward, Precinct 3-----	208	117
Totals-----	1,247	1,101

Although the liquor people had gained 116 votes over their record of 1909, the temperance people had gained 37, and still had a comfortable lead. This vote is commonly regarded as finally decisive. Indeed, the commonly expressed opinion is that, if Frankfort were to vote on the question again, it would go dry by 1,000. There is certainly a notable contrast between the Frankfort of 1913 and the Frankfort of 1908—and earlier years—that probably explains the existing sentiment. In running through the files of old newspapers, the writer noticed the following in the Crescent of February 4, 1880:

"Rowdyism and ruffianism is gaining ground in Frankfort. During the past week there has scarcely been a night but that the square has witnessed the carousals of the notorious roughs who defy the laws of the city and the guardians of the peace. There are probably a dozen of these rowdies, who,

if the leaders were properly punished, would become peaceful citizens, or go to fields where they would be better appreciated. On Friday night one of the gang and a woman, both drunk, came out of an alley on Main street, and went reeling and cursing down Washington street. It is the same story every week, and no arrests made."

Possibly this may have been colored a trifle warmly, but just imagine anybody publishing anything like that, or even approaching it, at present. And then consider why the average citizen should have any desire to return to past conditions. Suppose that some deceased citizen of Frankfort who was familiar only with old-time conditions could revisit the city on some summer evening, perhaps some evening when one of the popular band concerts was in progress, and see the sidewalks thronged with well-dressed, happy people, the streets lined with automobiles, buggies, and carriages, the square covered by an appreciative audience, reclining on the grass and filling the courthouse steps. The change which such an observer would realize is not sentiment; it is history.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### TRANSPORTATION.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS. EFFORTS TO SECURE ROADS. EARLY  
ASPIRATIONS FOR RAILROADS. SLOW PROGRESS IN GETTING THEM.  
PRESENT RAILROAD FACILITIES. INTERURBAN LINES.  
FREE GRAVEL ROADS.

BY J. P. DUNN.

The most serious difficulty with which all central Indiana had to contend in early times was the lack of means of cheap transportation. In the earliest times, all the streams that could be navigated by flat-boats in the spring freshets were utilized, but these were not numerous. In Clinton county there were none, though "Sugar Creek, or Rock River, from its entrance into the Wabash to Crawfordsville," was declared a navigable stream by an act of February 10, 1831. There is a tradition of an organization to secure slack-water navigation of the North Fork of Wildcat, by a series of dams, but it never accomplished anything.

The energies of the settlers were first directed to getting wagon roads over which they could travel with some approach to comfort. For this purpose state aid through the "three per cent. fund" was freely sought and often obtained. By act of January 31, 1835, George Paris, of Clinton county, was appointed commissioner to view, survey, locate and mark a state road from Michigantown, in Clinton county, to Andersontown, in Madison county." By act of February 7, 1835, "the county road leading from Lafayette, in Tippecanoe county, to the crossing of the Middle Fork of Wildcat Creek at Esquire McCurdy's mill, thence up the Middle Fork of Wildcat Creek, on a section line to the boundary between Tippecanoe and Clinton counties, at the mill of Daniel Underhill, thence to Rossville, in Clinton county; thence to the Michigan road," was made a state road.

By act of February 8, 1836, Arthur Crumpton, of Clinton county, was made commissioner to locate a state road "from Michigantown, to intersect the Frankfort and Lafayette state road at or near Joseph McClelland's farm,



in the county of Clinton." By act of February 6, 1837, Matthew Bunnell was made commissioner to locate a state road from "Frankfort, in Clinton county, via Grandview on the Michigan road, in Carroll county, to Wabash, in Wabash county." By act of February 4, 1837, John Blake and Beal Dorsey were made commissioners to locate a state road "from the west end of Walnut street, Frankfort, to the Crawfordsville state road." By act of February 17, 1838, Thomas Hite and Matthew Brown, of Carroll county, and James F. Brown, of Clinton county, were made commissioners to locate a state road from Delphi, by way of Adams' mills, on the North Fork of Wildcat creek, and by way of Lexington, to Michigantown.

These serve as samples of the efforts to secure state aid; but meanwhile every session of the Board of County Commissioners had its petitions for opening roads, and very few of them were refused. The amount received from the state was small, and it was parceled out as equitably as possible. Thus on September 4, 1832, Henry Fudge was made Three Per Cent. Fund Commissioner of the county, and was authorized to expend \$320 on six state roads then in progress. All he had to do was covered by these instructions: "The commissioner above shall cause the aforesaid roads to be improved by bridging, ditching, causewaying, and chopping out the timber, and in all other ways, so as most effectually to conduce to the public convenience." Henry was a faithful servant and reported his labor ended, with only \$307.92 expended.

As the county developed, and the difficulty of teaming on mud roads became a more serious consideration, some attention was given to plank roads. The road from Tipton to Berlin was planked, and the roads from Cicero to Kirklin, from Frankfort to Lafayette, and from Delphi to Frankfort were partially planked. The company for building the last-named road was created by a special act of the legislature of January 15, 1849, and continued active operations for a number of years. On March 4, 1854, N. T. Catterlin, the president, reported as expended in construction, "including amount paid for steam saw mills, location of road, loss by fire on mill and toll house, destruction of bridges by flood, building of toll houses, and services of superintendent and gatekeepers," \$48,942.13. The company then had a debt of \$5,585.03, and credits of \$1,937 that were considered good.

But the one thing that everybody was looking and longing for was railroad transportation, and on January 16, 1849, the legislature incorporated a Clinton county railroad company, to be built entirely within the county. This was called "The Frankfort Branch Railroad Company." The incorporators were John P. Crothers, John Barner, Wm. Pence, N. T. Catterlin, Wm. Jen-

kins, Mordecai McKinsey, Wilson Seawright, Arthur St. C. Stall, Ephraim Byers, Samuel Aughe, Abram Norris, John Blake and Samuel D. Maxwell, all of the county of Clinton. They were authorized to "construct a railroad of a single or double track" from Frankfort to connect with the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad at any point between Lafayette, in Tippecanoe county, and Thorntown, in Boone county, at the option of the company." They were authorized to use "steam or other power" for transportation, and to "charge for travel and transportation on the same, when it is graded and bridged, although the rails may not be laid so as to admit carriages thereon."

The Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad was not yet built, but it was assured. It was chartered January 19, 1846, and was practically a local enterprise, as most of the early Indiana railroads were. Stock was subscribed liberally all along the line, and the road was completed and opened for traffic in December, 1852. This road only touched the southwest corner of the county, having 3.87 miles of its track in Perry township, but it gave Clinton county its first railroad connection with the outside world, and the station at Midway later developed into the thriving town of Colfax. The Indianapolis and Lafayette road long since passed into the Big Four system, constituting the Chicago and Indianapolis division of that company.

And now the problem was to connect the rest of the county with this railroad, but it was not accomplished for many years. Meanwhile the transportation was a drawback in every way. Personal travel was either by private conveyance or by "stage"—what is more commonly now called "hack." The *Crescent* of March 11, 1854, said: "The Delphi and Midway (Colfax) mail stages arrive every evening, and the Lafayette on every other evening. We hope the daily to Logansport, by way of Michigantown, will soon be put on." Two weeks later it said: "Baker's Lafayette mail stage now leaves here at 6 o'clock a. m. and returns the same day in the evening. This is a fine arrangement."

But inconvenience of travel was not so serious a matter as the effects of wagon freight. In an article urging encouragement to railroad-building, on March 18, 1854, the *Crescent* said: "All our produce, and the aggregate of it is immense, is bringing in far less money than that of counties pierced by a line of railroads. Corn has been selling from 45 to 50 cents a bushel on the railroad; here at 25 to 30. Wheat has been selling at \$1.50 to \$1.60; while here the average has not been more for our entire crop than \$1.00 or \$1.10. So with everything else—with every article of consumption produced by our country—a less corresponding price. What does this prove in stubborn facts and figures? Why, the startling fact that we have actually lost on the

difference of prices of produce more money even this last winter, twice over, than would pay all the railroad stock now subscribed in the county."

But even with the railroad, when it was reached, the disadvantage of high freight was very much greater than it is in the competition and improved conditions of today. This is illustrated by comparative prices at Frankfort, Lafayette, Cincinnati and New York, on September 15, 1855, which the *Crescent* was then publishing, as follows: Flour, per barrel, Frankfort, \$7; Lafayette, \$7@7.25; Cincinnati, \$6.62@7; New York, \$8.12@8.75. Wheat, per bushel, Frankfort, 85c; Lafayette, \$1@1.10; Cincinnati, \$1.15@1.30; New York, \$1.90@2. Corn, per bushel, Frankfort, 50c; Lafayette, 40@42c; Cincinnati, 90½c; New York, 87@90c. At this time, in Frankfort, eggs were 5 cents a dozen; butter, 12½ cents a pound; chickens, \$1 a dozen; hams, 12½ cents a pound, and shoulders and side meat, 8@9 cents a pound.

But this was only one side of the story, for the freight rates increased the price of everything that was brought in. That is why the people of those days undertook so many things for themselves that they pay no attention to now, such as spinning, soap-making, and substituting wood for iron wherever it could be done. The argument for cheaper transportation was overwhelming, and that was why the people of Indiana embarked so largely in "internal improvements," and practically furnished all of the invested capital for the railroads that were built in the state. In return for the money they put in, they got stock in the roads; but to secure the iron for the tracks, and the rolling-stock, it was necessary to mortgage the roads, and the subsequent foreclosures of mortgages usually wiped out all the investment of the stockholders. Nevertheless they were well compensated by the difference produced in both export and import prices, by the increased value of lands, and by the increase of taxable railroad property.

The Frankfort Branch Railroad was not built, but it was located, and Midway (Colfax) was made the other terminal of the line. Considerable stock was sold, most of it made payable when horse-cars should be in operation on the line; but before much work was done it was swallowed up in a much more ambitious enterprise—the Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Kokomo and Ft. Wayne Railroad Company. On July 30, 1853, notice was given that the stock subscription books of this company would be opened for sixty days, at Frankfort and other places on the line, on August 1, with the caution that, "as the subscriptions are already heavy, and the amount of real estate, bonds and stocks to be taken (in payment for railroad stock) are limited, and the books to be shortly opened on the entire line, 120 miles, persons wishing to subscribe should do so immediately. It is now a well settled fact that this will

be one of the best paying roads in Indiana." This was signed by S. D. Maxwell, president, and John W. Blake, secretary.

The response was prompt and favorable. On August 20 notice was given by W. P. Dunn, secretary, that sealed proposals for "the grading, grubbing, bridging, and furnishing the ties on the line from Crawfordsville to Kokomo—being about 51 miles." would be received until October 29. On the same day notice was given that, "at a meeting of the directors of said road, held at Frankfort on the 16th day of August, it was ordered that 3 per cent. on the capital stock of said company be paid to Wilson Seawright, treasurer, on or before the 1st day of September next. Work was begun actively, and on February 24, 1854, notice was given that 10 per cent. installments on stock would be payable on April 3, June 5, August 7, and October 9. On October 9 notice was given that the remaining installments would be payable at intervals of sixty days until fully paid.

The work went forward, but with some discouraging accompaniments, and on April 23 and 24 a railroad meeting was held at Frankfort, which indorsed the road and condemned "those who, without any laudable object in view, have labored steadfastly and zealously to accomplish, if possible, the overthrow of an enterprise which to this county is the only harbinger of a bright and prosperous future." And so the work progressed slowly, steadily, and with much effort until in 1857, when the line had been graded from Colfax to Forest, the bridges built, and the ties distributed along the line, all ready for the iron. Then came the panic of 1857, breaking up the contractors, putting a stop to subscriptions and loans, and ending the work for more than a decade.

In 1869 the work was taken up again, at first by three independent companies organized to build roads from Rockville to Crawfordsville, from Crawfordsville to Frankfort, and from Frankfort to Logansport. The old grade between Colfax and Forest was acquired, and, before construction was begun, the three companies were consolidated as the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern. Later it was extended to Terre Haute, and called the Terre Haute and Logansport. The work was pushed rapidly, the road being built from Colfax to Frankfort in 1870; to Logansport in 1871; and the whole line completed in 1873. The first train was run into Frankfort on October 14, 1870. Thousands of people gathered along the line to witness the event, and proclaim their joy in exultant shouts. And so Frankfort had her first railroad forty years after her beginning.

This road was given liberal local aid, as were two other roads that were started at the same time—what are now the Monon and Lake Erie and West-



ern. The county levied a 2-cent tax, in aid of the three roads equally, which raised \$112,500. Of this the Terre Haute and Logansport received \$37,500, and in addition to this, Perry, Owen and Jackson (then including Center and Union) voted each an additional 2 cents, or \$12,000, \$12,000 and \$36,000, respectively. In addition to this, nearly \$40,000 was donated by private parties, besides the right of way. In the early '80s the road was sold to the Vandalia Company, and is now operated as the Michigan division of that company.

The Vandalia road crosses Perry, Jackson, Center, Union and Owen townships, having a total of 22.04 miles of main track in the county, and 5.79 miles of side track. Its principal stations are Colfax, Manson, Frankfort, Killmore, Moran and Sedalia. The total assessment of the road, in the county, for taxation is \$344,705.

In 1869, soon after the organization of the Terre Haute and Logansport road, another local road through the county was projected. This was the Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie, which was chiefly a Lafayette enterprise, under the presidency of Adam Earl. Work was begun on this line in 1871, and it was completed in 1875 from Muncie to Bloomington (Ill.). This road also received \$37,500 from the county, and \$5,000 from Johnson township, with over \$75,000 of private donations and practically all of the right of way. In 1880 it was extended to Sandusky, Ohio, and the whole line was reorganized as the Lake Erie and Western. This road intersects Madison, Washington, Center, Michigan and Johnson townships, having a total of 25.24 miles of main track in the county and 5.53 miles of side track. Its principal stations are Mulberry, Frankfort, Boyleston, Hillisburg and Scircleville. The total assessment for taxation in the county is \$444,935.

The third road organized in 1869 was the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Air Line, so called because it was practically a direct line from Indianapolis to Chicago. It was to receive \$37,500 of the county's tax, and was also voted \$12,000 by Ross township, \$12,000 by Kirklin, and \$36,000 by Jackson (including Center). Rights of way through the county were given in 1870. The work was begun at the north end of the line, and by the time the road was finished to Delphi the company had become financially embarrassed—practically no work having been done in Clinton county. The road was then bought by the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Company (the Monon), which completed the line to Indianapolis in 1883.

Owing to the delay in construction, the \$37,500 voted by the county was forfeited, and also \$36,000 voted by Jackson township. This road crosses Ross, Union, Center, Jackson and Kirklin townships, with a total of



24.64 miles of main track and 3.56 miles of side track in the county. Its principal stations are Rossville, Cambria, Frankfort and Kirklin. Its total assessment for taxation in the county is \$636,207, which is the largest assessment for any one railroad company. The "Monon" is a prosperous road, and its "Hoosier Flyer" is one of the finest trains in the country. It takes its name from the town of Monon, through which it passes, and the name is appropriate, as it is a Potawatomi Indian word whose meaning is equivalent to "tote," as used in the South, i. e., to carry or transport anything.

In the railroad activities of this early period it was foreseen that a direct line from Lake Erie to St. Louis was to be one of the inevitables, and agitation for its construction was begun. Railroads were usually built in sections and then consolidated; and as Frankfort was about on a direct line between the two important terminals, enterprising citizens of this place undertook to secure the location by building a section that would fit into the general line. Accordingly the Frankfort and Kokomo Railroad Company was organized in 1872; and Henry Y. Morrison, who was one of Frankfort's most active and public-spirited men, was made its president.

The project was received with favor. Center township voted \$31,000 in aid of it; Michigan township \$14,000, and Johnson township \$5,000. About \$30,000 additional was raised in the county by private subscriptions, and the right of way donated. The work began in 1873, and by July 4, 1874, the contractors, A. G. Wells & Co., had it completed so that cars could run from Frankfort to Kokomo. This action was timely, for a rival company had been formed to build south of Clinton county, and it might have proved a formidable rival, but the panic of 1873 wiped it out of existence before construction, while the Frankfort line had passed the danger point.

In 1875 the Frankfort and State Line road was organized to build southwest from Frankfort on the same line. The promoters were mostly the same men that had built the Frankfort and Kokomo. Public aid was again freely given, Center township voting \$40,000 in two separate elections, and Washington \$12,000. Private donations of \$12,000 were added, and the right of way given. Work on this line was begun in 1878, and much of it completed in that year. By this time a number of other sections were in progress, and the general plan had been to build narrow gauge roads, so the Frankfort and State Line was built narrow gauge; and, in 1879, the Frankfort and Kokomo, which had been built broad gauge, was reduced to narrow gauge. In 1881 the entire line was completed narrow gauge, and consolidated under one company called the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

In 1886 the road was sold and reorganized as the Toledo, St. Louis and

Kansas City, the new management intending to extend it across Missouri, but this was never done. The name was later changed to the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, but its western terminal is still East St. Louis. In 1888-9 the entire road was made broad gauge, and is now an important trunk line, popularly known as "The Clover Leaf." It crosses Washington, Center, Michigan and Forest townships, with 23.26 miles of main track, and 16.15 of side track, most of it in connection with the shops at Frankfort. The principal stations in Clinton county are Fickle, Jefferson, Frankfort, Michigantown and Forest. Its total assessment for taxation in the county is \$469,955.

On May 16, 1889, Center township voted a tax of \$57,000 to induce this road to locate its shops at Frankfort. This action did not suit the people in the northern part of the township, which constituted the first voting precinct, and which was the only precinct voting against the tax. Its vote was 107 for and 160 against. The total vote was 1,089 for and 557 against. They petitioned the county commissioners on June 4, 1889, to be put in a new township. This was granted on June 7, 1889, and Union township was formed. The railroad company was not satisfied to accept the tax levy, and twenty-nine citizens of Frankfort organized the Frankfort Improvement Company to handle the situation. They purchased 100 acres of land, and gave the company twenty acres, and \$80,000 in money, to locate their shops, taking an assignment of the company's claim to the tax levy. By collecting the tax and selling their remaining eighty acres they came out even on the investment. The shops employ from 350 to 450 men, according to demands of business, and are an important factor in Frankfort's business interests.

In 1906 another proposition was made for Center township to vote a 1-cent tax, or \$50,325, for the enlargement of these shops. The company offered, if the tax were voted, to expend double that amount in betterments. It was to buy eighteen acres additional, make capacity for 1,500 cars in its general yards and 500 cars in its shop yards, and erect twelve large new buildings, within five years. It agreed that these should remain the principal shops and yards of the road, and that if it failed to maintain them as such the property should revert to the township. An election on the question was held on February 13, 1906, and resulted in 1,892 ayes and 270 noes. The tax was collected, but as the railroad company failed to comply with its agreement within five years the donation was declared forfeited.

The total of railroads in the county is 99.05 miles of main track. There are only two townships without railroads, Warren and Sugar Creek, and that is because none of the lines constructed came their way. In 1871, when the

Toledo, Thorntown and St. Louis Air Line was in contemplation—the rival of the Frankfort and Kokomo—its surveyed line passed through Kirklin and Sugar Creek townships. On August 31, 1871, Kirklin voted 169 to 2 for a 2-cent, or \$9,000, tax in aid of it; and Sugar Creek voted 135 to 0 for a 2-cent or \$4,000 tax, but, as stated above, the project was killed by the panic of 1873.

In all, Clinton county has given upwards of \$650,000 in public and private railroad donations, in addition to rights of way and stock subscriptions on the early roads, which in all probability would bring the total to the neighborhood of a million dollars. There is little room for doubt that it was a good investment. The railroad property in the county is assessed for taxation at \$2,033,677, and they probably give employment to 1,000 people. But this is a small financial consideration compared with the increased value of lands and the increased returns for home products, not to mention the cheapening of imported goods. There can be little question that the increase of prices received for farm products in the last fifty years would equal two or three times the donations of all kinds.

In addition to steam railroads, Clinton county has two electric traction lines. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern was originally built, and operated for several years, as the Indianapolis and Northwestern. It was built without public aid, and passes through the townships of Madison, Washington, Center and Jackson, paralleling the Lake Erie and Western part of the way. It has 18.95 miles of main track, and .46 mile of side track in the county; and is assessed for taxation at \$181,285. It was built at one stretch from Indianapolis to Lafayette, though the part between Indianapolis and Frankfort was equipped and operated a short time before the rest of the line. The first car into Frankfort on this line was one borrowed of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company, which brought a party of officials over from Indianapolis on an inspection trip on September 15, 1903. It was recorded by the *Times* as somewhat extraordinary, that "the entire trip was made in less than three hours."

The other traction line, known officially at present as "The Indiana Railways and Light Company," was built as the Kokomo, Frankfort and Western Traction Company's line. It parallels the Clover Leaf through Center, Michigan and Forest townships, with a total of 13.18 miles of main track in the county. It has only .18 mile of side track, and the total valuation for taxation is \$109,051. This road received no public aid. It was opened for traffic on July 20, 1912, and at first had a service every three hours, which is now reduced to one hour and twenty minutes. It unites at Kokomo with a

line built six years earlier to Marion, and through cars are run between Marion and Frankfort.

The work of improving the roads of the county has been a continuous one for more than three score years and ten. It has gone through all the stages of county roads, state roads, toll roads, and free gravel roads. The toll roads varied in prosperity. For example, the Jefferson and Frankfort Company, with four miles of road, had only \$496.96 of receipts in 1877; while the Barnesville and Frankfort Company, with a little over five miles of road, collected \$1,005.20 of tolls in the same year. The county went into the free gravel road period very willingly, and has made a great success of it. On June 1, 1913, there were 826 miles of gravel roads in the county and only twenty-four miles of unimproved or dirt roads. This record of over 97 per cent. of improved roads is excelled only by Union county.

In reality the record is rather better than appears on its face, for in some cases crushed stone is used for gravel in Clinton county, and the roads are really macadam instead of gravel. There are over ten miles of crushed stone roads now, and twenty more in process of construction. Most of the public debt in the county is township gravel road bonds, of which there were \$552,638 outstanding on January 1, 1913. Of these, \$164,738.50 were issued in 1912. In 1912 there were twenty-nine miles of road constructed at a cost of \$133,750; and in the same year \$32,029.54 was expended in repairs of gravel roads, and \$17,966.56 for bridges. Altogether Clinton is in a fair way to become the banner "good roads" county of the state.



## CHAPTER XIV.

### AGRICULTURAL.

EARLY AGRICULTURE—THE FUR INDUSTRY—THE FIRST FAIRS—STATE FAIR  
AT LAFAYETTE—HORACE GREELEY—RIVAL FAIR ASSOCIATIONS—REOR-  
GANIZATION OF CLINTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AFTER THE  
WAR—STANDING OF THE COUNTY IN AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-  
RAISING—FARMERS' INTERESTS.

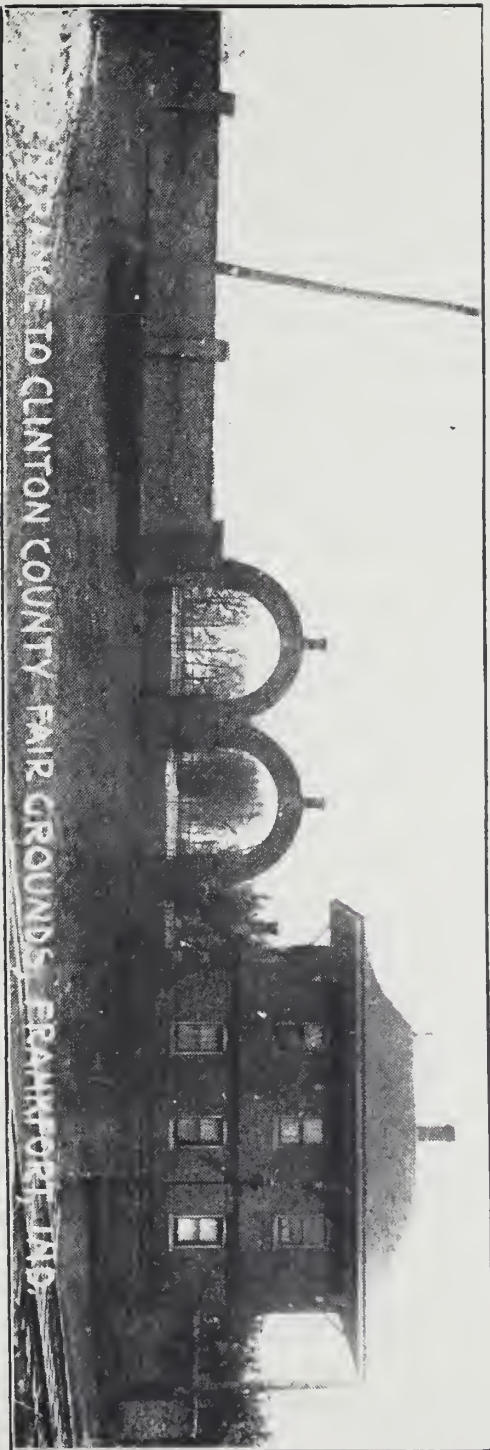
J. P. DUNN.

The early agriculture of Clinton county was somewhat primitive, from the necessities of the case. Agricultural implements had not reached a high state of development anywhere, and on the frontier, where the settler had trouble enough transporting his family, and the absolute necessities of life, nobody bought any fancy machinery. Practically all plows had wooden mold-boards, usually home-made, and some of them did not have the iron point and share which made a "bar-share plow." The harrowing was done with bushy topped saplings, drawn over the sowed fields. Everything that could be made at home was home-made, and with few tools. The farmer who had a saw and an augur, in addition to his ax, was pretty well supplied. Of course these conditions gradually changed as the country became more settled, but the process was much slower than the present generation realizes.

The finer breeds of stock were unknown for over twenty years after the first settlement of the county, and the lack of transportation caused many things that are now produced for sale, such as butter, milk, eggs, and poultry, to be raised almost wholly for home consumption. There was not so much need for raising animals for meat while game was fairly abundant, and the principal domestic animals used for food were hogs. These were of the "razor-back" variety, and in early days many of them ran wild and, were hunted as "wild hogs." Bees were not kept, but occasionally a "bee-tree" yielded a supply of honey. Some fruit trees were planted at an early day—mostly apples—but not of choice varieties as a rule.

It was worth a farmer's while to know some things then that are not of much importance now. One of them was the dressing and curing of skins







of fur-bearing animals. These always had a cash value—indeed, sometimes served all the purposes of money—and as the smaller fur-bearing animals were abundant they furnished one of the most convenient means for getting ready cash. The fur production of Clinton county was much larger, and continued much longer, than is generally understood—in fact, it is of some importance to this day. Cicero Sims killed the last deer known to have been killed in the county in 1856, but smaller game remained, and “coon” skins, and “skunk” skins, and muskrat skins retained their value as well as the rarer wolf, fox, mink and otter. On November 21, 1903, the *Times* published an interview with James S. Keys, of Frankfort, who had then been buying furs for thirty-five years, and he stated that the smaller fur-bearing animals, excepting the raccoon, were almost as numerous as they were fifteen or twenty years earlier. The export of fur-skins from the county at that time was estimated at \$10,000 a year.

The call for improvement in agriculture came from the southern, earlier settled counties of the state, and on February 7, 1835, an act was passed authorizing the formation of county agricultural societies, and also a state board of agriculture. The movement grew gradually, and on February 17, 1852, the law was revised, and greater powers given to county societies and the state board, especially in the matter of holding fairs. In 1853 the Clinton County Agricultural Society was formed, and in the first week of October, 1853, its first fair was held at Frankfort. It was an unexpected success, and the *Crescent* stated that most people were saying “they had no idea of meeting such a crowd, seeing such stock, or witnessing such interest.”

The premiums were small, but interesting, the largest being \$5; twenty-six were given in Class A—horses, jacks and mules—which were taken by J. G. Smith, James Ghent, John Allen, Isaac Cook, Ephraim Byers, Jesse Isgrigg, Clinton Lucas, Samuel Aughe, Martin Dunn, George Smith, Joseph Boggs, Joseph Jenkins, Robert Moore, N. S. Brown, Jacob Michael, John Price, Timothy B. Cox, John Pence, Amos Breese, Arthur Compton, William Trotter, John Ewing, A. Fowler, Andrew Farier, and James Scott. Eleven premiums for cattle were taken by James Ghent, Samuel Anderson, J. E. Blair, J. J. Penett, John A. Moore, David Clark, and A. Holcraft. Only one premium was awarded for sheep, George Wilson getting \$2 for the “best fine-wooled ewe.” Perry Sommers and David Young took the two premiums awarded for hogs.

In Class E—“farming utensils”—James Gaster took the only premium, for a buggy. He also monopolized Class F—“manufactures”—taking premiums for the best buggy harness and best saddle. But in “domestic manu-

factures" the women came to the front. Mrs. Mary Cook showed the "best rag carpet," with Miss A. C. Kramer second. Miss Kramer took the premium for "best bed quilt," with Elizabeth Allen and Mrs. Barbary Parkes second and third. Mrs. Maria Reed took the premium for the best blanket. Miss Kramer came in again for the "best five pounds of butter," and Mrs. Eliza Youkey for "one flower pot and artificial flowers."

G. W. Wilson took the premium for the "best five pounds of honey"; Wm. Davidson, "best pork barrel"; B. F. Byers, "best set of chairs"; James Gaskill, "best varieties of apples"—John McClelland, "second best"; A. Holcraft, "one-quarter acre of pumpkins, average weight of each, 35 pounds"; James Gaster, "span of matched horses"; Newton Harriman, "span of matched mules"; John Youkey, "pair Shaghai fowls"; Wm. Moorhead, "yoke of work oxen"; Eli Armantrout, "hay ladder"; Jonas Fry, "ten acres of oats, 550 bushels, or 55 bushels to the acre"; Samuel Aughe, "best cultivated farm." J. N. Randall got a record of "one waggon, commended, but not useful."

The county fair was quite outdone by the state fair, which was held in 1853 at Lafayette in the second week of October. Mr. T. Baker, who operated the line of hacks between Frankfort and Lafayette, announced that he would "put on the road sufficient force to carry thirty passengers, and more if necessary." The *Crescent* of October 13 said the state fair "has left our village in a state of destitution, so far as population is concerned," adding that "Lafayette is comfortably crowded, the landlords making some extra dimes, to the tune of two dollars a day for boarding." One of the attractions of this fair was an address on the advantages of scientific agriculture by Horace Greeley, which was printed in full by the *Crescent* of October 29 and November 5. It was full of good common sense, and two passages of it have so much historical significance that they are worth preserving.

The first is this: "There is not now one grapevine or fruit tree, except of the commonest and coarsest kinds, where there should be twenty, taking one state with another; and one consequence of this is an enormous and perilous consumption of flesh, as food, to an extent unknown in other counties. We are nationally surfeited with pork, and tainted with scrofula, not because we are so fond of pork, but because, for an important portion of each year, the majority of our population can get little beside. \* \* \* Give us an abundance of the choicest fruits and vegetables, with farmers who know how to grow them and truly educated housewives who delight in preparing and serving them, and we shall enjoy health, elasticity and longevity to an extent now unknown. A flesh diet is the dearest, the least palatable and the

least wholesome, and all that is needed to wean men from it is the presentation of a better. To secure this, we need only farmers who will feel a just pride in having the finest orchards and gardens." There has been a vast national progress in these lines since that day.

The second passage was this: "I have been exhorting your young farmers to study and master the vocation to which their lives are to be devoted, and that is right, but what if they were to turn on me with the inquiry, 'Where shall we study?' How shall I answer them if they ask, 'How and where are we to learn how to analyze soils and make ourselves familiar with all the science which lies at the base of agriculture as well as mechanics?' I can only say to them, 'We in New York are determined, as soon as may be, to have a people's college to teach these important, vital truths to all who seek them, and to enable them to pay their way by their labor while learning; and we trust you in Indiana will speedily follow, if you do not precede us.'" Possibly this was where John Purdue got his first inspiration.

The second Clinton county fair began on Thursday, October 2, 1854, and continued to Saturday. It was held in "Armstrong's grove, south of Frankfort," which was within the present city limits, south of Armstrong street, and west of Main. It was announced that a prize would be awarded "for the best display of horsemanship by a lady," but there is no record of any award. The ladies probably contented themselves with less spectacular victories, of which they had many. Mrs. Fitchpatrick carried off the premiums for "best pair of ladies hoes," also "men's hoes"—presumably hose; and Mrs. Enos Hoover second best; Mrs. Nancy Armstrong, "best coverlet"; Mrs. James Wallace, "best counterpane"—Mrs. Jane Gamble second best; Mrs. Mary Rogers, best and second best bed quilts, "oak leaf"; Mrs. S. S. Isgrigg, "best fancy bed quilt"; Miss Henrietta Freeman, "best specimen of needlework," "fancy fruit basket" and "toy lantern"; Mrs. Samuel Aughe, "best lot of butter"; Mrs. N. Southard, "best net basket," "dozen sweet peppers," "jar of pickled peaches," "jar of preserved quinces"; Miss M. Vandyke, "chair tidy"; Miss Elizabeth Vandyke, "worsted braid skirt"; Miss Matilda Vandyke, "pair of fancy lamp mats"; Miss Sarah Shortle, "box of artificial flowers"; Miss M. M. Weir, "stand cover," "lot of jelly"; Mrs. Dr. Byers, "fancy lamp mat"; Miss E. J. Armstrong, "fancy book marks"; Mrs. James Ghent, "hair wreath"; Mrs. Maria Henderson, "preserved peaches," "best braided dress."

There were notable improvements in two classes of exhibits. In farm implements, Cyrus Gray took premiums for "best cultivator" and "best stub-



ble plow"; while John Pence took premiums for "best cutting box," "best wheat drill," "best stalk cutter" and "best sub-soil plow." In fruits and vegetables David Young took premiums for "best varieties of apples and pears"; John Morehead, "best variety of quinces"; Amos Henderson, "best bushel variety of potatoes"; J. K. Harlin, "best lot of sweet potatoes"; Elijah Avery, "best lot of turnips"; A. Norris, "best lot of onions"; Samuel Aughe, "best specimens of corn and wheat." It is also significant of progress that John Price received a premium for the "best bee-sive and specimen of honey," and Lemuel Cohee for the "best rat trap."

The third fair began on Thursday, October 4, 1855, and continued to Saturday. The notable feature of it was the broadening of the premium list in certain lines, as announced by C. J. Miller, the secretary of the society. In farm implements premiums were offered for the "best threshing machine," "best roller," and "best fanning mill." In fruits, premiums were offered for the best exhibits of apples, peaches, pears, quinces and grapes, and the "best sample of dried fruit, not less than one-half bushel." In vegetables, in addition to Irish and sweet potatoes and pumpkins, premiums were offered for the best exhibits of beets and cabbages. In domestic manufactures, in addition to bed covers and rag carpets, premiums were offered for the best pieces of jeans, plaid flannel, white flannel, and woolen hose. In poultry, premiums were offered for the best Shanghais, Cochin Chinas and Brahmas. A premium was offered for the "best cheese," and finally, to show appreciation of all industries, a premium for the "best hearse." It may be noted that at this time Baldwin's Foundry and Machine Shop, at Lafayette, in addition to "all sorts of engines," was advertising corn-shellors, threshing machines, and separators.

The newspaper advertisements also tell the story of a beginning of improvement in stock. In April, 1855, H. A. Butler announced a lot of Durham cattle for sale at Samuel Aughe's farm, near Jefferson, and said: "I have the past winter sold to the farmers in the vicinity of Jefferson, among whom are Samuel Aughe, David Young, Taylor Heavilon, Samuel Anderson, and many others, who are well satisfied with their purchases." On July 28 George Smith announced a Normandy Percheron stallion, which had been imported by Judge John W. Blake, and sold to a local company. On the same day J. Q. A. Youkey announced a supply of full-blooded Shanghai fowls, which he was ready to supply at \$2 to \$5 a pair.

The county fairs continued to grow in interest during the fifties, as the agricultural conditions continued to improve; but the civil war had a paralyzing effect on enterprises of that kind, and during its progress, and the years

immediately following it, the annual fair practically dropped out of existence, not to be revived till the "boom times" of the early seventies. Then some enterprising Warren township people took up the fair proposition, and on January 4, 1872, at Middle Fork, organized the Middle Fork Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society. It was a tri-county enterprise, with 100 members and twelve directors, of whom four each were selected from Carroll, Howard and Clinton counties. The Clinton county directors were Henry Baum, Isaac H. Storms, Thomas Avery, and G. W. Unger.

This made Frankfort "sit up and take notice." In June, 1872, the Clinton County Agricultural Society was organized once more, and went into business on an imposing basis. "Armstrong's Grove" was discarded; and the society bought the present grounds, forty-eight acres, south of the city, for \$6,000, and spent \$7,500 in improvements; for a large part of which it went into debt, giving a note signed by twelve of the promoters to a local bank. The society was a stock company with a capital of \$10,000 in \$25 shares. Both societies held very successful fairs in 1872, and entered the field of competition just in time to be struck by the panic of 1873. The fairs of 1873, 1874, and 1875 were successful enough for both societies to keep receipts above expenditures, but the receipts fell off each year under the prevailing financial stringency. The demand for liquidation of debt increased; land values shrank enormously, and banks were hard pressed for money. The Clinton County Society note was sued on, and the fair grounds sold to pay the judgment.

The county had taken \$2,500 of the stock, and to protect it the county commissioners bid in the grounds on June 10, 1876, for \$7,199.40. A question was raised as to the power of the board to make the purchase, and the county treasurer, John Fleming, declined to pay, although ordered to do so by the board on September 27, 1877. In the meantime the fairs of both societies in 1876 had been made disastrous failures by heavy rains. Both of them had to make assessments to pay premiums. The Middle Fork Society went to pieces, but a joint-stock company was promptly organized to go on with the work. The "hard times" continued in 1877 and 1878, and in both years the fairs were again crippled by rainy weather.

In 1879 Senator James V. Kent got the Frankfort financial tangle straightened out by an act of the legislature legalizing the action of the Clinton county commissioners in the purchase of the fair grounds, and vesting the title in them. (Acts of 1879, p. 109.) Fairly successful fairs were held by both societies in 1879, that at Frankfort being marked by a novel contest. Maurice Thompson had got a large part of the country excited over "the

witchery of archery," and archery clubs were the fad of the time. At the Clinton county fair of 1879 the archery clubs of Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Kokomo and New London came into competition, each club being represented by four archers, who shot thirty arrows each, ten at 40, ten at 50 and ten at 60 feet. Clinton county made a poor showing at "drawing the long-bow," the score standing: Crawfordsville, 1,654; New London, 1,244; Kokomo, 1,066; Frankfort, 960.

In 1880 interest had dropped off so much that the Clinton County Society held no fair; but the Middle Fork Society was in worse condition. Middle Fork had no railroad, and no prospect for one; while Frankfort had the Vandalia, the Lake Erie and Western, and the local divisions of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western, which was completed in 1881. In addition to this, the Middle Fork fair was accompanied by an unfortunate saloon brawl, in which a man named Thompson was killed. Under these depressing circumstances the Middle Fork Society was dissolved in 1881, and a clear field was left for the Clinton County Society, which has held a fair every year from 1881 to date, most of them fairly successful. In 1903, the fair buildings having become dilapidated and insufficient, a reorganization was effected and a new start made, under the leadership of Andrew Laird and Wallace Himmelwright, who have been, respectively, president and secretary of the society since that time. The new basis was a membership of 100, each of whom subscribed \$100. An agreement was made with the county commissioners for a twenty-year lease, conditioned on an expenditure of \$10,000 on the grounds.

The society, which was reorganized on January 24, 1903, expended nearly \$14,000 on the grounds the first year, and made a profit of \$2,000 at its fair in 1903, which, with an assessment of \$20 on the members, put it out of debt. Since then it has usually paid small dividends, and has expended on an average about \$1,000 a year on the grounds, which are now in excellent condition. The membership has not always been full, though practically so, and the society is now in a prosperous condition, with every prospect of long continued usefulness.

By odds, the most exciting fair ever held in Clinton county was in 1895. The management had gone in for "attractions," and had secured a hippodrome outfit from Peru, and Irwin & Cooper's Wild West Show. On Monday, August 13, the hippodrome people gave a steeplechase race, in which Miss Ella Lazell, a lady rider, was thrown from her horse, falling under its feet. It was feared she would be trampled to death, but she was only rendered unconscious, and soon recovered. On Tuesday night the Wild West people became dissatisfied with their location, and moved their tent in between



SCENE AT FAIRGROUNDS, 1912





floral hall and the amphitheater, shutting off the view of the race track. The superintendent ordered them to move, and they refused. He threatened to call the police, and they said to "bring them on"; that they would "make them climb a tree." Weaver went to the police, and Chief George Bird had him swear out warrants for trespass, for protection in case of trouble. The cowboys were reputed "bad men," and were said to have run the police off the grounds at Sheridan. Bird took officers Denton, Burns, Berry, Beech and Welty, gave them an extra supply of cartridges, and ordered them not to shoot unless a cowboy drew on them, and then for all to shoot to kill, without further ceremony. On arrival the cowboys came out on horseback, fully armed. The officers seized their bridles and ordered them to dismount. They refused. The "Montana Kid" started to draw his gun, but Chief Bird covered him and told him to stop or be killed. Meanwhile one of the cow ladies had drawn her revolver. Chief Bird ordered her to drop it, and she obeyed. The officers now all had their guns in hand. A cowboy, whose bridle was held by Berry, undertook to ride him down, but Berry threw his horse, and the rider fell under him. The Wild West then subsided. They were disarmed, taken to town and fined. Fine and costs—\$19.90. No further trouble.

There can be little question that the Clinton county fairs have had an important effect in stimulating the improvement of stock as well as the development of agricultural science. There has been a steady growth in the quantity and quality of live stock to the high standard now held. Among the leaders in this development may be named Henry Baum, Jesse Lane, Wm. Silverthorn, Androval Hillis, Dr. I. S. Earhart, the McGill brothers, Perry Gaskill and W. G. Morris, as cattle breeders; E. W. Avery, J. N. Pyle, S. S. Earhart, Eli Miller and Messrs. Alter, Haffers and Unger, as swine breeders; Moses Allen and David F. Allen, as sheep breeders; Hugh R. Hamilton and Dr. R. O. Young, as bee-keepers; Ed N. Maish, as a poultry breeder; among those who were known as horse breeders were Abner Pence, Samuel Kyger, John Snyder, James Ressor, David Slipper, John Boyd, William Moore, William Wild and James Niles—to these may be added a little later John Burgett and George Scircle.

The statistics of crops show the fertility of Clinton county's soil and the excellence of its cultivation. Corn is the most important crop, there being 76,668 acres of it in 1910, with a yield of 3,621,684 bushels; and 74,637 acres in 1911, with a yield of 3,473,452 bushels. This made Clinton in 1910 the seventh county of the state in acreage, but the fourth in production. In 1911 she dropped to eleventh in acreage, but was fifth in production. The next largest crop is oats, and in this Clinton county in 1910 was tenth in acreage,

but eighth in product; in 1911 she was eighth in acreage, but fourth in product. In 1910 Clinton county was twentieth in acreage of clover, but eleventh in production. In 1911 she was third in both. In both years the average production of corn and oats in Clinton county was greater than the average production of the state for twelve years past.

Some other crops appear to be less certain, or more dependent on conditions of weather. The county had 30,564 acres of wheat in 1910, with an average product of 18.68 bushels to the acre. In 1911 the acreage was 29,934, with an average product of 14.84 bushels. In 1910 the county was thirtieth in wheat acreage, but eleventh in average yield. In 1911 she was thirty-first in acreage and thirty-seventh in average yield. So with potatoes, the average yield in 1910 being only 39 bushels to the acre; but in 1911 it was 76 bushels, which is greater than the average yield of the state for the past twelve years.

Clinton county was the seventh county of the state in the number of horses and colts on hand, both on January 1, 1911, and January 1, 1912; but was third in the number sold in 1910, and fourth in the number sold in 1911. Clinton county was first in number of cattle sold in both 1910 and 1911, though only fourteenth in number of cattle on hand January 1, 1911, and thirteenth in number of cattle on hand January 1, 1912. In the number of hogs sold Clinton county was eighth in 1910, seventh in 1911. In number of hogs on hand the county was sixth on January 1, 1911, and fourth on January 1, 1912. Clinton does not abound in mules, reporting only 363 January 1, 1912. The county had 7,506 sheep on hand on January 1, 1912, after selling 8,641 in 1911. The wool clip in 1910 was 38,587 pounds, and in 1911, 38,420 pounds. Clinton came into the front ranks as a poultry county in 1911, with 10,210 dozens of fowls sold, and 1,137,005 dozens of eggs. This made her the sixth county of the state in poultry sold, and thirteenth in eggs sold.

But the most notable change has been in the county's rank as a butter producer. In 1910 Clinton was fourteenth in rank among the Indiana counties, with a product of 662,726 pounds. In 1911 she was sixth in rank, with a product of 780,750 pounds. Her record for 1913 will probably put her first, on account of the product of the creamery of the Schlosser Bros. at Frankfort. These enterprising gentlemen operate creameries at Indianapolis, Plymouth and Brewer, and a distributing house at Chicago; but their largest creamery, and the largest in the state, is at Frankfort. It is producing now about 1,750,000 pounds a year, which alone is 650,000 pounds more than any county produced in 1911. This creamery commenced operation in 1912, and has been increasing ever since.

The material used, however, is not all Clinton county product, but is drawn also from fifteen other Indiana counties, and in part from Illinois. In this district the firm has ten expert butter men traveling as solicitors, who also hold institutes wherever practical, for the instruction of farmers in farm dairy economics. They also hold a weekly institute at their plant for the instruction of their employes. They do not ship milk or cream, but confine their operations to butter-making. There is also a small creamery at Kirklin, which was established in 1912, and is operated by a local company of sixty-five members. It makes butter about four months in the year, and the rest of the time ships milk and cream. Its annual product is about 24,000 pounds. Its material is all drawn from Clinton county except a small part that comes from Boone.

It is commonly agreed that much of Clinton county's progress in agricultural matters is due to farmers' institutes; and in this work, as indeed in agricultural progress generally, the county is favored by being near enough to Purdue University to get the assistance of the experts there when wanted. There had been occasional farmers institutes in Indiana as early as 1880, but the work was not taken up generally and systematically until after the bill providing for it had been passed by the noted Democratic Legislature of 1889, which adopted the Australian ballot law, state school book law, state board of charities and correction law, and other great reform measures. Under this law institutes were held in fifty counties in 1889, and in forty-one in 1890. After that the appropriations were increased, and at least one institute was held in every county in each succeeding year. Originally they were on a county basis, but after a few years they were put on a township basis.

Clinton county was one of the fifty that began in 1889, the first institute being held at Frankfort on December 23 and 24 of that year. It was a notable success. The meeting was in the large court room at the court house, and there were about 150 present at the opening, the audience increasing to 200 in an hour or two. Professor Latta, of Purdue, addressed the institute on "Rotation of Crops;" Professor Webster on "The New Corn Pest," giving an illustrated lecture on the "the green beetle," destructive of corn, and incidentally other injurious insects; Professor Stockridge on "Agricultural Education." Senator—later Governor—James A. Mount talked on "The Dignity of Farm Labor;" William M. Blackstock, of Tippecanoe county, on "The Relation of Agriculture to Other Industries;" M. H. Belknap on "Our Dairy Interests;" and P. W. Pierce, of Peru, secretary of

the State Swine Breeders' Association, on "Silos." The women were represented by Miss Phoebe Potts, who spoke on "Home Life on the Farm," and Mrs. J. A. Mount, who discussed "How to Better the Intellectual and Social Condition of the Farmer's Family."

The papers were each followed by discussion, and the program was interspersed with recitations and music. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the institute system, and calling on the legislature for increased appropriations for its support. Since that time there has been no lack of interest in the work, and several Clinton county people have taken an active part in it, among whom, as especially interested, may be noted D. F. Maish, whose fine dairy farm supplies Frankfort with a large part of the milk it consumes.

## CHAPTER XV.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY—THE FIRST PATENT—EARLY COMMENTS—  
POSTAL RATES—HALL OF FAME—MEMORIAL HALL—OLD TIME POETRY.

BY J. P. DUNN.

The earliest known description of Clinton county is in John Scott's *Indiana Gazetteer*, of 1833, and is as follows:

"Clinton, an interior county, bounded on the north by Carroll county, on the west by Tippecanoe, on the south by Boon and one the east by part of the Miami Indian Reserve. Its extent, from east to west, is twenty-five miles and eighteen miles (Note. Error should be  $24 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ ) from north to south. It contains 450 square miles, or 288,000 acres. It was organized in 1830 and contained at that time a population of 1,423 souls. In this county there is a handsome prairie, usually called the Twelve Mile Prairie, extending from northeast to southwest about twelve miles, and, on an average, about three or four miles wide. The remainder of the county is generally timber land, abounding with beech, sugar tree, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory and oak, and an undergrowth of pawpaw, spice, plum and hawthorn. The soil is generally a rich loam, with a mixture of sand, and exceedingly fertile. The chief water courses are the south fork, Kilmore's fork and the middle fork of Wildcat. Frankfort s the seat of justice; and several other villages have been laid off in the county, but none have yet made much progress in improvements or population."

There was not much more to be said at the time. This *Gazetteer* mentions only three towns in the county, Frankfort, Jefferson and Michigantown, crediting them with a total of 260 inhabitants, so that the remainder of the population, which at that time was probably less than 2,000, was located on farms. The growth was comparatively slow and chiefly agricultural for a number of years. The *State Gazetteer* of 1850, which was compiled chiefly by Samuel Merrill, adds little to the information above, except the folowing:



"The population in 1830 was 1,423, in 1840, 7,508, and at present is about 11,000. \* \* \* The soil is mostly alluvial, with a clay bottom. All the grain and grasses common in the west can be produced in abundance. There is perhaps no county in the state better adapted to the cultivation of hay, and for good pasturage, than Clinton. The surplus articles produced are cattle, horses, hogs and wheat, which are taken either to Logansport or Lafayette on the canal, or to Cincinnati or Indianapolis markets, the value of all which is estimated at \$200,000 annually.

"There are in the county five lawyers, twenty-three physicians, five preachers, the usual proportion of the common mechanical trades, four merchant mills, eleven water and two steam saw mills, two carding machines, and school houses, in which schools are kept a portion of the year in most of the school districts. The taxable land in the county amounts to 238,919 acres. About 4,000 acres still belong to the United States, and some 18,000 acres have not yet been entered five years so as to be taxable."

The population returned by the census of 1850 was 11,689. In 1860 it had grown to 14,505; in 1879 it was 17,330; in 1880, 23,403. The census of 1840 did not give the population by townships, and gave few details as to the county at large. Of the total population, 7,508, there were 2,916 under ten years of age. There were reported only one school and 45 scholars, which of course is erroneous. There were only 87 persons over 20 years of age who were illiterate. The bread winners were engaged as follows: In agriculture, 1,069; in commerce, 14; in manufactures and trades, 138; in learned professions, 24.

For the three censuses since the county has had its present division into townships the population was reported as follows:

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Center township (including Frankfort)-----	6,922	8,662	9,314
Frankfort city -----	5,919	7,100	8,634
Forest township -----	1,608	1,377	1,180
Jackson township -----	1,551	1,452	1,241
Johnson township -----	1,588	1,492	1,174
Kirklin township (including Kirklin)-----	2,219	1,949	1,774
Kirklin town -----	550	634	699
Madison township -----	1,442	1,428	1,480
Michigan township (including Michigantown)----	2,177	2,034	1,800
Michigantown -----	298	417	395
Owen township -----	1,170	1,230	1,127

Perry township (including Colfax town)-----	1,999	2,077	1,861
Colfax town -----	730	767	801
Ross township (including Rossville town)-----	1,856	1,754	1,683
Rossville town -----	594	598	677
Sugar Creek township -----	1,545	1,503	1,171
Union township -----	854	843	746
Warren township -----	1,252	1,269	1,203
Washington township -----	1,187	1,232	920

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Clinton county—total -----	27,370	28,202	26,674
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This decadence of population in the county in the last ten years, especially in the rural districts, where it has been going on for twenty years, here, as elsewhere, has been the subject of much conjecture and many remedies have been suggested for stopping the movement of rural population towards cities and towns. Some of these are reasonable enough. For example, numbers of people have left the country to get better school facilities for their children, and this has been largely remedied by the consolidated high schools in many townships in Indiana. Akin to this is the desire for libraries, which is also being met in many townships. Any township in Indiana can have a free public library under the excellent state laws, and the public library commission is always ready to aid and advise in any movement for a library. Furthermore, any township desiring to establish a free public library can get from Andrew Carnegie a donation equal to ten times the annual library tax for the asking.

Amusements also draw people away from the country, and there may easily be a large increase of rational recreation in the country especially when consolidated high schools are made civic and social centers for lectures, literary and musical societies, debating societies and other forms of entertainment. The rural mail delivery, telephone, and electric railway service have all been contributing to increase the comforts of country life, and there are certainly now very few of the hardships left that preceding generations had to contend against.

There is another cause for the movement that is very apparent in Clinton county. The farming land is fertile and well fitted for the use of agricultural implements; and the farmers are well supplied with improved implements. For this reason a smaller number of laborers are needed to cultivate the same amount of land than formerly. There are few farmers who have two or three families of tenant helpers living on their places, as they

used to do. Not so many hands are needed the year round. The land is so fully cleared that there is a lack of winter work; and in consequence the demand for farm hands is only for limited seasons. It is probable that this phase of agricultural development is chiefly responsible for the decline of rural population in Clinton county.

#### THE FIRST PATENT.

Among the most prominent of the early physicians of Clinton county was Dr. J. S. McClelland, of Jefferson. On June 4, 1855, he put a card in the *Crescent* announcing that he had "concluded again to engage in the active duties of my profession," and had associated in practice with Dr. A. O. Miller, of Jefferson. Whether in reciprocity or because the information had just come to it, the *Crescent* on June 16 said:

"We have hitherto neglected to notice Dr. McClelland's improved patent buggies. This is the first invention ever patented in our county, and is worthy the genius of the patentee, and the careful attention of our citizens. For want of space we cannot give a full statement of the principles combined in the Doctor's patent. This patent claims a superiority over other carriages, from the cheapness of construction, and the simplicity and durability of the carriage. A rotary motion and uniformity of vibration under different and unequal pressures are obtained by placing a convex bed on three parallel horizontal springs; thus combining the only two separate motions ever claimed for sprung vehicles. At a future time we will review this invention at length. These buggies are coming into general use, and we think to a great extent will supersede the elliptic springs."

#### AN EARLY PROTEST AGAINST FIRE CRACKERS.

In these days of repeated clamors for "a safe and sane Fourth of July," it is interesting to note that what is probably one of the very earliest moves in that direction was the following editorial which appeared under the caption "Mischief" in the *Crescent* of January 7, 1854:

"We cannot refrain from recording our disapprobation of the practice of bringing to our town and retailing to the boys those articles called fire-crackers. Much mischief has already been done, and more may yet be done by them, and it is time to stop it. We learn that the building on the north side of the square was again fired by them, and we noticed a few evenings since some mischievous boys frightening a fractious horse with them."



SCENE AT FAIRGROUNDS, 1912





## A ROSSVILLE PHILOSOPHER.

The following, from the *Crescent* of March 10, 1855, illustrates the vicissitudes of the early efforts to secure railroads:

"We were somewhat surprised on visiting Rossville this week to find that the heretofore strong friends and advocates of the 'Lima,' or 'Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Railroad,' were in a perfect fever of excitement in reference to the proceedings of that company, and the ultimate fall of the enterprise. From the representation of stockholders there, it appears that Rossville has been liberal in her subscriptions to that road, and that a large amount of real estate has been absolutely deeded b the citizens of the village to the officers of the company. They have now lost all hopes that the road will ever be built, and say they are convinced the officers are intent upon the division of the spoils, and leaving them without either a road or returning to them the legal title of their property.

"Our friend, G. G. Moore, is disposed to philosophize over the matter; and says he is 'into' the company a thousand dollars, any way they can fix it. He put his property into the road at sixteen hundred dollars; the cash value of which is about six hundred dollars; he loses the six hnudred, and they necessarily lose the thousand."

## POSTAL RATES AND CUSTOMS.

The early settlers of Clinton county not only had very poor postal service as compared with the present, but they also had to pay very much higher rates for it. In 1830, when the county was organized, the following rates were in effect, as established by Congress in 1825: On a single letter composed of one piece of paper for any distance not exceeding thirty miles, 6 cents; more than thirty miles, and not exceeding eighty miles, 10 cents; more than eighty miles and not exceeding 150, 12½ cents; more than 150 miles and not exceeding four hundred, 18¾ cents; more than four hundred miles, 25 cents. A letter composed of two pieces of paper was charged double these rates; one of three pieces triple and four pieces quadruple these rates. For newspapers the rate was 1 cent for one hundred miles and 1½ cents for more than one hundred miles.

On account of the proportion of rates to the amount of paper used, people cultivated fine handwriting for letters, and did not use envelopes.

The letters were folded with a blank space outside for the address and usually sealed with sealing wax. Mucilage was not then in use. A number of specimens of these early letters are preserved among the old official papers on file at the court house, mostly election returns and other communications that could be sent by mail as satisfactorily as being brought in person.

#### THE HALL OF FAME.

In 1904 the board of county commissioners decided to have the walls and ceilings of the court house frescoed and, as a feature of the work, de-

cided to have some portraits of representative men placed in the main corridor. Accordingly, on December 4, 1904, they adopted plans and specifications for the work, and on January 3, 1905, let the contract to Hugh Ranje, of Indianapolis, he being the lowest bidder. They selected three of the men who should be thus honored and left the selection of the fourth to the local Grand Army of the Republic. On February 15, 1905, the *Crescent* said:

"In selecting John Pence, John Barner and Abner Baker as the men whose pictures are to adorn the ceilings of the court house, in what will in time become known as the Clinton Hall of Fame, the board of county commissioners acted wisely. The early history of the county is, and ever must be, closely identified with the names of these men, who, in life, did so much toward the development of the county, and whose every act as citizens of the county is above reproach. To them possibly more than to any others does Clinton county owe a debt of gratitude. It is conceded by all that the place of honor rightfully belongs to John Pence, the founder of the city.

"John Barner was a representative citizen in all things, a sturdy pioneer whose memory the people should delight to honor. He represents not only the early official life of the county, but its business life as well, and it is fitting that he should have a place in our hall of fame.

"Abner Baker, true to his own convictions, did what he could to locate the county seat at Jefferson, his home. In this he did as his conscience prompted him to do, and none honor him the less for this. He, too, was one of those sturdy pioneers, whose companions were the Indians, and they trusted him as they did a member of their own tribe. The first marriage license issued in the county was issued to Abner Baker. He aided in the settlement of the county, was a wise and just man, and fairly earned the honor that the county is to accord him at this late day.

"The selections made by the board represent the hardy pioneers, business men and officials of the early day. If the selection to be made by the Grand Army will as fitly represent the soldiers of the county, then the Clinton County Hall of Fame has made a fair start."

The Grand Army did quite as well, for they selected Col. Abram O. Miller, who had a fine record of four years' service in the Civil war. He entered in 1861 as captain of Company C of the Tenth Regiment, but was at once made major, and later lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He resigned this position to become colonel of the Seventy-second Regiment, in which he completed his service; and was mustered out with the regiment in September, 1865.

In this step the county commissioners in reality made a move towards American art. The Greeks and Romans decorated their buildings with something the people understood—either the gods they worshipped or the heroes of their nation. In most of our public buildings we stupidly copy their work, which means nothing to us, and frequently their inscriptions, which are as meaningless to the masses. Here and there the authorities have sense enough to break away. The Illinois state capitol is very sensibly decorated with scenes from Illinois history. The court house at South Bend has some really fine historical paintings. The Clinton county hall of fame portraits, which were painted by William Sachs, may not be of the highest order of artistic excellence, but they are of a high order of purpose and significance.

#### THE MEMORIAL HALL PROJECT.

On May 2, 1905, David F. Maish and others petitioned the board of county commissioners to appropriate \$40,000 to build a memorial hall at Frankfort. The project was an old soldier proposition, to have a patriotic memorial in the shape of a building with rest rooms for old soldiers, and also for the general public. A warm controversy arose over the matter, and on June 8 C. M. Walter and others filed a remonstrance against the appropriation. The commissioners took some time to think it over, and on August 8 recommended the appropriation to the county council, which after due consideration decided against it.

The advocates of the project claimed that this did not represent public sentiment, and on September 5, 1906, John Carson and others petitioned the county commissioners to submit the question to a vote of the people at the November election. The board granted the request and the question was duly submitted. Center township rallied to the support of the appropria-

tion with a vote of 1,423 to 768 in opposition, but the outside townships frowned on the project and snowed it under hopelessly.

After further consideration the board gave a room in the southeast corner of the basement of the court house as a club room for old soldiers, and it is a popular gathering place for the veterans, who exchange reminiscences and play popular games to pass the time away. This economical solution of the question meets the general approval of the public as well as the old soldiers.

#### AN OLD-TIME SHOT GUN.

It was rare that a pioneer had any sort of firearms except "a rifle gun," though there were occasionally muskets and horse-pistols that got distributed through military use. Credence may therefore be given to the following article from the *Colfax Standard* in June, 1907:

"Cy Ermentrout owns the oldest and largest shot-gun in Clinton county. The gun is a No. 8 gauge, and was purchased in 1857 by Mr. Ermentrout's father, John Ermentrout. It was purchased of Bixler & Iddings, in Lafayette, and this firm has long ago been succeeded by Mr. Bixler's son, John E. Bixler. At the time it was purchased the gun weighed nearly fifteen pounds, but during the past fifty years the wear on the metal and the drying of the stock has reduced the weight to twelve pounds and twelve ounces, which is still a pretty good weight for a sportsman to carry on a day's hunt.

"The gun is a muzzle loader, made for the use of percussion caps, and is double-barreled, the barrels being made of twisted steel. The art of twisting steel for gun barrels was then unknown in the United States, and the gun was imported from England. The gun has been a factor in dealing death and destruction, and has probably killed a greater amount and a larger variety of wild game than any gun in this locality. It has killed ducks, geese, pigeons, snipes, eagles and sand hill cranes innumerable, besides numerous deer and other wild animals. Jim Wilson, the veteran hunter, who now resides on his farm near Kirkpatrick, stood in the doorway of Mr. Ermentrout's home and killed a large wild cat with this gun. Mr. Wilson was a famous deer hunter, and has the reputation of having killed more deer than any man in this part of the state. He often used Mr. Ermentrout's gun, and killed his last deer with it."

#### SOME OLD TIME POETRY.

It is not always easy to tell whether the poetry in early newspapers is

original or selected, but the following selections, which have some of the earmarks of originality and are not credited to anybody, will serve to show something of the character of entertainment that was furnished by the local press in early times:

## AN EVENING REVERIE.

(From the *Crescent* of January 11, 1854.)

One rainy eve I sat me down, beneath the murky skies,  
Where sleepy hogs were grunting, and tobacco sheds arise;  
Where bull-frogs sing the loudest, and the lurid vapor shoots—  
A thought was running through my mind, and water through my boots:  
And as a sudden thunder-clap, far in the distance sunk,  
I roused up my ideas, and this was the thought I think:  
Oh is there not some happy land—a land beyond the seas—  
Where pot-pie smokes in boundless lakes, and dumplings grow on trees?  
Can gingerbread be found in stacks, and smearcase by the ton?  
And when you do a job of work, you get the ready John?  
Where nature's lesson may be read in every babbling brook?  
Where bumble-bees don't sting a chap, and muley bulls don't hook?  
Do people there get milk from cows, as much as from the pumps?  
Does colic ever come about; the measles or the mumps?  
Do lovers fear for rival swains, to run them off the track?  
And do they find the girls at home, and never get "the sack?"  
Do husbands bear upon their snouts the marks of finger nails?  
Do lambs skip o'er the verdant hills, and wag their woolly tails?  
And in that land that's far away, do mad dogs ever bite?  
Can green ones see the elephant at fifty cents a sight?  
Do scents of oysters reach one's nose on every passing breeze?  
Do people fear of bed-bugs there, or ever dream of fleas?  
Do trousers rip without a cause, or brogans pinch your corns?  
And does the whisky make you "yorked" at half a dozen "horns"?  
As if that land were nigh, there came a strange and pleasing smell,  
And then upon my listening ear the sound of footsteps fell:  
At length I heard a deep-toned voice, which seemed to mutter "Aye;"  
I looked around—it was a goat—it only hollered "bah."  
My train of thought was broken off—my happy vision fled—  
I quickly hustled to my feet, and scampered off to bed.



## THE DRUNKARD'S FAREWELL TO HIS FOLLY.

(From the *Crescent* of February 18, 1854.)

Farewell landlords, farewell Jerry,  
Farewell brandy, wine and sherry;  
Farewell horrors and blue devils;  
Farewell dens of midnight revels;  
Farewell shoes that have no soles on;  
Farewell fires that have no coals on;  
Farewell sots, and all sot feeders;  
Farewell rogues, and all thief breeders;  
Farewell cupboards with no meats in;  
Farewell chairs that have no seats in;  
Farewell children with wry faces;  
Farewell to these pop-shop races;  
Farewell landlords and your spouses;  
Farewell spiders and your houses;  
Farewell to your drunken rabble;  
Farewell to your noise and gabble;  
Farewell pockets that are empty;  
Farewell landlords, you have plenty.

## LAW VS. SAW.

## RY MAPLE SAWDUST.

(From the *Crescent* of September 9, 1854.)

Sitting in his office was a lawyer—  
Standing in the street was a sawyer;  
On the lawyer's anxious face  
You could read a knotty case,  
    Needing law;  
Whilst the sawyer gaunt and grim  
On a rough and knotty limb  
    Ran his saw.  
Now the saw-horse seemed to me  
Like a double-X in fee.  
    And the saw

Whichever way 'twas thrust  
Must be followed by the dust,  
Like the law.  
And the log upon the track,  
Like the client on the rack,  
Played its part;  
As the tempered teeth of steel  
Made a wound that would not heal  
Through its heart.  
And the severed stick that fell,  
In its falling seemed to tell,  
All too plain,  
Of the many severed ties  
That from lawsuits will arise,  
Bringing pain.  
Methought the sturdy paw  
That was using axe and saw  
On the wood,  
Had a yielding mine of wealth  
In its honest toil and health,  
Doing good.  
If the chips that strewed the ground  
By some stricken widow found,  
In her need,  
Should by light and warmth impart  
Blessings to her aged heart—  
Happy deed.  
The conclusion then I draw  
That no exercise of jaw  
Is as good.  
Twisting India-rubber law,  
As the exercise of paw,  
Sawing wood.

It should of course be understood that there was an abundance of serious and sentimental poetry, and among the selected poems were numbers from the best poets, as well as fugitive poems that were then making reputations for their authors. The ones given above, however, have the peculiar tang of the humor and thought of half a century ago.

## AN OBJECT LESSON IN TAXATION.

It is a state tradition that Governor Mount when once addressing the tax assessors of the state, in his capacity of head of the state board of tax commissioners, said: "Now, boys, we are all liars, but let us try to lie on the same basis." What he meant was that they were all violating the law, and their official oaths, which called for uniform assessment at true cash value. Whether he used these words or not, they state exactly the facts as to every tax official in Indiana, from the state board down; and he might have added that they were all criminals, for assessment at anything but true cash values is a penal offense. The strangest thing is that this persistent violation of law is not only sustained but actually demanded by public sentiment; and yet it is an absolute detriment to over four-fifths of the voters of the state, most of whom tolerate it because they think they are getting an advantage by under-assessment, when in fact they are victims of over-taxation on account of it. The truth can be illustrated in part by the following assessor's table of valuations in Clinton county for 1913:

## COMPARATIVE VALUATION OF PERSONALTY, 1913.

	Implements	Average Value	Furniture	Average Value	Horses	Average Value	Hogs	Average Value	Money	Notes	Merchandise	Automobiles	Average Value
Union	115	\$48	169	\$32	632	875	1,388	\$9	\$19,699	\$20,157	\$450	10	\$312
Jackson	231	56	314	33	1,230	80	3,103	6	37,133	46,333	2,820	28	312
Washington	137	18	199	38	712	81	1,808	7	28,520	32,719	1,850	20	307
Warren	179	36	272	29	878	77	3,051	7	31,630	35,425	6,913	28	295
Ross	172	41	384	18	813	80	2,689	11	88,127	122,176	12,030	55	307
Kirklin	192	48	125	33	1,200	75	3,611	11	31,756	22,528	31,170	26	306
Forest	124	40	211	33	732	89	2,511	6	18,727	14,616	6,350	33	299
Michigan	229	36	339	33	985	81	1,948	15	11,588	43,551	8,410	26	286
Johnson	124	32	237	26	1,09	72	1,718	5	10,918	9,427	21,900	44	235
Madison	80	54	213	39	579	87	1,508	8	47,101	141,406	8,992	59	327
Perry	147	46	100	32	1,338	68	1,681	10	20,561	41,820	24,887	33	282
Sugar Creek	115	24	231	24	967	72	3,268	6	9,763	3,372	3,825	9	295
Owen	123	34	263	32	727	73	2,248	8	26,692	48,131	16,160	35	328
Center	98	59	160	36	639	66	1,311	7	23,690	8,848	50	13	290
Frankfort City			2,373	51	155	57	---	---	105,338	200,752	258,757	196	304
Total in County	1,983	\$1,393	6,305	\$613	12,551	\$1,363	31,825	\$131	\$467,068	\$802,561	\$407,864	615	\$4,487
Aggregate		\$85,668	\$225,068		\$833,550		\$230,443						\$183,754

One might possibly believe that the average automobile in Johnson township is worth only \$235, as compared with an average of \$327 in Madison township, though obviously this is not true cash value in either case; but nobody of ordinary intelligence would believe that the average value of a Johnson township hog is only \$5, while one in Michigantown township is worth \$15. Ordinarily when men see a person escaping just taxation they think of it as an unjust advantage to him, but not as an injury to themselves; yet it is necessarily true that, when one man escapes taxation, the amount he should have paid is paid ultimately by other taxpayers. In other words, about half of the tax that should have been paid by Johnson township hog owners is being paid by the people of the other townships.

As a matter of justice it should be said that this state of affairs—it is much more extensive than appears by this table—is not due to County Assessor John L. Schooley. He has made an effort to get something like equality in assessment, and with some success. For example, the personal property of the Clover Leaf shops, which was assessed in 1912 at \$43,650, is raised this year to \$93,245. No one familiar with machinery values will pretend that the present figure is true cash value, but it is somewhere near the per cent. that other owners of personal property are paying on. And last year the other taxpayers of Clinton county made up the tax that should have been paid by the Clover Leaf on this \$50,000 difference. And no doubt there were widows in Clinton county, who had nothing but a little insurance money at interest, that were taxed on its full value.

There are a few axiomatic truths about taxation that every taxpayer ought to understand, and that very few do understand. Unequal taxation is unjust taxation. In a general property tax such as is used in Indiana, all inequality of taxation is inequality of assessment—the rate is fixed. It is absolutely impossible to get equality of assessment except on the basis of true cash value. Whenever that basis is abandoned, the assessor is trying to steer without compass or rudder. Public sentiment favors the present system because the average man knows his property is not assessed at true cash value, and imagines that he is getting an advantage. In reality the average man is getting the worst of it, and the very wealthy, especially big corporations, are getting the advantage. The small taxpayers are always assessed at more nearly true cash value than the large ones. That is what the present tax law of Indiana was intended to correct by its strict requirement for assessment at true cash value; but unhappily it has never been enforced in any year since it was passed.



The primary responsibility is with the state board of tax commissioners, which has, and has always had, the power to raise any and every county to a true cash value basis. And that was the chief purpose for which this board was created by the law. Furthermore, the state board assesses railroad property, and some other property, itself, and it has never assessed any of it at true cash value as required by law. For example, in the year 1904, under the "business administration" of Gov. Winfield Durbin, the state board, including the governor, assessed the railroads of the state at \$165,863,367. In the same year the census bureau made an expert valuation of the railroad property of the United States, and found the true cash value of the railroads of Indiana to be \$375,541,000.

In other words the state board assessed them at less than 45 per cent. of true cash value. In its last report the state board very forcibly portrays the awful mess it has made by violating the law; but instead of rectifying it by obeying the law, the members instructed local assessors to assess certain classes of property at 75 cents on the dollar, in order to bring them down somewhat nearer the common level of law violation. At least four-fifths of the taxpayers of the state are being robbed by the existing system; and if they ever wake up to the fact they will see to it that the law is obeyed.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### CITY OF FRANKFORT.

THE FOUNDING—FIRST DESCRIPTION—EARLY STORES AND HOTELS—INCORPORATIONS OF THE TOWN—FOUNDATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT  
—OFFICIALS OF THE CITY—DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOLS, THE CITY  
LIBRARY, THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, SECRET SOCIETIES,  
CHURCHES, LITERARY CLUBS, BANKS,  
BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

BY J. P. DUNN.

Clinton county has cause to be proud of its county seat, as an up-to-date, go-ahead city, which its residents have rationally and successfully endeavored to make a desirable home city. Its development, in every way, has been largely the result of its own enterprising and public-spirited people, for it had almost no natural advantages, and the mere fact of its being the seat of county government did little for it until transportation facilities and local inducements for immigration had been secured. It is these that explain its continued growth in the recent years when the county, as a whole, has lost population.

The foundation of the town began with a donation of sixty acres for the site; and while the donors of course expected an advantage from the donation, as contributors to public enterprises usually do, the return was necessarily remote. Under the conditions existing in 1830, the building of an inland town that should cover more than sixty acres was something for which there was little reasonable ground to hope; and the subsequent events included very little return for the donation, as has already been set forth.

The exact character of the donation has never been fully explained in any local history; and inasmuch as it is an essential feature of the history of the founding of Frankfort, the following statement by D. P. Pence is here given as absolutely accurate. He looked up and compared all the records, and his father was William Pence, one of the founders.

"John Pence, William Pence and Nicholas Pence owned three and a half sections of land. John Pence entered the south half section of land

on which Frankfort was located; William Pence the half section lying north of the John Pence tract; the south line of William Pence's tract being near where Barner street is now. Nicholas Pence entered the half section lying north of the William Pence tract, being what is now known as the Derrick farm.

"These lands were entered in 1827 and '28. The three brothers came here from Warren county, Ohio, and made this their home from that time on. When the town came to be located, two sites were contending for the honor, one at Jefferson, then quite a town. The location of the county seat at Jefferson was pushed by Abner Baker and others who had bought land all round Jefferson. The other location is where Frankfort now is. This location was pushed by the three Pence brothers and many of the pioneers who had more recently bought and settled in the vicinity. The Pence brothers had entered into an agreement among themselves that John Pence should offer the county commissioners sixty acres of land on which to locate the county seat.

"In order that the three brothers should be equal givers, Nicholas Pence paid William Pence for twenty acres of land. William Pence then deeded to John Pence forty acres, being the twenty acres Nicholas Pence had paid him for and twenty acres that William Pence donated, making the donation of each of the brothers twenty acres of land. This donation and \$100 in money finally located the county seat. The sixty acres given centered where the public square is now. This sixty acres, when it was platted, did not make full lots, streets and alleys. The commissioners therefore bought a strip of land fifty feet wide on the northwest and south of the original tract.

The town was named Frankfort because the three brothers so asked. They were of German ancestry, their great grandparents coming from Germany, where they had lived near Frankfort-on-the-Main. George Pence was the father of these Pence brothers, and was born in Buckingham county, Virginia. He was the father also of Jacob Pence and Polly Pence, who married Abraham Aughe. Peter A. Pence was a half brother and went to California in 1849. These were all born in Rockingham county, Virginia."

The earliest description of Frankfort is in Scott's *Indiana Gazetteer* of 1833, and is as follows: "Frankfort, a post town and seat of justice of Clinton county. It is situated on the South Fork of Wildcat, and near to the margin of a beautiful prairie. The situation is pleasant and surrounded by a large body of fertile land; but the town, since its establishment, has not

had time to make much progress in population or improvements. It was laid off in 1830, and has at this time about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. It is about forty-five miles north northwest from Indianapolis, N. lat. 40 deg. 17 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 10 min."

The hazy and inaccurate description of the location indicates how little was known of the place in the outer world; and on the usual basis for estimating population this statement would indicate about thirty families in the town as the result of three years growth. The next description is in the *Indiana Gazetteer* of 1850, as follows: "Frankfort, the seat of justice of Clinton county, is situated near the center of the county, on the west side of Prairie Branch. This town was laid out in 1830, and the first house was built by Col. S. D. Maxwell in August of that year, but the population did not increase much until 1832. There are in Frankfort eight stores, five lawyers, five physicians, and five churches, one for each of the following denominations: Old School Presbyterians, Episcopal and Protestant Methodists, Christians and Associate Reformed. Frankfort is forty-one miles north northwest of Indianapolis; twenty-four southeast of Lafayette, twenty-six northeast of Crawfordsville, and thirty-seven southwest of Logansport."

Redfield's *Indiana Gazetteer and Shipper's Guide* of 1865 has this brief statement: "Frankfort, capital of Clinton county, 42 miles N. N. W. of Indianapolis. Ship to Thornton; also to Midway and Lafayette, on the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad. Pop. in 1860, 773; now about 1,000; county, \$14,505." Another estimate of the population in 1865 was 850; but a very thorough census, taken in August, 1866, showed the population to be 905, and the number of voters, 218.

The first house built on the town site was a log structure erected by S. D. Maxwell in 1830, on lot 41, at the southeast corner of the square, known as the Paris corner. Others soon followed and business began. At the November term of the county commissioners, N. T. Catterlin and John H. Dunn were licensed to "vend foreign and domestic merchandise," and forthwith opened stores in Frankfort. John McCain and Isaac Claypool followed a little later. It has been said in earlier histories that "The first hotels were kept by Samuel E. Holliday, Samuel Mitchell and Thomas McClure;" but if so they were very informal affairs. The "hotel" was unknown in Indiana at that time. Travelers stopped at "taverns." Moreover liquors were retailed at only two places, taverns and groceries, and both were required to be licensed, which was no simple process.

Under the law that was in force in the thirties, an applicant for a tavern

license had to present a certificate of "twenty-five respectable freeholders" not only to his good moral character and the desirability of a tavern at the place named, but also that the applicant had "a good house, with at least three apartments, and a stable convenient to said house with at least four good stalls; and further that such applicant is the owner of at least two beds and bedding, over and above what is used by his or her family, and all other furniture proper and necessary for a tavern;" that he has "at least one spare room and two beds and bedding." Further he had to give \$500 bond that he would "not permit any gambling, rioting or disorderly conduct;" nor sell on Sundays "except to travelers;" nor sell to any intoxicated person. An applicant for a grocery or retail liquor license had to have the certificate of twenty-four freeholders to all but the lodging and stable qualifications.

Henry Fudge got a liquor license at Frankfort in March, 1832, and changed in May, 1832, to a joint license with N. T. Catterlin to "vend foreign and domestic liquors and merchandise. The first tavern license in Frankfort was granted to Peter Kraps, on November 6, 1832, but there remains no evidence that he actually took out the license. The only tavern licenses recorded in 1833-4 in the county were John Ross, John Hollingsworth, James Watt and John Smith—the last named being located at the now extinct town of Prairieville.

The best known of the early Frankfort taverns was the Blake House, a hewed-log structure that stood for many years at the southeast corner—Paris corner—of the public square; and was kept by John Blake until his death on August 21, 1854. It was kept later, under the same name, by William Campbell, James Laughton and others. Its chief rival was the Indiana House, on the west side of the square, kept by J. S. Adair; then by Isaac Cook; then by G. W. Wilson; then by John Allen, who called it the Allen House. In the summer of 1854 Thomas Baker, who operated a stage line, opened Baker's Hotel on the north side of the square. In December he sold to William Schaefer, who called it the Frankfort House, and later it was known as the Schaefer House. In 1876 the Coulter House was built by J. H. Coulter. It has been enlarged by taking in adjoining buildings, and still remains the principal hotel of the city.

The first effort to incorporate the town of Frankfort was in 1843, and the only remaining record of it is the following entry by the board of county commissioners on June 6 of that year: "Now come sundry petitioners of the town of Frankfort and submit to the board their petition praying for the incorporation of the town of Frankfort and its additions, which is not granted



in consequence of not having the legal number of voters or petitioners." On March 2, 1846, another petition was presented, signed by "two-thirds of the qualified voters," the signatures being verified by Cyrus P. Pence. The commissioners ordered an election on the question of incorporation on March 14, and, though they make no record of the result, it evidently carried, for on June 2, 1846, they ordered "the corporation line of Frankfort extended one mile east, south and west from the public square, and north to the township line, so as to embrace all of section 3 for road purposes," and from that time on Frankfort is always spoken of as an incorporated town.

The town government in those days was not a very extensive affair, as may be seen from the following "exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation of the Town of Frankfort for the year ending April the 30th, 1854," as attested by L. McClurg, clerk of corporation.

## RECEIPTS.

From county treasurer, road tax, 1852-----	\$54.00
Corporation licenses, peddlers, exhibitions, etc. -----	3.66
On judgments in favor of corporation-----	15.32
	<hr/>
Total receipts -----	\$72.98

## EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations for street improvements -----	\$34.00
Attorney's fees -----	9.00
Justice's fees -----	1.00
Marshall's fees -----	3.50
Clerk's fees -----	6.75
Claimed by trustees for services -----	18.73
	<hr/>
Total expenditures -----	\$72.98

There certainly was no great encouragement for a town government in these figures, and perhaps that accounts for the following editorial, under the heading, "What has become of the Corporation?" which appeared in the *Crescent* of May 12, 1855:

"The first Monday in May—the day appointed by the statute for the election of a board of trustees and corporation officers, has passed; and we

suppose there is not a man in town who, upon that day, thought once of a corporation election. No notice of an election was given—no poll books were opened—no votes were cast—and no election was held. The consequence is there is no legal board of trustees in existence, unless the present members hold over by virtue of their office. Admit this to be so, and the validity of any action of the present board of trustees still remains in great doubt, as there are serious objections urged against the legality of the election from which they claim their power to act.

"It is well known to all our citizens that the decrepit old Body Corporate, if there is any now in existence, is too superannuated and infirm to accomplish any of the beneficial objects that might reasonably be expected to result from a body corporate whose functions are exercised upon a settled legal basis, and whose acts are recognized and observed by the community for which they operate. We do not speak a word in disparagement of the present board of trustees: they have done all that any set of men could do, placed in the same situation. They have made laws, but lack the power to execute them.

"The old soulless body has now just life enough to render it a nuisance; and the prospects for its living at this dying rate *ad infinitum* are remarkably flattering at present, as no one takes interest enough in the matter to inspire it with new life, or smother out the small spark that yet remains."

Painful as this condition may have been, it was permitted to continue until 1859, and then, on March 8, "H. E. Garrett, J. N. Randall and others, by Davidson, their attorney," petitioned the county board for the incorporation of the town of Frankfort once more. The board ordered an election on March 26, at which incorporation carried, and on June 7, 1859, the town of Frankfort was formally declared a corporation again. The boundaries of the town at this time are recorded and are as follows: Beginning at the corner of Morrison street and Prairie street, south on the latter to Wabash street, thence west to Jackson, thence south of Boone, thence west to Columbia, then north to South, thence west to Fourth, thence north to Washington, thence east to First, thence north to Morrison, thence east to beginning. The vote on incorporation on March 26, 1859, was 88 for, 14 against, and 1 void.

This second incorporation continued after a fashion for eight years. On September 4, 1866, W. H. Ghere and others, by Morrison and Palmer, their attorneys, filed a petition for the incorporation of the town of Frankfort that is a thing of joy among imperfect records. It is accompanied by a complete census of the town, giving the names of heads of families, and the number of

each family, showing a total population of 905, and 218 voters. There is also a map of the proposed incorporation, which, in general, extended north and south from Green to Armstrong streets, and east and west from Harrison to Second streets, with some extensions on each side. The petition and documents will be found in Commissioners' Record 7, p. 98. An election was ordered for October 3, which resulted 115 for and 36 against; and on December 4, 1866, the commissioners, for the third time declared the town of Frankfort a corporation.

This incorporation continued for nine years and was succeeded by the city government. Under the law at that time, when one-third of the voters of a town petitioned the board of trustees, or common council, for a city government, the board or council was to instruct the marshal to take a census of the town, unless the last preceding state or United States census showed the requisite population. The law of 1867 required three thousand population; but this was reduced in 1869 to two thousand five hundred; and in 1875 to two thousand. No record of the census has been found, but it was presumably sufficient, as the board of town trustees, then composed of Enos Hoover, president, G. W. Goodwin and G. A. Smith, ordered an election to be held on December 21. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, Perry W. Gard; clerk, Wm. M. Comley; treasurer, James A. Seawright; marshal, I. C. Hurst; assessor, Wm. P. Ashley; councilmen, first ward, Robert P. Shanklin and T. J. Holdridge; second ward, B. F. Cohee and John Thatcher; third ward, G. A. Smith and R. G. Benefiel. At 3 p. m., December 28, the mayor and council met and organized, and on the evening of December 29th they met again; the mayor read his inaugural address and the city of Frankfort was launched.

The officers elected in December, 1875, held until the regular election in May, 1876. After that the general city officers held for two years—May to May—until 1905, when the election was changed to November, and all terms were made four years. Prior to that time two councilmen were elected from each of the three wards, in alternating years. Since then two councilmen are elected by the city at large and one from each of the wards. The official succession has been as follows in executive offices:

MAYOR.—Perry W. Gard, 1875-6; S. O. Bayless, 1876-1882; Cyrus Clark, 1882-4; O. E. Brumbaugh, 1884-6; J. Q. Bayless, 1886-8; Hugh D. Dunnington, 1888-92; James W. Collins, 1892-4; Fred A. Sims, 1894-8; Robert W. Irwin, 1898-1902; Jerome Clark, 1902-4; David W. Paul, 1904-9; Oscar W. Edmonds, 1909-13.

CLERK.—Wm. M. Comley, 1875-6; William Hines, 1876-9; M. R. Hines, 1879-80; J. H. Gaddis, 1880-2; Chas. E. Morris, 1882-4; H. C. Sheridan, 1884-6; J. M. Brafford, 1886-8; Seth A. Cook, 1888-92; James A. Price, 1892-8; Otto Wolf, 1898-1905; Worth Price, 1905-9; Chas. M. Cohee, 1909-13.

TREASURER.—James A. Seawright, 1875-9; P. J. Kern, 1879-82; J. M. Gentry, 1882-6; A. H. Coble, 1886-90; Wm. L. Kempf, 1890-4; Frank E. McKown, 1894-8; Henry C. Eldridge, 1898-1902; Elmer G. Hartman, 1902-5; Levi E. Cripe, 1905-9; Harry B. Van Eaton, 1909-13.

MARSHAL.—I. C. Hurst, 1875-6; E. D. Neves, 1876-9; T. J. Hoover, 1879-80; Geo. W. Bird, 1880-8; Amos T. Thatcher, 1888-92; Geo. W. Bird, 1892-1902; Wm. W. Richey, 1902-4; Geo. W. Bird, 1904-5. Office abolished.

The election of November 4, 1913, resulted as follows:

<i>Mayor.</i>		<i>Councilman Second Ward.</i>	
Devitt (D.)	831	Dearth (D.)	250
Gard (R.)	944	Kennedy (R.)	257
Montgomery (P.)	579	Campbell (P.)	114
Johnson (S.)	105	Cohee (S.)	35
<i>Clerk.</i>			
Dillon (D.)	809	Kennedy's plurality	7
Cohee (R.)	1,048	<i>Councilman Third Ward.</i>	
Miller (P.)	291	Thompson (D.)	374
Decker (S.)	242	McKinsey (R.)	502
<i>Treasurer.</i>		Baker (P.)	97
Corbett (D.)	775	Irwin (S.)	29
Van Eaton (R.)	1,128		
Fletcher (P.)	329	McKinsey's plurality	128
Davis (S.)	124	<i>Councilman-at-large.</i>	
<i>Councilman First Ward.</i>		Shafor (D.)	938
White (D.)	346	Rice (D.)	860
Whiteman (R.)	243	Scripture (R.)	994
Stewart (P.)	92	Ransom (R.)	1,028
Axtel (S.)	46	Ashpaugh (P.)	335
		Hammond (P.)	330
White's plurality	103	Meek (S.)	110
		Rash (S.)	115
		Scripture and Ransom elected.	



Frankfort has for a long time taken pride in its schools and that pride has at times taken the form of a comparison with early school conditions that is somewhat misleading. It is true that the early schools might have been improved upon, but they were very fairly up to the average in Indiana. The worst point in the local record was the failure to get the county seminary built in time to be utilized as a county seminary, and that was due to local rivalries. As early as March 6, 1848, the Board of County Commissioners announced that they "will make arrangements to erect a county seminary at Frankfort, provided no remonstrance is laid before the board." After that they followed a vacillating course, as has heretofore been recounted until the final erection of the seminary was too late for its public use; but Frankfort made it useful for several years as a female seminary, and it is stated that small boys were admitted to the primary department.

But Frankfort had very fair schools and two of them were public schools, i. e., the buildings were public property, and the small public funds went to the support of these schools, the teachers getting the remainder of their compensation by tuition charges. One of these was "the brick school-house," or "north district" school, which was located at the south-east corner of Columbia and Ohio streets, where the heating plant now stands. The other was "the frame schoolhouse," or "south district" school, which was at the north-east corner of Columbia and Walnut streets. There were also commonly schools in addition to these, and they were all commonly held for two terms, the "spring" and the "fall."

Thus, on March 25, 1854, Miss Hobart announced that her "Female School opens in the County Seminary" on the 27th; and Wm. I. Harker announces "a Select School in the Frame School House on the first Monday in April." Mr. Harker was a Methodist preacher, who officiated at the Methodist church here. Both he and his wife also taught school. His announced terms for "the quarter" were, "Orthography, reading and writing, \$2.00; arithmetic, English grammar and geography, \$2.50; history, philosophy and geometry, \$3.00; Greek and Latin, \$4.00." On September 30, 1854, Miss Margaret P. Bolles announced "a school in the basement of the Methodist church," on October 3. Her terms for the quarter were: "Spelling, reading and writing, \$2.50; geography, arithmetic and grammar, \$3.00; higher branches, \$4.00." At the same time F. D. Blood announced that "he designs resuming his school in the frame school house on Monday, October 2nd." He makes a variation by charging by the month: "Orthography, reading and writing, 80 cents; arithmetic, geography and grammar, \$1.00; natural,



moral or mental philosophy, \$1.20; chemistry, logic and rhetoric, \$1.35; astronomy, algebra and bookkeeping, \$1.50; higher branches, higher prices." He says his monthly system is to accommodate those 'who may desire to withdraw their patronage at the close of any month, on account of other schools that may open." Jere. G. Smith had the school in the brick school-house this winter.

There was one announcement that was common to all the schools of this period, which was, "No deduction made for loss of time, except occasioned by protracted illness." There was also some similarity in text books. On November 14, 1853, the State Board of Education adopted for the common schools, McGuffey's spelling book; the Indiana First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers; Butler's English Grammar; Mitchell's Primary Geography and Geography and Atlas; Ray's Arithmetics, parts one, two and three; and Webster's Dictionaries.

In the spring of 1855, Miss Bolles had her school in the frame school-house and Mollie M. Vandyke opened a school in the Associate Reformed church. Miss Vandyke taught "spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, natural and mental philosophy, algebra, botany and Biblical antiquities," at a flat rate of two dollars per quarter. In the fall of 1855, Miss Bolles continued in the frame school house and Miss Vandyke occupied the brick schoolhouse. A number of teachers are recalled by old residents: Miss Gertrude Thompson, at the Methodist church; George Brainard at the same place—he gave special attention to vocal music and instruction on the melodeon at ten dollars for twenty-four lessons; Mr. Glenn, Mr. Allen, and Prof. Benefiel, of Crawfordsville, at the brick schoolhouse. And there were outsiders. Henry Y. Morrison used to rest from the law by teaching advanced mathematics at the Methodist church school; and John P. Crothers maintained a sort of normal school for would-be teachers while he was auditor.

In reality there was more lack of school building accommodations than of tuition opportunities, and the movement for relief came through a roundabout way. In the later fifties C. A. Munn was pastor of the Presbyterian church, and he had an ambition to start a Presbyterian seminary, which he undertook to do with funds that he proposed to collect after he had embarked on his project. On August 13, 1858, he bought of John H. Dunn and others lots 1, 4, 5 and 8, in block 6, of Crother & Cowan's addition, where the second ward school now stands, for three hundred dollars. He then began the erection of a brick building and got it up one story when he ran out of

funds. The unfinished building was boarded up, for protection, and remained in that condition during the Civil war, the only use of it being by the boys of the vicinity who made a lair of it for amateur military purposes. Munn had got into debt in his enterprise and a judgement for two hundred and thirty dollars was taken against him, under which the above property was sold on June 16, 1862, to Joseph Baum for fifty-five dollars.

On March 14, 1865, the property was transferred to Eli Spencer, trustee of Jackson township, in which Frankfort was then included, for six hundred dollars. Enos Hoover, who was one of the most useful men of Frankfort, made up his mind that the Munn building ought to be finished for a town school, and made the race for township trustee on that issue. He was a man of varied possibilities, remembered as a tinner, an Universalist, a justice of the peace, and the keeper of a drug store in the old "Eye Tooth," where Bon Merritt's drug store now is,—so called from the old frame building that stood there, with nothing adjoining it, until it burned down. Hoover was elected, and completed the building as it now stands, at a cost of about five thousand dollars. The line of the new part added by him—the second story—can readily be traced by the different colors of the brick. It had four large rooms and was a great advance in school accommodation. Mr. Hoover died August 9, 1899, widely lamented.

Mr. Hoover also secured the services of Erastus H. Staley, who had been preaching at the Methodist church and who did a great work in reorganizing and grading the schools during the years that he was at their head. Professor Staley's six years at the head of the schools closed in the spring of 1872, when he took charge of the *Crescent*, and the occasion was made notable by the presentation of a fine gold-headed cane, inscribed "Presented to Prof. E. H. Staley, by his students of the Frankfort Seminary, June 14, 1872." At the same time Miss Slayback was presented a copy of Byron's works by her pupils, Miss Clara Holliday making the presentation speech; and teachers Chittick and Ross were each presented an album, the respective speeches being made by Lilly Claybaugh and Josie Barnett. Prof. J. P. Roush, recently president of the Stockwell Collegiate Institute, was elected superintendent of the Frankfort school for the ensuing year.

There was another influence to be noted in these six years. The original special tuition tax law, which had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court, to the vast detriment of the schools, was replaced by another in 1867, as has been recounted. The Frankfort Board of School Trustees, then composed of Jackson Douglass, John F. Smith and I. N. Armantrout,





SECOND WARD SCHOOL—OLD HIGH SCHOOL

promptly took advantage of it, and on July 8, 1867 levied a special school tax of twenty cents on one hundred dollars, and twenty cents poll. On July 17th they directed Prof. Staley to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the schools. On June 3, 1868, trustee Smith having given place to Z. B. Gentry, the tax was increased to twenty-five cents and fifty cents poll. In 1869 the same was levied together with an equal amount for tuition, but afterwards the latter action was rescinded because the levy should have been made by the township trustee.

The schools now began to show improvement and pupils were drawn from the adjoining county, especially to the "academic department," which was taught by Professor Staley. It was seen that more room must soon be provided, and the trustees decided to enlarge on their existing quarters. On November 9, 1868, they bought lots 2 and 3 of block 6 for \$250. On June 20, 1870, they bought lot 7 for \$150. On January 5, 1871, they bought lot 6 for \$140. In 1873 the school board, then consisting of D. P. Barner, Samuel Ayers and James H. Paris, prepared for the erection of a new building on block 6, south of the old one, and in 1873-4 erected the three-story, stone-faced brick building, now known as the second ward school, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It was a heavy expenditure for the town at that time and no public schools were maintained in the winter of 1873-4 in order to put all available funds in the building. It has ten school rooms with six hundred seating capacity, and an assembly room. The architect was Mr. Eppinghauser, of Terre Haute. This building then became the high school, with rooms for grades also; and what is known as the first high school class, consisting of six young ladies, graduated in 1876. No boys graduated until 1878, when Congressman Martin A. Morrison, Walter D. Pence and Dr. S. B. Sims got through. There was no class of 1879, owing to a change from a three years' to a four years' course.

The next building erected was what is now the Third Ward school, in 1885. It was a substantial eight-room brick building that cost twenty thousand dollars, with two thousand dollars for the grounds. It has recently been condemned and will be abandoned for school purposes. Next came the fine stone high school building in 1892. It has seventeen rooms. The building cost fifty thousand dollars and the grounds are valued at ten thousand dollars. In 1895 the Woodside school was erected at a cost of five thousand dollars, on grounds valued at five hundred dollars. It has four rooms. The present First Ward school was built in 1903, costing thirty thousand dollars, and on grounds valued at ten thousand dollars. It is a fine building with



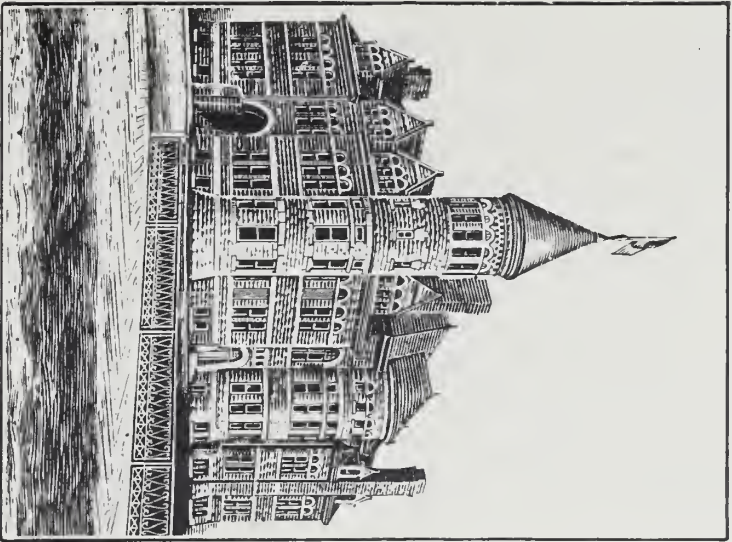
thirteen rooms. The school board is now constructing a commodious building on the square south of the high school to be known as the Central school and to be devoted especially to manual training and vocational education. It will have gymnasium, bath rooms and kitchen, with all modern equipments for vocational training and domestic science, and is to cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, including heating plant for it and the high school. It is to be finished by January 1, 1915; and the third ward school will be accommodated in it temporarily.

The superintendents of schools of Frankfort have been E. H. Staley, 1866-72; J. P. Roush, 1872-4; J. E. Morton, 1874-6; Richard G. Boone, 1876-86; Elmer E. Griffith, 1886-90; Benjamin F. Moore, 1890-9; Harrison L. Frank, 1899-1901; Geo. L. Roberts, 1901-3; Edwin S. Monroe, 1903-9; Wm. O. Hiatt, June to September, 1909; O. M. Pittenger, 1909—.

The library history of Frankfort is peculiar. There ought to have been a county library here. Under the old law, ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of lots in a new county seat was reserved for a county library; and at the November term, 1830, the county commissioners set aside sixty dollars and seventeen cents out of the proceeds of the first sale of lots and trustees for the fund were appointed. Nobody now knows what became of the fund, but it is conjectured that it went into the county seminary fund. The first public library was the township library of Jackson township. These libraries were bought by the state and distributed to the townships, where they were in care of the township trustees. They had no continuing support and gradually went to pieces. When Center township was set off from Jackson, in 1872, the township library was divided, Jackson getting the larger portion, which, however, was of little importance as the books were then pretty thoroughly used up.

Contemporary with the township libraries were the Maclure libraries, which were formed by donations of five hundred dollars from the estate of William Maclure, of New Harmony, Indiana, to associations of workingmen, "who earned their bread by the sweat of their brows," and who had formed a library of their own of the value of one hundred dollars. A preliminary meeting for the organization of an association was held at Frankfort on July 4, 1855, and an organization was effected and a donation secured soon after. These libraries likewise had no continuing support, and, as there were no books added to them, people lost interest in them when they had read what they wanted of the stock on hand.

The next library was that of the Frankfort Library Association, organ-



FRANKFORT HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING



CARNEGIE LIBRARY



ized under the voluntary association law about 1876. This was a joint stock company, each member being entitled to take out one book at a time. It was kept in offices of some of the members, for a time of Doyal & Gard, and later that of O. E. Brumbaugh. In 1884 it chanced that Quincy A. Kennedy, who was one of the most active members, was also a member of the city council and O. E. Brumbaugh was mayor. On July 7, 1884, the city council adopted a resolution taking charge of the library as a donation to the city; providing that it should be placed in the council chamber, in the city building and be free to the public; making the city clerk *ex officio* librarian; and levying a one-cent tax for its support. The city marshal was directed to attend to the removal of the books. This was the beginning of the present city library. While the work was on, the old township and Maclure libraries were hunted up and "they gathered up of the fragments twelve baskets full" and added them to the city's collection.

In the fall of 1887, Prof. C. E. Newlin, then principal of the high school, was instrumental in opening a reading-room in what was known as the Wirt block. It was called the Elk Reading Room, on account of a mounted elk's head which was one of its ornaments. A description of the reading room is given in the *Frankfort News* of October 10, 1887. On October 6, 1887, a motion was made in the council to remove the library to this reading room, but it was lost. The council continued the library in the city building, adding to it at intervals by purchases, until 1891. In December, 1890, the council asked the county commissioners for a room in the court house for the library and on January 2, 1891, it was reported as moved. It occupied a room in the southwest corner of the basement of the court house until February, 1893, when it was removed to a room in the new high school building. The club women of Frankfort now took a hand and brought Mrs. Virginia Stein, of the Lafayette public library here to reorganize the library. She classified it on the Dewey system and arranged a circulating system. A reference department was now started and six magazines subscribed for—Harpers, McClures, Munsey, The Bookman, St. Nicholas and The Century.

On February 6, 1903, in pursuance of negotiations made by a committee, the council transferred the library to the charge of the school board, subject to the conditions that it was to be known as The Frankfort Public Library; that it was to be maintained by the school board as a free library to the citizens of Frankfort; and that the title to the library was to remain in the city. This was accepted by the school board on February 19 as a contract between it and

the city. The library remained in the high school building five years longer, open daily as a public library for the use of all citizens.

In 1906, Mr. Edwin S. Monroe, then superintendent of schools, took up the matter of getting a Carnegie donation for a library building. After some correspondence Mr. Carnegie tendered eighteen thousand five hundred dollars as sufficient for a city of the size of Frankfort, and with his usual condition that the building was to be used for library purposes only. The school board submitted the plans for the building they desired and explained that it was necessary to occupy part of the ground floor for school offices. Mr. Carnegie consented that this be done and added five thousand dollars to his original offer for the construction of the building, which was erected in 1907 and occupied in January, 1908.

It should be mentioned here that while Prof. R. G. Boone was superintendent of schools he started the formation of a reference library for the high school, working very energetically for it in 1880, and succeeding years. On March 24, 1880, thanks were returned in the press to Senators McDonald and Voorhees and Representatives W. R. Myers and Godlove Orth for donations. On August 31, 1905, Professor Boone delivered an address at the Clinton County Teachers' Institute, which might profitably be repeated now, on "Non-school Agencies in Education." He said: "There ought to be ten times as many books in the Frankfort library as there are. Frankfort is ambitious to grow. Nothing attracts people more than educational advantages. There are thousands of books in private libraries in Frankfort that are not doing any service. If they were placed in the public library they would be of great value to the people."

This is true. The one weak spot in Frankfort's educational system is its public library and this is due to two causes. The first is lack of books and this is largely the result of using the library tax to pay for the ground on which the building stands, instead of for keeping up the library. However, the debt is now extinguished and there is no reason why the book purchases should not be put on a footing with those of other progressive towns and cities of the state. Of course citizens cannot be expected to turn their private libraries over to the city, but there are many persons who have useful books that they really do not care for that could well be donated to the library and especially anything in print or writing bearing on local history. The city library is the best available place for preserving such things.

The other weak point is the control. A school board is not a materially better managing board for a public library than a city council and for the same



reason. It has too much of other business that it considers more important. In one sense the more efficient a school board is the worse for the library, i. e., the more attention given to the schools, the less to the library. A library should be in charge of a board that has nothing else to attend to; and that is especially desirable in the case of Frankfort on account of the peculiar conditions as to the title to the library and the building. It is very questionable whether the city had any legal authority to take charge of the library to begin with; and it is still more questionable that the school board has any legal authority to support a library that does not belong to it.

The rational thing to do would be to form a library board under the provisions of the state law, and let both the city and the school board convey their interests to it. If the school board needs a part of the first story of the building, that could be arranged by a perpetual lease, or one to terminate on mutual consent. What the library needs now is not room, but books, and independent control. A movement looking towards the creation of a library board with unquestionable legal authority, has been inaugurated and if it is carried to success the library will probably soon become what it should be to be in keeping with the other educational agencies of Frankfort.

Before the library was turned over to the city the member in whose office it was kept acted as librarian, the last of these being Mr. O. E. Brumbaugh. After it was turned over to the city, the city clerk was *ex officio* librarian until 1887, when Miss Jeannette Dunlap, then a student in the high school, was made librarian. She continued until her resignation in 1890. On February 26, 1890, Miss Kate Gordon was elected to fill the unexpired term of Miss Dunlap and was continued until 1892. On May 6, 1892, Miss Belle Sheridan was elected librarian and continued until 1894. On December 7, 1894, Miss Anna Hubbard was elected librarian and continued until 1897, when she was succeeded by Miss Cora Cooper. Miss Cooper served until 1903, and was succeeded by Miss Ethel Brumbaugh, who served for ten years and made many improvements in the library. On January 1, 1913, she was succeeded by her assistant Miss Kate Huber, who served until September 15, 1913, and was then succeeded by Miss Olive Brumbaugh, the present efficient librarian.

Frankfort's first fire department was a bucket brigade, organized about 1870, of which Fred Tice was captain. The alarms were given by the court house bell and J. W. Morrison, who was official bell-ringer, was supplied with a ponderous key to the old building, which was kept locked at night. The fire laddies decided to have a bell of their own and in order to get the funds they

"pulled off" a fair and ball with the most elaborate lottery attachments that had ever been known in Frankfort. Then as a matter of precaution the entire company went before Squire Ed. Kramer and pleaded guilty under the gaming law, and were fined each one cent. But they got the money for the bell and bought it. Their headquarters were then on the east side of Main street, south of the first alley south of Clinton and the bell was mounted on a framework in the alley. It is still doing service for the fire departments in the city building.

In 1875 the city bought a chemical engine and the Peerless Fire Company was organized January 4, 1875 to take charge of it, composed chiefly of the bucket brigade men. The company was incorporated under the state law and commenced operations with I. N. Davis, president and W. H. Cohee, secretary. Wm. Comley was elected chief; J. W. Earhart, assistant chief; John Elston first nozzleman; and J. N. Markwith second nozzleman; Isaac C. Hurst, first charger; H. C. Heickert, second charger; Thomas McCarty, chief of water line; J. A. Merrick, assistant; J. W. Aughe, chief of hose; Jos. A. Campbell, assistant; A. T. Strouse, first ladderman; J. P. Gaddis, second ladderman; Wm. G. Cook, axman. The Peerless company operated the chemical engine for fourteen years and did good service with it, until it was displaced by the waterworks system, and sold to Mulberry, where it is still in use. The waterworks were tested for fire purposes on January 1, 1889, and proved satisfactory, whereupon the city made a contract for fire service at three thousand six hundred dollars per year. The fire department used a hose wagon pulled by horses until March 1, 1913, when an automobile wagon was put in service and the old wagon stored for emergency purposes.

The oldest of the secret orders in Franklin is the Masons, they having organized under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana issued December 23, 1843. A charter for the new lodge issued May 31, 1844, to be known as Clinton Lodge No. 54, with Jacob D. Vandyke as worshipful master; Lucien J. Griggs, senior warden and James G. Choat, junior warden. The first officers elected by the new lodge were Lucien D. Griggs, worshipful master; Thomas W. Florer, senior warden; N. T. Catterlin, junior warden; Cyrus B. Pence, secretary; Daniel Parker, treasurer; Joseph W. Johnson, senior deacon; John A. Hoggatt, junior deacon; Robert M. Watt, tyler. At present Oliver Gard is worshipful master and Chas. G. Guenther, secretary.

For many years the lodge held its meetings in the old Garber block, on the north side of the square, but in 1873 the lodge constructed and furnished a hall at a cost of more than four thousand dollars. This hall was dedicated

on June 24, 1874, by Grand Master Lucien A. Foote. In 1887, under a joint occupancy scheme devised by J. W. Morrison the lodge took an "air title" to the second floor of the brick building at the northeast corner of Columbia and Washington streets, and fitted up a hall at an expense of about two thousand seven hundred dollars. This was occupied by all the Masonic bodies of Frankfort on a contributory basis and is still held by the trustees of Clinton Lodge No. 54.

In 1911 a new move was made under the same system, the trustees of Clinton Lodge No. 54 holding for all Masonic bodies in Frankfort. The site at the southeast corner of Walnut and Main was purchased for seven thousand dollars, and the fine Masonic temple was erected at a cost of sixty-thousand dollars. It is occupied by Clinton Lodge No. 54, Free and Accepted Masons; Clinton Chapter No. 82, Royal Arch Masons, Frankfort Council No. 46, Royal and Select Masters; Frankfort Commandery No. 29, Knights Templar; and Clinton Lodge No. 6, Order of the Eastern Star. Clinton Chapter No. 82 was organized October 19, 1871; Frankfort Council No. 46, October 18, 1876; Frankfort Commandery No. 29 was chartered April 27, 1881.

Next following the Masons came the Odd Fellows, Frankfort Lodge No. 208, being instituted February 19, 1852. The only two resident members at the institution were John W. Blake and Jacob I. Douglass; but Jackson Douglass, I. D. Armstrong, John H. Dunn, James Gaster, John B. Douglass, W. P. Dunn and Herman Newton were initiated at this meeting. The first officers elected were Jacob S. Douglass, noble grand; John W. Blake, vice grand; Jackson Douglass, secretary, and I. D. Armstrong, treasurer. In January, 1857, the lodge room, with all its contents, was burned, the early records included.

The lodge rebuilt its hall in the summer of 1857, and occupied it until 1873, when it was found too small and a new one was decided on. John Barner gave the lodge the privilege of building the hall over the second story of his block at the northeast corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, and the third story was added to the building, furnishing a large hall and spacious ante-rooms. John Barner also put on the iron roof, which is kept in repair at the joint cost of the owners. The lodge now has 109 members. M. H. Amos is noble grand and W. V. Berryman financial secretary.

Tom Underwood Encampment, No. 36, was organized in November, 1853, by James H. Stewart, P. G. M. The charter members and first officers were John W. Blake, G. P.; Jackson Douglass, H. P.; J. McFarland,

scribe; W. P. Dunn, J. Gaster, J. S. Douglass and J. W. Dodd. The encampment now has thirty-six members. W. A. Dreyer is grand patriarch and Daniel DeLong financial scribe. The encampment meets at I. O. O. F. Hall. Abiah Lodge No. 77, Daughters of Rebekah also meets in this hall. It has a membership of thirty-seven brothers and one hundred sisters.

Dakota Tribe No. 42, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized October 24, 1874, with the following charter members: T. H. Palmer, M. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, T. J. Hoover, J. I. Miller, J. W. Aughe, J. W. Pence, G. D. Halliday, J. W. Gorman, J. W. Lee, S. O. Bayless, S. A. Hoover, A. J. Palmer, J. E. Kuntz, C. M. Petty, D. B. Allen, J. B. Given, I. S. Burgess, G. A. Smith, L. H. Daniels, J. A. Petty and Philip Kempf. The tribe is in flourishing condition, having a hall of its own—"air title" to the third floor building, 53 South Main street. Chas. M. Cohee, city clerk, is chief of records. Dakota Loft of Haymakers, No. 42½, and Waneta Council, No. 8, Degree of Pocahontas, which are auxiliary organizations, meet in the same hall.

Shield Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias, was organized in 1875, by G. W. Taylor, G. K. of R. S., assisted by members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 5, and J. B. Powell of No. 56. The charter members were S. S. Burgess, J. B. Pugh, J. C. Suit, D. E. Comstock, J. C. Campbell, A. W. Southard, G. D. Halliday, J. M. Coulter, T. C. Paris, B. P. Blake, T. H. Palmer, T. J. Smith and W. W. Wallace. The first officers were J. C. Suit, P. C.; J. B. Pugh, C. C.; S. S. Burgess, V. C.; D. E. Comstock, P.; J. C. Campbell, K. of R. and S.; O. W. Southard, M. of F.; E. P. Blake, M. of E.; W. W. Wallace, M. of A.; J. M. Cook, I. G.; T. G. Smith, O. G. This lodge has been very prosperous, and now has four hundred and fifty-eight members. It is located in Castle Hall on West Washington street, having a 99-years lease on the second and third stories, which are comfortably furnished with club room and accessories. Lilly Company No. 19, Uniform Rank, K. of P., and Frankfort Temple No. 239, Pythian Sisters also use Castle Hall. Friendship Lodge No. 39 (Colored), K. of P., meet in their hall on the west side of the square. E. O. Lloyd is present chancellor commander of Shield Lodge and W. N. Berryman, K. R. S.

Stone River Post No. 65, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized May 9, 1882, with thirty-eight charter members. Its first officers were John G. Clark, commander; Wm. Hart, senior vice commander; Cyrus Clark, junior vice commander; Joseph Suit, adjutant; John Clark, quartermaster; W. H. Hickman, chaplain; Smith Forsythe, officer of the guard; James Southard, officer of the day; G. W. Brown, surgeon. In reality this post is a



reorganization of a post originally formed in 1869, which was allowed to lapse. The present post has ninety-two members, and meets in Woodmen's Hall, over the Times building. There was a post of Sons of Veterans at Frankfort, but it has died out. Stone River Post is chiefly composed of soldiers originally from Clinton county. Stone River Relief Corps No. 84, meets in the same hall.

Fidelity Lodge No. 60, Knights of Honor was organized February, 1, 1875, by James McClain, G. D. Good Shepherd Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized December 16, 1876, with sixty charter members. Frankfort Camp No. 4036, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized July 14, 1896, and now has one hundred and sixteen members. Gem City Camp No. 24, Woodmen of the World, has its hall in the Times building on East Clinton street. Beech Grove No. 18, Ladies Woodmen Circle, and Walnut Grove No. 11, Ladies Woodmen Circle, meet in the same hall. Frankfort Lodge No. 560, B. P. O. Elks, has a fine building on East Clinton street, with a home on the second floor. Other secret societies of Frankfort are Gem City Aerie No. 976, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Gem City Court No. 1107, Independent Order of Foresters; Gem City Lodge No. 1991, Knights and Ladies of Honor; Jewell Council, No. 1285, Knights and Ladies of Security; Frankfort Lodge No. 7, Loyal Order of Moose; Lodge No. 14, Pathfinders; Lodge No. 518, Royal Arcanum; Court of Ben Hur, No. 2; Court Eden No. 180, United Order of Foresters; Frankfort Tent No. 40, Knights of the Maccabees and Frankfort Tent No. 45, Ladies of the Maccabees.

The first Methodist preacher, who preached regularly in Frankfort, was Rev. Miles Huffaker of the Huntersville Circuit, who found enough of the faith to begin his ministrations in 1831. In 1832-3 services were continued under Stephen R. Ball and Boyd Phelps, who were the ministers on the circuit, and a movement for a church building was started. In August, 1834, the trustees of the church bought lot 77, the present location, and in 1835 a frame church, 30x40 feet, was erected at a cost of \$400. In 1836 Frankfort became the head of a circuit. The church grew steadily, and in June, 1851, a contract was made for a new brick church, costing about \$1,800. The building was finished in 1852, and dedicated February 20, 1853, Rev. J. M. Stallard and Rev. Luther Taylor officiating.

In 1871 this building was enlarged and refitted at a cost of \$3,600, and served for a dozen years longer. In the spring of 1883, under the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Hickman, the construction of the present building was begun, and it was dedicated on March 30, 1884. The cost of the completed and furnished building was \$18,000, of which the Ladies Furnishing Society



contributed \$1,100, and the Sunday School \$800. The Sunday School was organized February 7, 1841, by Rev. Ancil Beech. There were sixty present at the first session, and Joseph Johnson was the first superintendent. In the early days church and Sunday school were called by a tin horn, but in 1848 a bell was purchased, and on May 7, of that year, made its first call to worship.

In 1812 the church reported 1,235 full members and 76 probationers. The present membership is about 1,400, and the present pastor is Rev. Geo. F. Craig. In addition to its valuable church property the church owns a pastorate valued at \$5,000. The Sunday school numbers over 1,000 members, and the church is one of the most flourishing of its denomination in the state.

The First Presbyterian Church, of Frankfort, was organized May 14, 1831, at the house of John Douglass, by Rev. James A. Carnahan, assisted by Rev. John Thompson, a professor at Wabash College. The seventeen charter members: Samuel McQuern, Samuel and Anna Douglass, Joseph and Isabel McClelland, John and Susannah Douglass, David Barnes and wife, Samuel Maxwell and wife, Samuel and Hope Mitchell, John Blake and wife, John and Sarah Gray. Anna Douglass, the last of these charter members, died in August, 1902, in her one hundred and second year.

For a time the congregation worshipped in their own homes, in the school house on the farm of John Douglass, in the barn of Samuel Douglass, and in the court house. In 1834 they erected a frame church at the site of the present one, at a cost of \$300. In 1838 the church was enlarged and a bell-tower was built. During the pastorate of Rev. Chas. Munn, in 1859, the old frame church was torn down and a brick church was erected near its site, costing \$4,000. This continued in use until the pastorate of Rev. Edward Barr, 1775-6, when this church was torn down and the present building was erected, at a cost of \$18,000. In 1891 a chapel was added, costing \$7,000, and in 1899, a \$5,000 pipe organ was installed—a gift of Mrs. Abraham Given and Mrs. Geo. T. Dinwiddie.

In 1895 Smith Memorial Chapel was erected on South Second street from a bequest by James Smith, a member of the congregation, and for seventeen years a Sunday school and industrial school were maintained there. In the fall of 1912 this work was transferred to the chapel of the church. The membership of the church is six hundred and fifty-four, and the present pastor is Rev. H. L. Crain. In 1832 a Sunday school was organized, the first known in the county. It went through all the historic stages of reward books for verses learned, and ginger bread celebrations on the Fourth of July.



EAST CLINTON STREET, FRANKFORT, IND.



On July 1, 1854, the Crescent had this notice under the title, "Sabbath School Celebration": "The Sabbath schools of Frankfort will celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence in the following manner: The officers, teachers and scholars will assemble at the ringing of the bell, in the Presbyterian church, on Tuesday morning, the 4th of July, 1854, at 8 o'clock a. m., and will be formed in procession, under the direction of the marshal of the day, assisted by the officers and teachers; and marched to the Methodist Episcopal church, where the exercises will be conducted by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, addresses, etc. By order of the committee."

The First Christian (Disciples) Church, of Frankfort, was organized in 1830, by Rev. Lewis Comer, at the house of John Horland, south of the city. The congregation held meetings at private residences, and other places, frequently meeting in the court house, until 1843, when a church building was erected in Frankfort. At that time the membership was only fifty, but it grew rapidly. In 1872 a neat frame church was erected on Jackson street, which was occupied until 1893. The congregation then erected its substantial brick building at Columbia and Walnut streets which was dedicated March 20, 1893. This congregation now numbers one thousand four hundred members, but at present it without a pastor. In 1901 a second Christian church was built, known as Woodside Church. It has about one hundred and fifty members, and the present pastor is Rev. E. E. Kuhns. The church is located on Magnolia avenue.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1873, and the church building at John and Jefferson streets was erected in 1875. The first pastor was Rev. J. J. Kuhns. It now has about one hundred members, and the present pastor is Rev. H. L. Bosserman. There were Catholic families in Frankfort as early as 1850, and services of various kinds were observed in private houses, but no church was erected by this denomination until 1888, when a frame structure, known as St. Mary's Catholic Church, was erected on Walnut street between Second and Third streets. In 1912-13 the old building was covered with a brick veneer, a transept added, and other changes made that practically made a new building, which was dedicated May 25, 1913. The church has about 350 communicants, and Rev. Wm. B. Horderman is the parish priest. The parish owns a parsonage adjoining the church.

The First Baptist Church of Frankfort was organized in 1880, by the following five persons, who brought in their letters and became the charter members, viz.: Rev. S. S. Sparks and wife; Charles Hardy and wife, and Mrs.

Rachel Hawkins. They met at various places, and in 1882 were able to erect a small church. The first pastor was Rev. Debolt. At the present time the congregation numbers about two hundred, and is erecting a handsome brick church on the site of the old one. The building will cost \$20,000, exclusive of the windows and other furnishings, which are estimated to cost \$7,000 additional. The present pastor is Rev. S. J. Sparks. The Sunday School has one hundred members.

The United Brethren organized a church in Frankfort in 1887, and erected their present building, on Clinton street, between Jackson and Sycamore, in 1888. The first pastor was Rev. A. M. Cummins. The church has grown to a membership of 280, and the present pastor is Rev. B. F. Thomas.

The only church organization of colored people in the county is the African M. E. Church, which has a small frame building at First and Boone streets. It was built over thirty years ago, but was recently raised, and had a cement block foundation put under it. It has fifty-five members, and Rev. G. F. Crossland is pastor. The Methodist Protestant denomination has a tabernacle on Manson street, between Main and Jackson, with Rev. E. T. Howe as pastor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a church at Paris street and Roswell avenue, with Rev. J. F. Presnall as pastor.

The Holiness people have a church on South Second street, and a camp-ground in the southwestern edge of the city, at which quite large gatherings are held. The First Church of Christ, Scientists, was organized in 1901, and now has forty members. It has occupied rented rooms, but recently bought a site, and altered a house for temporary use. W. L. Cave is the first reader. The Salvation Army has a barracks at 211 North Columbia street, and a small band of soldiers, with Henry L. Beck as captain.

The oldest of the present literary clubs of Frankfort, the Tourist Club, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1912, but literary and cultural organization began more than ten years before the organization of the Tourist Club, largely due to the inspiration of Dr. R. G. Boone, who became superintendent of schools in 1876, and his cultured wife. The first women's club included Mrs. M. E. M. Boone, Mrs. E. H. Staley, Mrs. Leander McClurg, Mrs. W. R. Moore, Mrs. J. V. Kent and Mrs. D. P. Pence. The organization adopted no name, but continued for a number of years, adding as members Miss Anne Richards (later Mrs. Wm. Coulter), Miss Alice Hancock, Miss Mary Morrison, the Misses Hoyt, Miss Hattie Wolever (Mrs. Sparks), Lilian Claybaugh (Mrs. Lathrop), Anne Claybaugh, Virginia Claybaugh and Kathryn Staley Searles.



Quickly following this organization came a literary club of ladies and gentlemen, which developed into a men's club—the old Emerson Club—whose early members were Dr. R. G. Boone, E. H. Staley, Judge Kent, the Morrisons—father and sons—Judge Claybaugh, Judge Doyal, Perry Gard, Eli Marvin and others. The Emerson Club today is the men's literary club of Frankfort and is following lines of study that arouse enthusiastic interest in the members.

The two names, connected with Frankfort, that are most notable in literature are those of Dr. R. G. Boone and Will H. Thompson. Dr. Boone's books, "Education in the United States," "History of Education in Indiana," and "Science of Education," are standard authorities in their lines. Mr. Thompson was as influential as his brother Maurice in setting the country aflame with the archery fad, and also wrote good poetry. Indeed, he struck a world chord in his "High Tide at Gettysburg." He came to Frankfort as a civil engineer for the old Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern railroad, and later became deputy prosecuting attorney for the county. In this position he immortalized himself by actually enforcing the liquor law—it was the Baxter law, too. While at Frankfort he wrote a number of poems for the Banner, but unhappily the files of that paper for the period have disappeared. He also did the Geological Survey of Clinton county, published in the Indiana Geological Report for 1886.

Women's clubs were more numerous than men's. The old Parlor Club and the first and second Chautauqua Circles were contributing factors in the development of the present literary life of Frankfort, and among the names that may be added to the pioneer roster are those of Mrs. E. M. Byers, Mrs. S. S. Kramer, Mrs. J. M. Cast, Mrs. H. H. Thomas, Mrs. Frazee, Mrs. Gaddis, B. F. Hills, L. Temple, J. A. Wood, Mrs. R. P. Shanklin, Mrs. R. M. Sims, Mrs. L. G. Curtis, Mrs. Ivy McClamrock, Mrs. Walter Paris, Mrs. John Bayless, Mrs. Harry Sheridan, Mrs. Kate Gordon Ewing, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. O. M. Pittenger, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Combs, Miss Laura Bayless, Mrs. Charles Ashman, Mrs. Laird, Mrs. R. F. Palmer, Mrs. R. F. Wallace, Miss Luella Gaskill, Miss Lucy Catterlin, Miss Jeannette Coulter, Miss Alice Goodwin and Miss Della Pence.

There are of course many others who should be named if the membership of the Tourists, Aftermath, Fin de Siecle, and Quo Vadis Clubs were taken up; or if full notice were given of clubs now out of existence, like the Century, the Louise Woods, and the Matinee Musicale. Mention of this last suggests the early musical culture of Frankfort, which manifested itself in the Frankfort Saxe Horn Band, in 1855. The *Crescent* of June 2, 1855,

said: "Under the instruction of Prof. Hill, their accomplished teacher, the band is making rapid strides in the science of music; and now cheers us nightly with a 'concord of sweet sounds.'" The band made its debut in professional life at the Fourth of July celebration at Kirklin that year. The Crescent bubbled over with compliments and congratulations on the result, and said, "We hope it will now be conceded that the Frankfort Brass Band has become one of the permanent institutions of the county, and is worthy the support and confidence of the public generally." But, alas! it went the way of the world; but it has a most worthy successor today in the T. P. A. Band of Frankfort, under Director H. M. Hockman, which has been giving the city some really high-grade music for several months past.

In the line of public advancement, one of Frankfort's most notable items is the T. P. A. Park, so called because the movement for its purchase and inauguration started in the local Travelers Protective Association, and was pushed to success by the efforts of members of that organization. The park includes sixty-five acres of fine natural park land which has been greatly improved since its purchase in 1910. It has all desirable park buildings, baseball grounds, golf links, and quite a zoological collection, with well improved roadways, and conveniences of all descriptions. It is a popular public resort, and one that will compare favorably with the parks of other cities of the state anywhere near Frankfort's class.

A detailed account of Frankfort's business interests would be out of the question in this work, as they are all that could be expected in a thriving city of 10,000 people. Ample banking facilities are furnished by the First National Bank, resources \$930,289.38; The Farmers Bank, resources \$753,299.36; The Clinton County Bank, resources \$668,689.43; the American National Bank, resources \$768,053.26; and the Frankfort Loan and Trust Company, resources \$354,024.76. The first named is the oldest of these institutions. On May 1, 1868 John Barner and his son D. P. Barner entered the banking under the firm name of D. P. Barner & Co. In January, 1869, they consolidated with the banking firm of Coulter, Given & Co., to form the International Bank. In 1872 the First National Bank was organized with a cash capital of \$200,000, and bought all the interests of the International Bank. The Farmer's Bank was organized in 1876; the Clinton County Bank in 1891; the Frankfort Loan and Trust Company—associated with the First National Bank—in 1901; and the American National Bank in 1902.

The business men of Frankfort keep a watchful eye on all opportunities for advancing the public welfare, and go after anything wanted in a very

practical way. This has always been the case, as has been noted in the chapter on railroads. One of the most important of recent achievements was securing the plant of the McDougal Company, manufacturers of kitchen cabinets, after their plant at Indianapolis had burned in 1910. Frankfort had ground and some buildings as the result of a forfeited donation to the Hoke Manufacturing Company, and by putting \$20,000 more into it secured the location of the McDougal Company. This company employs about 165 men and is creating quite a suburb east of the city.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### CENTER TOWNSHIP

DESCRIPTION—EARLY SETTLERS—SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—RAILROADS—AGRI-  
CULTURAL STATISTICS—VALUATION—OFFICIALS

Center township was originally included in Jackson township, and so remained until 1872, so that most of its early history will be found in that connection, excepting what it found in connection with Frankfort, which is its one city. After it was made a separate township, it included what is now Union township until 1889. As it now stands, Center township is three miles north and south, and seven miles east and west, or twenty-one square miles in extent. Its surface is generally level, the principal drainage being by Prairie branch, a tributary of the south fork of Wildcat. It is the geographical center of the county, and also the railroad center, with the county seat, which is much larger than any other town or city of the county, within its borders. For these reasons it is also the manufacturing center of the county.

The first settlements within the present township were in the north-western corner. The first settler was George Michaels, on Sec. 5, in 1827, and three others followed in 1828, John Douglass locating on Sec. 4, Matthew Bunnell on Sec. 5 and Noah Bunnell on Sec. 8. In 1829 came John Pence, who located on Sec. 10, now included in Frankfort. He had entered this land in 1827. In the same year came John Furgesen, who located on Sec. 4; J. R. Kelly, who located on Sec. 14; Peter Fudge, who located on Sec. 4; William Pence and Moses Fudge, who located on Sec. 3; Eli Armantrout, who located on Sec. 2; Samuel Holliday, who located on land now included in Frankfort; Matthias Young, who located on Sec. 9; James Allen, who located on Sec. 12; Andrew Kenney, who located on Sec. 11; Henry Fudge, who made his home with William Pence; and Samuel D. Maxwell.

The house of Matthew Bunnell was the early gathering place. It was here that the first religious meeting in the township was held, Rev. James Carnahan officiating, under Presbyterian auspices. The first school was held

in a cabin on the Bunnell farm in 1829, Jacob L. Harley being the first teacher. The first schoolhouse was built on the same farm in 1830, and J. N. Bowles first taught school there. This pioneer teacher died in the same year—the first death in the township—and was buried in the Bunnell graveyard. In the act of the legislature for the organization of the county, the house of Matthew Bunnell was designated as the first meeting place for the county commissioners. The house of John Douglass, on the adjoining section, was the first meeting place for the Methodists of the vicinity, for whom Revs. Huffaker and Tarkington were the first preachers.

The persistent struggle of Frankfort for railroads have given the township a much larger supply of this means of transportation than any other township. The Monon and Vandalia come from the north to Frankfort, and then diverge, the former traversing the township to the southeast, and the latter to the southwest. The Toledo, St. Louis and Western crosses the entire township, east and west. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction line crosses the township from northwest to southeast; and the Kokomo traction line from Frankfort northeast, so that there is not a section in the township that is not within a mile of a railroad.

Owing to the location of Frankfort within it, Center township has the smallest acreage in farms of the fourteen townships of the county, the total being only 10,390 acres; but none of this is reported as waste land. Of it, 1,260 acres is pasture land, 650 timber land, and 150 in orchards. In 1912 there were 1,636 acres in wheat, with a product of 33,588 bushels; 3,316 in corn, with a product of 162,160 bushels; 2,284 in oats, with a product of 133,065 bushels; 807 in timothy hay, with a product of 1,044 tons; and 388 in clover hay, with a product of 643 tons. It was second of townships in the production of tomatoes, reporting twenty acres, with a crop of 51 tons; and was the only township reporting berries, of which it had ten acres, with a crop of 350 bushels.

Of live stock there were 72 horses sold in 1912, of the value of \$10,580; leaving 478 on hand, of the value of \$54,035. There were 301 cattle sold, valued at \$17,150, leaving on hand, 659, valued at \$20,290. Of hogs there were 1,315 sold, valued at \$13,891, leaving on hand 1,097, valued at \$11,150. The cows milked were 296, valued at \$12,500; producing 129,200 gallons of milk. There were 1,000 gallons of cream sold, and 14,010 pounds of butter made. Of poultry 312 dozen were sold for \$1,100. There were 394 dozens of laying hens, which laid 28,300 dozens of eggs, valued at \$5,000.



In 1912, the valuation of the township, outside of Frankfort, was real estate, \$731,480; personal and corporate property, \$474,105; total, \$1,186,815. There were 149 polls. The tax rate was \$1.25 on \$100, and \$2.00 poll. The total tax levied was \$15,577.91. In the city of Frankfort the real estate valuation was \$3,166,620; personal and corporation, \$1,899.50; total, \$4,864,470. There were 1,529 polls. The tax rate was \$3.08 on \$100 and \$3.50 poll. The total tax levied was \$155,183.34. In 1886, when Union township was included in Center, the total valuation of lands and improvements was \$770,160; lots and improvements, \$829,185; personal and corporation property, \$1,045,000; telegraph property, \$1,200; railroad property, \$136,655; total, \$2,664,795. The total tax levied in that year was \$47,239.89.

The township trustee of Center township is Lucien B. Moore, and the township assessor, Newell K. Bill. The postoffice of both is Frankfort.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### FOREST TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION—ORGANIZATION—EARLY HISTORY—AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS,  
VALUATION—TOWN OF FOREST.

Forest township occupies the northeast corner of Clinton county, bounded on the north by Howard county, on the east by Howard and Tipton counties, on the south by Johnson township, and on the west by Warren township. Parts of it were included in these two townships after they were formed from the original Jackson township. The northeastern line of the township is irregular owing to the fact that what is now Honey Creek township, in Howard county, was taken out of Clinton county for political purposes and not for the purpose of making regular boundaries. The township averages over six miles north and south by over four miles east and west, and contains 16,900 acres. There is not much slope to the surface, and formerly much of the land was swampy, but drainage has reclaimed most of it, and given a rich and well cultivated soil.

It was not until after the Clover Leaf road was built, and the town of Forest laid out on it as station, that the residents of this section were moved to ask for a separate township organization. Then a petition was presented to the county commissioners, and on January 2, 1882, they made an order establishing Forest township, with its present boundaries, taking nine and one-half sections off the east end of Warren township, and seventeen sections off the north end of Johnson. The same order also made Samuel M. Davis trustee of the new township until his successor should be elected and qualified, and also inspector of elections. The voting place of the township was established at the town of Forest.

As the township was originally included in the Big Miami Reserve, it had no settlers as early as the townships west of it. It is said that the first location was made on the southeast quarter of section eighteen by a man named Nutter, and his son; but the first permanent settler, and the first to build a substantial log cabin, was Page Sims. Mr. Sims was a native of Franklin county, Indiana, but his parents removed to Tippecanoe county in 1829. There Page Sims came to manhood, and in 1835 married Sarah

Black. In 1839 they moved to Clinton county, and located in what is now Forest township, where both resided until their death. Mr. Sims became a prosperous farmer, and was for several years assessor of the township.

The first white child born in the township was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nutter, above mentioned, in 1842. The population was sparse and scattered, and there was no church built in the township until 1850, when the Methodists erected what was known as Swamp Creek chapel near the south line of the township, on the northeast quarter of section twenty-one. This was long since replaced by a brick structure known as St. Paul's church. There was no postoffice in the township until 1860 when Martinsville was made a station on a contract route. It was a very diminutive village at the northeast corner of section seventeen, and never appeared in the official list of United States postoffices, nor did any other place in this township until Forest was recorded in 1877, with C. G. R. Sims as postmaster. But Martinsville post-office was an important fact to the people of the locality, nevertheless, and Martin Davis was the first postmaster. Today Martinsville is only a memory. The completion of the Clover Leaf road in 1874, and the establishment of Forest as a station only two miles away, soon wiped Martinsville off the map.

In 1912 Forest township had 16,920 acres in farms, of which 2,373 were pasture; 1,042 timber, and 186 orchard. Of wheat there were 978 acres with a product of 10,080 bushels; of corn 5,332 acres with a product of 252,240 bushels; of oats 3,576 acres with a product of 175,015 bushels; of timothy 993 acres, with a product of 1,361 tons; of clover 663 acres, with a product of 417 tons of hay and 611 bushels of seed. There were 157 horses sold, leaving on hand 770, valued at \$75,115. There were 793 cattle sold, leaving on hand 984, valued at \$37,220. There were 5,268 hogs sold, leaving on hand 3,242, valued at \$30,027. There were 312 dozens of poultry sold, and 394 dozens of laying hens produced 28,300 dozens of eggs. There were 435 cows milked, producing 164,400 gallons of milk, from which 11,220 gallons of cream were sold, and 40,455 pounds of butter made.

The valuation of Forest township in 1912 was real estate, \$876,680; personal and corporation, \$321,600; polls, 227; total taxes levied, \$23,142.12. In 1886 the valuation was real estate, \$263,665; personal and corporation, \$85,960; total axes levied, \$7,091.22.

The only town in the township is Forest, unincorporated. It was platted September 1, 1874, by Henry Y. Morrison, as a station on the Frankfort and Kokomo railroad, now Clover Leaf. The name was given because

the site was timbered; and the first railroad tickets were sold with an oak stump for a counter. The first store was opened by Mr. Shackleford. The place was always a strong temperance center. A reckless man undertook to establish a saloon here in the spring of 1886, despite the protests of the citizens, but after his building had been blown up with dynamite he decided to seek another location. The place now has about four hundred inhabitants, and is a considerable business center, with one bank, the Citizens.

Of the seven churches in the township, three are in the town of Forest. There were two churches organized in the town in 1885, the Methodist Protestant church, and the Advent Christian (Disciples) church; but they are now replaced by a Baptist church, with Rev. Tedford in charge; a Methodist church, with Rev. Bailor in charge; and a Christian (Holiness) church, with Rev. Earlwine in charge.

Sexton Lodge No. 592, I. O. O. F. was organized at Forest April 20, 1882, with the following charter members and first officers: G. D. Adams, noble grand; G. W. Thompson, vice grand; H. Halfield, secretary; W. A. Gentry, treasurer; and Martin Allison. The lodge now has one hundred and seventy-two members. J. W. Armstrong is noble grand, and J. I. Burns financial secretary. Forest Lodge No. 285, Daughters of Rebekah, has a membership of thirty-five brothers and fifty-eight sisters. Margaret Clingham is noble grand, and Emma Alter financial secretary. Forest Encampment No. 194, has twenty-nine members. James Armstrong is grand patriarch, and L. A. Traubarger, financial scribe.

Hoosier Lodge No. 185, K. of P., was instituted March 12, 1888. It has seventy-seven members. R. F. Dunn is chancellor commander, and John E. McAdams, keeper of records and seals. Myrtle Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was chartered May 25, 1897. It has seventy members. Archie R. Davis is worshipful master, and James A. Hite secretary. Ukiah Tribe No. 418, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted January 31, 1906. It has forty-eight members, and Earl Kinder is C. of R. Forest Tent No. 10,861, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted June 8, 1909. It has twenty-six members; and George Auble, Jr., is clerk.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### JACKSON TOWNSHIP

DESCRIPTION—EARLY SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—  
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—VALUATION.

When Jackson township was organized, at the first meeting of the county commissioners, on May 15, 1830, it included the eastern two-thirds of the county. It was gradually reduced in size by the formation of new townships until 1872, when Center township was formed, and Jackson township was left with its present boundaries. It was the largest of the townships originally, and still retains that distinction, being eight sections wide, from east to west, by five and one-half sections north and south. It is the south central township, lying immediately north of the Boone county line, and bounded on the east by Kirklin, on the west by Perry, and on the north by Washington and Center townships.

Its soil is very rich, its boundaries including most of the Twelve Mile Prairie; and is well drained to the west and south by Potato creek, Brush creek, and other tributaries of Sugar creek. It has no villages within its borders, but Cyclone is on its east border, and Manson on its west border, while Frankfort is only a mile from its north border. Its transportation facilities are very fair. The Vandalia railroad crosses the northwest corner of the township, and the Monon the northeast corner. The T. H., I. & E. traction line crosses the township from north to south near its center. The Big Four is but little beyond its southwest corner, with Colfax within five miles, and Thorntown within four miles of the township lines.

It was natural that the rich prairie land should bring early settlement. The first comers were Walter and Anthony Leek, who settled on Sec. 4 in 1828. Quickly following, in the same year, were William Hogin, who located on Sec. 4; Mordecai McKinsey, who was very prominent in the early history of the county, but moved to Nebraska in 1855, who located on Sec. 36; Job Harriman, whose son and namesake is the noted Socialist leader at Los Angeles, Cali., who located on Sec. 2; John Wright and William Wynkoop, who settled on Sec. 31; Isaac Cook, who settled on Sec. 11; Hiram Harrison, on Sec. 32; W. Ross, on Sec. 22, and William Wagoner, on Sec. 6.



The influx of settlers continued in 1829, Edward Cunningham settling on Sec. 1; James Mundell, on Sec. 11; John and Manuel Martin, on Sec. 32; Nicholas Cunningham, on Sec. 31; Elihu Buntin, on Sec. 1; Jacob Martin and David Martin on Sec. 32; Hezekiah Strange and Robert Buntin on Sec. 6; Alex Rogers, on Sec. 14; Thomas Canby, on Sec. 30; Samuel Mitchell, on Sec. 23; James Allen, on Sec. 32, and Samuel Allen, on Sec. 35. In 1830 John Morehead settled on Sec. 28; John Coon, on Sec. 5; Abraham Cook, on Sec. 30; Thomas Rogers, on Sec. 12, and a number of others came in 1830 and 1831, among whom may be named, Samuel Hutchinson, Isaac Miller, Henry Hopkins, R. Reagan, Abraham Chenoweth, Andrew McEntire, Elbridge Hopkins, Edward Miller, William Jenkins, John Thomas, Jefferson Chenoweth, Thomas Meyers and Andrew Bowldin. Soon after these came Joseph Coon, Benjamin Lucas, Joseph Wood, Thomas and Samuel Lyons, John Kinder, Robert Wright, Lee Winscott, John Thurman, William Hodgen, N. McKensey, John and Andrew Buntin, Robert Dunn, William Boler, Robert Moore and William Breckenridge.

Until the organization of the county, in 1830, these settlers were under the local government of Washington township, which included all of Clinton county, and had been added temporarily to Tippecanoe county in 1828. On May 15, 1830, Jackson township was created, and on the second Saturday in June of that year the first election for officers of the new township was held at the house of Samuel Mitchell. After that the elections were held in Frankfort for a number of years. After Center township was created, in 1872, the Jackson township elections were held at the Irwin school house. Up to that time Jackson township was not only the largest township in territory, but also had the largest population. In 1850 the census showed 2,642 residents; in 1860, 3,355; in 1870, 3,932; in 1880, it dropped to 1,545, on account of the division mentioned.

There was a strong religious sentiment among the early settlers. The first religious meetings recorded were in 1830, at the house of John Harland, by the New Lights. Mr. Harland was the preacher. In the same year the Presbyterians held meetings at the house of Samuel Mitchell, where Rev. James Carnahan preached. Neither of these denominations, however, built churches for more than ten years; and the Baptists made the record of building the first church in 1840, on what was known as the Strange farm. All three of these denominations have persisted, in the township. The Presbyterians made their first formal church organization on August 14, 1854, with the following members: John A. Brookie and wife, R. S. Irwin and wife, Roland Rogers and wife, Samuel Bynum and wife, James Davis and wife,

J. W. Allen and wife, Mary Sims, Jane Ashman, W. Maddox, Mary A. Hodge, Catherine, Mary and Sarah M. Brookie, Sarah McKensey and John Rogers. The first pastor was Rev. J. Wilson, and services were held at various places until 1873, when they erected a frame church on section 6, in the eastern part of the township. This is known as Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church. At present it has seventy-two members, and services are conducted by Rev. G. W. Rowe, of Dayton, Tippecanoe county.

Mr. Rowe is also in charge of Prairie Center Church, which is located on section 21, in the northwestern part of the township. This church was organized in the spring of 1874, among the first members being George Major and wife, A. C. Irwin and wife, Thomas Moore and wife, John Fernald and wife, Robert and Melissa Irwin, Mrs. William Jenkins, Eliza Jenkins, Mrs. and Miss Strouse, Benjamin Fernald and Mrs. Beckenridge. The first pastor was Rev. James Haige. The congregation worshipped in the school house for one year; and in 1875 built their brick church, at a cost of \$2,600. The church at one time had sixty members, but went down on account of many moving away. It now has forty-nine members. The attendance at both this and the Sugar Creek Church is usually more than the membership.

The New Lights also maintain their church organization in Jackson township, the church being known as Antioch Church. They also have a church at Manson, on the west line of the township. The Christian's (Disciples), who are often confused with the New Lights, have a small church at Cyclone, on the east line of the township, of which Rev. Faris Stevens is pastor.

Recurring to the early events in the history of the township the first school was taught by a Mr. Groves, in the winter of 1829-39. The first death in the township was that of Elizabeth Buntin, which occurred in 1829. She was buried in what is known as Buntin's graveyard. The first birth in the county was that of James Hopkins, son of Elbright and Martha Hopkins, in 1830. The first marriage celebrated within the township was that of Nehemiah McKensey and Lenia Wagoner.

Owing to its complete lack of towns and villages, and the great fertility of its soil, Jackson is preeminently the agricultural township of Clinton county. It has 23,470 acres in farms—nearly 4,000 more than Perry, which stands second, and 5,000 more than Warren, which is third. Of this 3,141 is pasture land, which is less than either of the next three townships of largest farm area. Owing to the original prairie condition it has only 123 acres of timber land, or less than one-sixth of the next lowest in timber;

but it has 607 acres in orchards, or more than the orchard acreage of any other township.

It is the banner corn township, having, in 1912, 11,032 acres in corn, with a product of 483,000 bushels. It had, in 1912, 1,854 acres in wheat, with a product of 27,081 bushels; 4,539 acres in oats, with a product of 255,105 bushels; 1,418 acres in timothy, with a product of 1,696 tons; 334 acres in clover, with a product of 221 tons of hay and 182 bushels of seed. It is the leading township in sheep, those sold in 1912 numbering 1,589, of a value of \$6,421, leaving on hand 699 valued at \$2,283. But its wool clip was only 3,407 pounds, which was exceeded by three other townships. This means that Jackson township raises sheep for mutton rather than fine-wool sheep.

Jackson township leads in the horse-breeding industry, having sold 218 in 1912, leaving on hand 1,162 valued at \$109,650. Of cattle, 974 were sold, leaving on hand 1,325 valued at \$45,927. Of hogs, 3,922 were sold, leaving on hand 3,242 valued at \$30,027. There were 472 cows milked, with a product of 165,750 gallons of milk, and 40,664 pounds of butter made. Of poultry 948 dozen were sold, valued at \$6,602. There were 942 dozens of laying hens, with a product of 60,086 dozens of eggs, valued at \$12,087.

The valuation of the township in 1912 was real estate, \$1,576,790; personal and corporation, \$575,100; number of polls 233. Total tax levied, \$31,085.48. In 1886, with the same acreage, the valuation was real estate, \$527,485; personal and corporation, \$172,665; total, \$666,820. Total tax levied, \$12,009.46. In 1845, when the acreage was 48,706, the real estate valuation was \$316,617; personal, \$78,163; and the total tax levied, \$2,278.88.

The township assessor of Jackson township is John P. Aldrich, postoffice Frankfort, R. R. No. 5. The township trustee is David L. Mabbitt, postoffice Colfax, R. R. No. 1.

## CHAPTER XX.

### JOHNSON TOWNSHIP

DESCRIPTION—EARLY SETTLERS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—AGRICULTURAL—  
VALUATION—SCIRCLEVILLE—HILLISBURG. . .

Johnson township is one of the later settled townships of the county, owing primarily to the fact that it was included in the Big Miami Reserve, and therefore was not open to settlement until after the cession of 1838; and secondarily to the fact that much of the land was low and wet, and was not available for agriculture until it had been drained. The principal natural drainage is by tributaries of Killmore creek; though a small part of the township on the south is drained by tributaries of Sugar creek. It is evident that originally most of the township was a lake bed, and this makes a rich soil after the drainage has been effected.

The first white settlers of the township were three brothers, George, William and James Thomas, who located in 1839, cleared the first land, and raised the first crop. For two years they were the only residents of the township. In 1841 came William Burget, Jacob Kirkindall, John Bradburn, John Stevens and John Kirkindall. In 1842, three more were added to the settlement, Isaac McLelland, David Galbraith and John Merritt. In 1843 Uriah Edwards, Adam Merritt, William Hobbs, Joseph Munnell, and Mr. Rockwell came to open farms. The settlement thereafter was much more rapid.

The social and business center of the early settlement was Burget's Corner, two and one-half miles north of Scircleville. The first store was opened there, and the first postoffice located in Burget's store. For over a third of a century it remained a postoffice, sharing the postal facilities of the north end of the township in the latter part of the period with "Martinsville"—some three miles northwest of Burget's, and now in Forest township. Here was born the first white child native of the township—Jane, daughter of William and Lida Burget, on October 7, 1841.

In March, 1843, Johnson township was established by the county commissioners, and the first election was held in April at the house of William Burget, who was inspector for the election. The trustees then elected were

Matthew Orr, Jacob Stroup and John Bristow. At this same election William Burget was elected justice of the peace, and he was continuously kept in this office for eighteen years. The second board of trustees were Lewis Vencill, Geo. A. Kent and James Frier.

The first school house was built in 1844 on the farm of Matthew Orr, and it was an unusual manifestation of public enterprise by the citizens who proposed to have school privileges for their families. William Burget, Matthew Orr and Isaac McLelland united in building the log school house on Orr's farm, which was the first temple of learning; and they also furnished the compensation for the first priest in the temple. This was Peter Stowers, who taught the first school in the winter of 1844-5, receiving in payment \$10 a month and board. Other early teachers of the township were Elijah Boxley, Nelson Purdum, William Lowden, Geo. H. Merritt and Alfred Carver. The first school examiner of the township was Isaac McLelland.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the cabin of William Burget, in 1844, by the Baptists. But the Christians (Disciples) were soon after their fellow immersionists with meetings at the cabins of David Gallbraith and Isaac McLelland. The first preachers in the township were Lewis Wolcott and Solomon McKinney. No church was erected until 1850, when the Christians put up a hewed log church, with puncheon floor. There are now five churches in the township outside of the towns of Hillis burg and Scircleville. The first marriage in the township was that of Samuel Thompson and Lucinda Bradburn, in 1844.

After Johnson township got started, it developed quite steadily. In 1850 the population was 777. In 1860 it had grown to 1,521. In 1870 it was 1,666, and in 1880, 2,103. The acreage reported in farms in 1845 was 7,395, but a large part of it was not under cultivation. In 1886 the farm acreage of 16,992. In 1912 the reported farm acreage was 16,695, of which 1,700 acres was pasture, and 1,560 acres timber. Only 65 acres of orchard were reported from the township.

In 1912 the acreage of wheat was 540, with a product of 315,000 bushels; 4,120 acres in oats, with a product of 164,800 bushels. Johnson township led in clover production in 1912, having 2,360 in clover, with a product of 2,610 tons of clover hay and 1,000 bushels of seed. A movement towards diversified crops was shown by the report of 24 acres of tomatoes, with a product of 80 tons—the largest in the county.

In 1912 Johnson township reported 189 horses sold, leaving on hand



612, valued at \$68,060. Of cattle 407 were sold, leaving on hand 680, valued at \$22,450. Of hogs 4,430 were sold, leaving on hand 2,265, valued at \$24,210. Of sheep 325 were sold, leaving on hand 960, valued at \$4,750. The wool clip was 3,600 pounds. There were 215 cows milked, the product of milk being 107,500 gallons, and of butter 8,250 pounds. There were 1,020 dozens of laying hens, with a product of 99,702 dozens of eggs, valued at \$19,580.

The valuation of the township in 1912 was real estate, \$910,565; personal and corporation property, \$326,615; total, \$1,237,280. The polls were 186; and the total tax levied was \$33,582.64. The tax rate is at the rather high figure of \$2.76 on account of the large school tax. The comparison with earlier dates is striking. In 1886 the total valuation was \$390,755, and the total taxes levied, \$8,298.30. In 1845 the total valuation was \$15,307—less than half of the annual tax of today—and the total taxes levied, \$102.56. Austin Orr, Scircleville, R. R. No. 1, is township trustee, and Arthur Smith, Hillisburg, is township assessor.

The Lake Erie and Western Railroad crosses the southern part of the township, and on this line the two towns, Scircleville and Hillisburg are located. The old town of Berlin, in the southeast corner of the township, on Indian Prairie, which was platted in 1847, is now off the map, as well as Burget's Corner and Martinsville. The building in which Burget's store and the postoffice were kept was moved to Scircleville and used as a saloon many years ago, before the dry season set in. Scircleville was laid out in 1873 by Adam Scircle, and soon became a thriving little village. Josiah Drake opened the first general store here, and John Scircle was the owner of the first drug store. Scircleville is quite a local trade center. The Farmers Bank located here furnishes banking facilities for the town and surrounding country.

There was formerly at Scircleville Joe Hooker Post No. 97, G. A. R., which was chartered August 28, 1882, and held its first meeting on September 2, with the following officers and charter members: Commander, William Hobson; senior vice commander, Joseph Gross; junior vice commander, William M. Wicker; surgeon, W. G. Smith; quartermaster, S. J. Keever; adjutant, W. T. Cooper; additional members, J. R. Galbraith, L. D. Richards, J. A. Hayden, John Stroup, L. H. Stroup, Thomas Orr and E. Burget. This organization was kept up for a number of years, but is now disbanded.

Scircleville Lodge No. 593, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1882, the first officers being J. M. Richey, noble grand; J. A. Hayden, vice grand; John Deeever, secretary; J. W. Galbraith, treasurer. Other charter members were

J. O. Welshhamich, A. P. Stroup and H. C. Atkinson. This lodge is still in existence. At the beginning of 1913 it had seventy-one members. Ed. W. Moore was noble grand, and Walter S. Weaver, financial secretary. Twilight Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, at Scircleville, has a membership of eight brothers and nineteen sisters. Ella Brown is noble grand, and Maud Brandenburg, financial secretary.

Swastika Tribe No. 451, Improved Order of Red Men was instituted at Scircleville August 28, 1907. It is a flourishing organization with one hundred and four members; Jesse Bishop, C. of R. Scircleville Lodge No. 684, F. & A. M., was chartered May 29, 1812. Robert G. Orr is worshipful master, and Giles W. Trask, secretary. It has thirty-eight members.

Hillisburg was laid out in 1874 by John E. Hillis, and within the next dozen years had two general stores, two drug stores, a blacksmith shop, a saw mill, a grist mill, and a grain elevator. It is now a considerable business center with a local bank, the Hillisburg Bank. There were two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Christian. The former is now discontinued and the latter is not very active. The Baptists are showing the greatest energy in this township at present. They have a church at Scircleville, which has just been remodeled and refurnished, and will soon call a pastor. It has one hundred members and over one hundred in the Sunday School. They have also a country church known as Hills Church, with a membership of one hundred and eighty.

Hillisburg Lodge No. 550, A. F. & A. M., was chartered May 28, 1878. Its first officers were J. Sanlin, worshipful master; Dr. D. M. Cook, secretary; A. J. Sharp, senior warden; Hugh Sharp, junior warden. Other charter members were Hugh Shearer, William Frazier, Samuel Boyer and Mr. Walter. The lodge now has a membership of sixty-four. Josiah Snodgrass is worshipful master, and Walter White, secretary.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### KIRKLIN TOWNSHIP

DESCRIPTION—ORIGIN OF NAME—THE FIRST SETTLERS—LOCATION OF MICHIGAN AND NEWCASTLE ROADS—THE CROSSING AT KIRKLIN—ACTIVITIES OF NATHAN KIRK, THE COONSKIN MAN—POPULATION—EARLY EVENTS—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—THE TOWN OF KIRKLIN

Kirklin township is in the southeastern part of the county, bounded on the south by the Boone county line, and on the east by Sugar Creek township, which separates it from the lines of Hamilton and Tipton counties. Its northeastern corner—three sections—was included in the Big Miami Reserve; and the Twelve Mile Prairie reached well into its western side. Its surface has a general slope to the southwest, and it is well drained by Sugar Creek and four or five of its tributaries. It is thirty-five square miles in extent, being six miles from east to west, and five and a half miles north and south, except in the two eastern tiers of sections, where it is six miles. Two and one-half miles of the southern part of the township is in Town 20 north, and the remainder is in Town 21. Two miles of the eastern part of the township are in range 2 east, and the remainder in range 1.

The township was named in honor of Nathan Kirk, who was the first settler in the eastern half of the county. He located in the township before there was any local governmental organization, in 1826, and put up a log-cabin on section 34, on the eastern side of Twelve Mile Prairie. He was the only resident of the township until 1829, when Thaddeus Panburn and Daniel Hunter came, and entered his employ, but without taking up any land. His cabin was the only stopping place for travelers and land-hunters, and up to 1833 all the locations of incoming settlers were made within three miles of his location.

In 1830, William Harris, who had originally located in what is now Sugar Creek township in 1828, moved over and located southeast of Kirk, in Sec. 2. In the same year Henry Percifield located on Sec. 23; John Russell on Sec. 6, and David Galbraith on Sec. 10. In 1831 John Gallaher located on Sec. 6; Joseph Bickley on Sec. 1; John Wheeler on Sec. 33, and Barney

Step on Sec. 28. In 1832 Benjamin Bickley located on Sec. 1, and William Boils and Adam Vencill on Sec. 2.

Before the later settlers got in, the great problem of Kirklin township had been decided. On January 21, 1828, an act of the legislature was passed making James Scott of Madison county, Zenas Beckwith of Hamilton, and Morgan Shortledge of Tippecanoe, commissioners to locate a state road from New Castle, in Henry county, to Lafayette, through Madison and Hamilton counties. Three days later an act was passed appointing John McDonald of Daviess, Chester Elliott of Warwick and John I. Neely of Gibson commissioners to survey and mark the Michigan road from Lake Michigan as far as Indianapolis. The crossing of these two roads was approximately fixed by the fact that they had to keep off the Big Miami Reserve, the southwest corner of which was in the north central part of what is now Kirklin township. The land at the crossing would of course be the desirable place for a town.

But everybody thought the Michigan road would be a great thing and every section through which it could possibly pass was clamoring for it. And there was another trouble. The commissioners went to work in May, 1828, and located the northern terminal of the road at "the mouth of the River Dysman (Du Chemin) or Trail creek," the present site of Michigan City, from which they took as straight a line as possible for Indianapolis, crossing the Kankakee just west of English Lake. Their experience with the Kankakee swamps warned them to look for something better, but they were almost as much exhausted as their horses, and did not mark the second line until October. It started at the same point on the lake, ran east to "the south bend of the St. Josephs" (present South Bend), then practically south, through the present Plymouth and Rochester to Logansport; thence veering slightly to the west until one mile west of the Big Reserve, and then due south to one-half mile north of the present north line of Kirklin township; thence in a practically straight line to Indianapolis.

Both surveys were reported to the legislature on December 9, 1828, but by this time the whole state was torn up over the location of the line south of Indianapolis, and nothing was accomplished. On December 8, 1829, Governor Ray, who evidently did not know the Kankakee marshes, sent in a message arguing for the first, or west line, which he said was only seventy-three miles, as against over one hundred for the South Bend line. Luckily for pioneer travelers, the legislature did not agree with him; and on January 13, 1830, it adopted the South Bend route, and also located the south half of the road through Greensburg to Madison, which was the poorest

place possible for the southern terminal. On December 7, 1830 the Governor announced that "The Michigan road has been placed under contract from Madison to Logansport."

It is obvious that there was room for a good deal of speculation as to where the roads would cross, and there are old traditions of various men waiting to learn where the surveys would go, and of Nathan Kirk beating in the race to Crawfordsville to locate the coveted land. The indications, however, are that Kirk did some pretty shrewd guessing, and then, to make sure, located all the land that he thought was within the limits of possibility. For some reason, the patents he took out on his land were not recorded until July 11, 1853, and in order of their dates they are as follows: E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 12, April 2, 1829; E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 12, March 3, 1831; E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 12, July 1, 1831; E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 10, September 3, 1831; W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 12, June 6, 1832; W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 12, July 10, 1832; W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 7, August 10, 1837. As these are the dates of the patents, the entries were of course made earlier; and they show that Kirk was not taking chances on the location of the crossing.

Kirk built a tavern at the crossing—in the present town of Kirklin—which became the chief business factor of the vicinity. In 1831 he built a saw-mill, with a corn-cracker attachment, on Sugar creek, in section 10. A grist mill was established at the same point some years later by Mr. Thompson. The interesting tradition is preserved of Kirk's business enterprise in connection with the fur trade, which was of considerable importance, especially in the line of small skins, and particularly coon skins. A firm known as Walker & Company had been the only buyers who invaded the region, and the Northwestern Fur company, which was an early form of trust, or monopoly, decided to put them out of business. The company's agent, John Fury, made arrangements with Kirk to buy for them, and to get the skins at whatever price was necessary. Assured of financial backing, Kirk soon had agents in every direction. Walker & Company began to advance prices and Kirk did the same, until under the competition a coon skin, which ordinarily rated at twenty-five cents, was selling for one dollar and fifty cents.

The occasion was a godsend to the community, for coons were plentiful, and money was hard to get, and many a struggling pioneer took advantage of it. The result was that Kirk got the skins, and there was a goodly lot of them. He sent out three wagon loads in the spring, and each wagon bore a dressed coon skin, with an inscription, the three being "Competition is the life of trade"; "John Fury against the world"; and "I am not to be



bought for a quarter." The procession was hailed with enthusiasm, and the coon skin war was long a favorite topic for reminiscence. One of the men of Kirklin township, long known as one of its substantial and prominent citizens, who got his start by purchasing and selling coon skins at this time, was Abraham Hollcraft.

Kirklin township was not of rapid growth in population. It was originally included in Jackson township, and was not set off as a separate township until 1837. It then included Sugar Creek township, which was set off in 1841. In 1850 the population was 750; in 1860 it was 955; in 1870 it was 1,266, and in 1880 it reached 1,461. The population at later dates is given in the preceding history of the county. Like the rest of the county, its development was impeded by the lack of transportation facilities, and it was later than the western and central parts of the county in getting them. Early efforts to get a line of railroad were unsuccessful and it was not until 1883 that the L., N. A. & C., or Monon, railroad was built through the township, giving new life to Kirklin town, and bringing into life the village of Cyclone.

Mention has been made of the settlers who came as early as 1832. In 1833 were added Abraham Hollcraft, John Thompson, Edward Miller, John Bland, James Hollcraft and Rev. Anson Beech. In 1834 came Jacob Boils, John Davis, William Davis, Isaac McClelland, John McClelland and Isaac Newhouse. In 1835 and 1836 David Bogan, John Furgeson, Cornelius Hall, Lewis Hall, James Parks, Mr. Williams and Ambrose Whitaker were among the new arrivals. Soon after 1836 Andrew and William Bogan, Mr. Brackenridge, James Bogan, James Clark, James Davis, John Fulkerson, Jacob and Cleland Harley, Uriah Jones, S. Moore, John Swisher and George Wimborough located in the township.

At the organization of the township, in March, 1837, an election was ordered for local officers, to be held at the house of Nathan Kirk. At this first election Joseph McKinney was chosen justice of the peace; James Hollcraft, constable; Abraham Hollcraft, Mr. Sample and Mr. Hamilton, trustees. James Hollcraft was also the first candidate for matrimony, his marriage with Nancy McKinney being the first celebrated in the township. The first religious meeting of which tradition gives any account was held at the house of William Boils in 1832. It was a Methodist gathering, and Rev. Anson Beech presided. Religious meetings were usually held in the school-houses, after there were any, until 1841, when the Methodists completed the first church. It was a log structure, on the farm of Joseph Bickley.

The first school-house was built on the same farm in 1836. About a year later school-houses were built on the Isaac Miller and Thompson farms.

The first religious sect that showed actively after the Methodists was that of the Missionary Baptists, who held meetings in 1830 at the house of George Wimborough, and heard sermons from Rev. Mr. Hill. In 1846-7 the Christians, or Disciples, built a church on the Clark farm. Rev. Lockhart and Rev. McKinney were the first local preachers of this denomination. The school and church facilities were necessarily those of a rather sparsely settled agricultural region for a number of years.

Kirklin is still essentially an agricultural township. Of its 22,183 acres only 733 are accounted waste land, and in 1912 only 1,957 acres of woodland remained. There were 3,458 acres of timber land in 1885, which shows an average clearing of over fifty acres a year since that time, and indicates that there is opportunity for some reforestation. Most of the product is of staple crops. In 1912 there were 7,706 acres of corn, with a product of 313,170 bushels; 4,871 acres of oats, with a product of 156,500 bushels; 2,472 acres of wheat, with a product of 26,150 bushels; 1,400 acres of timothy, with a product of 1,441 tons; 299 acres of clover, with a product of 352 tons; and 146 acres of rye, with a product of 3,880 bushels. In 1912 there were 2,606 acres of pasture and 532 acres covered by buildings and gardens.

Live stock is an important feature of the township's production. In 1912 there were 145 horses and colts sold, of the value of \$12,700; and there remained on hand 1,083, of the value of \$90,450. Of cattle there were 570 sold, of the value of \$22,248, leaving on hand 1,031, of the value of \$37,080. There were 525 cows milked, with a product of 262,900 gallons, valued at \$21,550; and 41,450 pounds of butter made, valued at \$8,320. Of hogs, 6,187 were sold, valued at \$41,202, and 1,002 died of disease, valued at \$6,607, leaving on hand 1,031, valued at \$37,080. Of sheep, 330 were sold, valued at \$1,161, leaving on hand 348, valued at \$1,045. The wool clip was 3,203 pounds, valued at \$715. Of poultry there were 756 dozens sold, valued at \$4,043. There were 1,009 dozens of laying hens, which produced 74,156 dozens of eggs, valued at \$11,044.

The valuation of the township outside of the town of Kirklin, in 1912, in lands and improvements, \$1,079,210; personal and corporate property, \$426,570; polls, 198. In the town of Kirklin the valuation is lots and improvements, \$123,525; personal and corporate property, \$146,810; polls, 144. The tax rate outside of the town is 2.10, and in the town 2.55. The total tax raised outside of the town is \$31,158.90, and in the town \$7,004.44. These figures give an index to the development of the township, when compared with those of earlier years. In 1845 the value of all real estate in the township was \$72,396, and personal property, \$19,508; total, \$91,904. In 1886 the value

of real estate was \$384,785, and of personal property \$161,465; total, \$546,250. In 1845 the total taxes levied were \$508.60; and in 1886, \$11,968.65.

The town of Kirkin was laid out by Nathan Kirk, but not dated. The original plat made the town one block on each side of the Michigan road, which was called Main street, and seven blocks long, from Washington to Jackson streets. On October 24, 1836, an addition was filed of one block in width on the east, west and south sides of the original plat. The Michigan road being 100 feet in width, that width was retained in Main street, and the other streets were made 60 feet wide. Each block except No. 16 was cut by an alley 12 feet in width, parallel to Main street. The first house, as has been mentioned, was built by Nathan Kirk on block 16.

The prospects of the location soon attracted others. Edward Miller put up a log store building in which he kept the first store. William Wynkoop built a hotel on the west side of Main street, which stood for half a century. William Benson built a store, which was removed in later years farther east; and also a dwelling. Hiram Dougherty put up a building and opened a cabinet shop in it. James Hollcraft put up two buildings, one of which he occupied as a residence and the other as a bar-room. John Heffner put up the first blacksmith shop. Columbus Kemp was the first tanner, and had a shop in a building erected by William Davenport. M. Z. Saylor was the first physician. Among other early comers were William Handlin, Peter B. Kennedy, and John Foster, who married Nathan Kirk's daughter. These early buildings have all given place to substantial structures. The oldest house now standing was built about 1856.

Although originally named Kirklin, the place was more commonly known as Kirk's Cross Roads for many years. It did not continue to grow as had been expected, and it was not incorporated for forty years. On March 9, 1876, William D. Fall and others filed a petition for incorporation, accompanied by a detailed census of the place. There were 60 males over 21 years of age, all heads of families, and 61 males under 21 years of age, with 123 females of all ages, total 224. The county commissioners called a corporation election for April 1, which was duly held, resulting 36 in favor of incorporation, and none opposed. On June 8, 1876, the commissioners declared the town of Kirklin incorporated.

Kirklin was always for education, and in 1883 a large four-room brick school building was erected at a cost of \$5,600. A nine-months school was maintained, which soon had 200 pupils, and three teachers for the three grades. In 1908 the township consolidated high school building was erected.

It is a fine modern brick building with ten class rooms and a large assembly hall, with 460 chairs. This building cost in round numbers \$50,000. Both the building and the school maintained in it are matters of just pride to the town and the township.

The first fraternity to form a local organization in Kirklin was the Odd Fellows, who established Kirklin Lodge No. 299, on November 20, 1867, with the following membership: John Barnett, noble grand; P. T. Gorham, vice grand; C. H. Smith, secretary; G. T. Purdy, treasurer. This lodge continued for a quarter of a century and then became extinct. On October 9, 1897, Hubbard Lodge No. 729, was organized at Kirklin, and is still in existence. Charles Williams is noble grand, and John H. Amos, secretary. Lilly Lodge No. 616, Daughters of Rebekah, is also located at Kirklin, and Clinton Encampment No. 277. The encampment has 21 members. A. B. Clewell is grand patriarch, and Ed. Kiphart (R. F. D. No. 2), is financial scribe.

The extinction of the first Odd Fellows Lodge leaves the Masons with the earliest continuing organization. Kirklin Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was instituted May 29, 1872. Its original members were A. C. Littleton, worshipful master; W. A. McDonald, senior warden; Nathan Henricks, junior warden; Francis Boyer, Rev. J. L. Miller, T. Stowers, Dr. D. Stowers and E. W. Bogan. This lodge reports 143 members. Murray Hall is the present worshipful master and William L. Conyers, secretary.

Chickamauga Post, No. 48, Grand Army of the Republic, was mustered in March 23, 1882, with the following charter members: James Southard, commander; W. W. Wilds, senior vice commander; W. H. Wiley, junior vice commander; Samuel West, adjutant; W. H. T. Holmes, surgeon; R. S. Wright, chaplain; I. McKenzie, officer of the day; F. M. Hollis, sergeant-major; J. P. Furgeson, quartermaster-sergeant. This post continued for fifteen years, and was disbanded in 1907.

Ossawattomie Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized at Kirklin, March 15, 1899. It has 43 members and meets in a hall in the Gibson block. Cecil Purdy is chief of records. Kirklin Camp, No. 13,944, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized at Kirklin April 15, 1909; and at one time had a membership of 53, but surrendered its charter in 1911.

The first church erected in Kirklin was by the Presbyterians in 1867. It was a frame building and was occupied for over thirty years. The first pastor was Rev. J. B. Logan, and among the early members were G. M. Myers and wife, L. Fitzpatrick and wife, Dr. Elisha Bogan, J. T. Wilds and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Kingsoliver. The present church building was erected



in 1900. The church now has 96 members, and recently called Rev. Henry F. Shier to the pastorate. The church had not had a regularly installed pastor for many years; and on October 14, 1913, installation services were held. The sermon was by Rev. B. W. Taylor, D. D., of Franklin; the charge to the people by Dr. J. P. Hale, of Lafayette, and the charge to the pastor by Rev. H. N. Ronald, of Thornton.

The Methodist Episcopal church, while the first organization in the township, did not erect a church in the town until 1871-2. Its original location was about a mile from the town and in 1840 it erected a building known as Salem church. The church built in the town in 1871-2 is still occupied, but remodeled. The present membership is 125, and the pastor is Rev. L. A. Hazlett. The Christian (Disciples) church erected their building in Kirklin in 1888. This church has 160 members, and the pastor is Rev. W. W. Weidrich. The Wesleyan Methodist church building was erected in 1895. This church now has fifteen members, and Mrs. Belle McClure is the pastor.

Kirklin is an enterprising business town, and has attracted attention for the last fifteen years by its horse shows and street fairs, the broad expanse of Main street, now substantially paved with brick, affording a fine field for displays. The town has superior banking facilities. The First National Bank of Kirklin in October, 1913, increased its capital stock from \$28,000 to \$50,000, and its surplus from \$7,000 to \$23,000. The Farmers State Bank, which opened for business September 28, 1912, had at the close of its first year's business loans, \$96,226.35; deposits, \$100,273.99; resources, \$134,493.85.



## CHAPTER XXII.

### MADISON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION—EARLY HISTORY—MILLS—CHURCHES—AGRICULTURE—VALUATION—TOWNS OF MULBERRY AND HAMILTON.

Madison township is situated on the western boundary line of the county, and the second from the north. It contains parts of townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, range west, and is bounded on the north by Ross township on the east by Ross and Washington, on the south by Washington, and on the west by Tippecanoe county. Its greatest dimensions are six miles north and south, and five miles east and west, but is irregular in shape. It contains twenty-eight sections and about eighteen thousand acres of land. It was named after James Madison, the fourth president of the United States, and one of the fathers of the Constitution.

The township is watered by two of the most beautiful little streams in central Indiana. The south fork of Wild Cat flows through it from east to west in nearly the central portion. This stream joins the north fork of Wild Cat north of the village of Dayton, in Tippecanoe county, and empties into the Wabash river about four miles above Lafayette, Ind. The main branch of the Wild Cat is Killmore creek, which rises in the northeastern part of the county, and flows westerly through the eastern part of Madison township, and empties into the Wild Cat a few rods west of the Wild creek station on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Traction line. These two streams are for the most part supplied by numerous springs of cool, clear water, and their beds and banks are covered with rocks and gravel, which give to them an attractive appearance. The waters of these two streams are for the greater part of the year supplied with many varieties of fish.

The first permanent settlement was made in 1829 by the following gentlemen: Win Winship, Jacob Stettler, Charles Poulston, and James Taylor. During the next three years a number of substantial men were added to the list of early settlers, among whom were Henry Miller, Duncan Ridge, a Mr. Platt, Barney McNelly, William Gray, John Dunn, a Mr. Davis, Samuel Harper, James Hamilton, Jacob Baum, John Gallinger, Major Brown, William Peters, Nicholas Buck, who settled on land now occupied by the village

of Mulberry, David Lecklitner, Elisha Rogers, John Sloan, David Darland. Soon after came William Doughty, Peter Leibenguth, William Henry, John Clendening, John W. Boggs, and Henry Lewis.

Every acre of this township was originally covered with a dense forest of fine hard-wood timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut, poplar, sugar maple, beech, ash, hickory, elm, and many other varieties. On this account these old pioneers had a hard life before them, but by their perseverance, pluck and indomitable energy and industry, the mighty giants of the forest soon gave way to fields richly laden with grains, and were converted into a more substantial shelter to those who were actively engaged in carving out of the wilderness these excellent farming lands.

The first religious meetings were held in the cabins of the different families, or beneath the spreading branches of some grand old oak which afforded shade for these who were made glad by the worshipping of God in his mighty, holy temple, not made with mortal hands, but reared by him who careth for all his children. The first church was built in 1832 by the United Presbyterians, (For a history of this church see sketch later herein), and their first preacher was the Rev. J. W. Reynolds.

The first school house was built in 1834 by private individuals on the land of Jacob Baum, about two miles east of Mulberry. Another school house was built a little later on the land of Mr. Hamilton, in the southeastern part of the township. The first school was taught in the building on the Baum farm, by a Mr. Cane, in 1834.

The first postoffice in the township was at Winship's Mills, and Mr. E. Winship was the first postmaster. (For sketch of Winship's Mills, see later).

Madison township was organized in 1839, and the first election was held at Winship's Mills. The law then required two trustees, and the first elected and to serve were William Henry and John Sloan. This John Sloan was the father of the late John Sloan, who lived near the village of Hamilton, and died there on his farm about the year 1905. John Clendening was the first justice of the peace. He was the father of Arthur J. Clendening, Robert Clendening, and John Andrew Clendening, and the grandfather and great-grandfather of all of the numerous members of the Clendening family who now live in the township.

As originally organized the township was much smaller than it is now. Formerly the north boundary line of the township was only one mile north of Mulberry and Hamilton on the section line running east and west at that point. On June 4, 1878, on the petition of a large number of the citizens of both Madison and the adjoining township of Ross on the north, the

board of county commissioners annexed to Madison township from Ross township, the whole of sections five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, and the south halves of sections three and four, in congressional township twenty-two north, range two west, which sections together with the original territory, now comprises the township.

Win Winship came to Madison township and settled on a farm on Wild Cat about a mile and one-half southeast of Mulberry in the year of 1830, and in 1832, he erected the first saw mill in that part of the county. A year later a corn-cracker attachment was built. These two mills were erected by Mr. Winship in what was always known as the "Horse-Shoe Bend" of Wild Cat creek, and were run by water power furnished by that stream, by means of a dam and mill race. The race can still be seen. They were ever afterward known as "Winship's Mills," and they received the hearty approval of the citizens of the township, as it afforded them the opportunity of having their logs sawed into lumber and their corn ground into meal almost at their doors, which was a great advantage in those days. The burrs of the corn mill were hewn out of native rocks, by hand, and are still at this date lying in the field near the site of the building. Soon after erecting the corn cracker Mr. Winship also erected the first still in the township (about 1834), and manufactured a spirituous liquor, in a large copper still and the liquor was known in that vicinity as "bug-juice." Win Winship died soon after accomplishing the completion of the two mills, and the property was taken over by his youngest son, Edward Winship, and later he associated with him another brother known as Judge Winship. Judge Winship operated the mills till 1865 when he disposed of them and a few years later they were torn down. Judge Winship secured the first postoffice for the township, and he was the first postmaster at the mill, and it was called Winship's postoffice. Later it was transferred to Mulberry, and called Mulberry post-office.

The first steam saw mill erected in the township, was built by Nathan Vance, father of the late Joseph Irvin Vance. It was placed on the northwest corner of the old Jacob Baum (later known as the Daniel Baum) farm, one mile west of Hamilton, and one and one-half miles east of Mulberry, on the old Dayton and Hamilton gravel road. Mr. Vance operated the mill about a year and then sold it to Henry Yount, father of the late Hamilton Yount. Mr. Yount operated the mill for twelve or fifteen years and then sold it to Isaac Slipher, who run it for several years and then moved it to the northwestern part of the township, at which place in the year of 1878, the boiler exploded and wrecked the mill. This mill was always known as "The

Old Steam Saw Mill." Mr. Nathan Vance, the original proprietor was a son-in-law of Jacob Baum, who located on the Baum farm in 1829. Jacob Baum left three children, Mrs. Nathan Vance, Mrs. Margaret Slayback, and Daniel Baum. Daniel took the farm by will from his father. It is now owned (1913) by Henry Rauch.

About the year 1867 Joseph Beggs erected another steam saw mill, but smaller than the one above, one mile east of Hamilton, on the Dayton and Hamilton gravel road. Mr. Beggs was a son of John Beggs who lived about one mile southeast of Mulberry. He operated this mill but a short time and then sold it to Joseph Dickover and George Dickover. Later George Dickover sold his interest to Martin Bryan. Dickover and Bryan operated the mill for a number of years, and then sold it to Hamilton Yount, and Mr. Yount operated the mill for many years. It was dismantled and removed about the year of 1895, and since the ground where it stood has been farmed.

The father of the late William Bennett (commonly known as "Charlie" Bennett) who located on the Bennett farm one mile south of Hamilton, in 1834, built a gristmill on Killmore creek, probably about 1840. Mr. Bennett operated this mill until his death in 1850, and then it was run for some years by his son "Charlie" Bennett, probably till about the years 1860, or 1865, since which it had been abandoned, its timbers rotted and finally torn down about 1890. Near this old grist mill, and before it was built, there had been a saw mill erected and operated by one Garland House. Both of these mills were run by water power furnished by Killmore creek.

A short distance west of the township line in Tippecanoe county, was also a well known old grist mill, known as "App's Mill." This was also run by water power from Wild Cat creek, and for many years it ground the wheat and corn of the farmers in the west part of the township.

The first church organized in the vicinity of Madison township, was named Providence church, and of the United Presbyterian denomination. Its church building and cemetery, still known as Old Providence cemetery, were located just east of the line of the township, in the edge of Washington township, and is now located on the line of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Traction line, just east of Wild Cat Creek station. This church was organized and church building erected at the southwest corner of the cemetery, in the year 1832. Its first pastor was the Rev. John Reynolds, who served from 1832 to 1840. Its succeeding pastors, until the removal to the Mount Pleasant church, with dates of pastorate, are as follows: Rev. R. R. Coon, 1842 to 1848; Rev. James P. Wright, 1850 to 1855; Rev. Samuel C. Baldrige, 1856 to 1861; Rev. Thomas Mercer, 1861 to 1870. The elders have been as fol-



lows: 1832, John Sloan, Major John Brown and Joseph Steele. Later, Israel Hamilton, Judge John Brown and David Beckenridge, served as elders. Still later, Thomas McBride, Hugh R. Hamilton, William McBride, Isaac Fickle, and Hugh Baird, served as elders of this church. In the year of 1874 this church erected their present church building at the point in Madison township where the Farmer's gravel road connects with the Mulberry and Jefferson gravel road, about two and one-half miles southeast of Mulberry, and since which time it has been known as the Mount Pleasant church. Its pastors have been as follows: Rev. J. C. White, 1875 to 1880; Rev. A. K. Strane, 1881 to 1885; Rev. J. T. Wilson, 1886 to 1890; Rev. R. H. Boyd, 1891 to 1899; Rev. Samuel W. Lorrinier, 1910 to present time. From 1899 to 1910 it had as supply pastors, Rev. J. S. Dague, Rev. E. H. Carson, Rev. H. J. Kile and Rev. John McCall. Its total contributions for the last fiscal year were \$1,065.

Trinity church dates back to a congregation worshipping in a little log church building, situated at Fair Haven, on the spot where stands the tomb of the sainted Rev. Nevin Kessler. This church was erected in 1838. In the second constitution of the church we read: "Inasmuch as our church (which was erected in 1838), will soon be inaccessible," etc. The church was then known as the Shleifer's church, because the ground originally belonged to the Shleifer family. From the beginning until 1857 the pastors were Lutheran, but the Reformed people worshipped with the Lutherans. It was a union church in which the Reformed people were cared for by a Lutheran pastor. Thus it continued until the year of 1857. In that year the Reformed wing of the congregation called its own pastor, in the person of the Rev. George Weaver, (Weber). He took charge of the work in the fall of the year of 1857. We have only one surviving member of that period living. It is L. A. G. Baer, of Mulberry, Ind. He came to Mulberry from Schnecksville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1857. To him we are indebted for the history of this early period. The consistory which called the Rev. George Weaver, was composed of the following: David Lechlitter, Christian Smith, Elias Miller, Jacob Rothenberger, Adam Kerb, Daniel Rothenberger, and L. A. G. Baer, all deceased but the last named. Sometime in 1858 Rev. Weaver resigned. Up to this period we have no written record. We find no minutes of the consistory or the congregation, not even a constitution.

It was on September 25, 1859, that the organization took place of which we have the original record. The early records are all in the German language. On the above date the following members organized themselves into



a congregation and adopted their first constitution, consisting of five articles: Christian Smith, Jacob Rothenberger, David Lichtliter, Ephraim Rotherberger, Elias Miller, Israel Smith, Paul Smith, John Yeney, John Miller, Paul Miller, Daniel Rothenberger, Owen Wehr, David Lechlitner, Jr., Moses Lichtliter, Aaron Lichtliter, Moses Miller and Edwin Miller. Four only of these men are yet living. Frederick Wahl was called to the pastorate early in the year of 1859. He served until the fall of 1862. On April 1, 1863, Rev. James Leibert was called, and served until November 4, 1866. It was during his pastorate that a great change took place in the Shleifer's congregation. There had been some controversy in the congregation prior to 1859. It confined itself chiefly to the Lutheran wing of the church and arose from some doctrinal differences. Then the radical Lutherans built their own church directly across the public highway east from where the present Fair Haven church now stands. This was a plain, frame church building, and from the date of its erection, between the years of 1863 and 1866, it was used continuously as their house of worship, till about the year 1898, when a beautiful and substantial building of brick was erected, which is the present Fair Haven church. How or when this church took its name of Fair Haven is not known, but it is probable that it has borne that name ever since the old building was erected on the east side of the public highway which connects at that point from the north.

Some of the conservatives and the Reformed worshipped in the old Shleifer's church until 1863 when they began to build their first church in Mulberry. It stood on the site of the present parsonage, and from now on was called "Zion's Union Church." At this period was drawn up a new constitution in the German language, and of which there is a good English translation.

On May 15, 1864, the new constitution was adopted, and the new church building accepted. The officers were: Pastors, on the Reformed side, James Liebert, and of the Lutheran branch Isaac Hursh; elders, Reformed, Christian Smith, and David Lichtliter; Lutheran, John Mertz, and John Rex; deacons, Reformed, Israel Smith, Owen Wehr; Lutheran, Solomon Mertz, and Joshua Rex; trustees, Reformed, Dan Rothenberger; Lutheran, Jacob Mertz; treasurer, David Lichtlitner. The building committee was made up of Jonas Kressel, David Lichtlitner, Sr., and Daniel Rothenberger. The new church was dedicated October 24, 1864. The Reformed and Lutheran congregation continued to worship together in this building until 1895, when a separation took place. At this time the Reformed congregation retained

the old site, and the Lutheran congregation removed and erected their present fine and substantial church building, where it now stands immediately south of the Farmer's National Bank building, in Mulberry. The Lutheran branch of the church retained the name Zion, and are now known as the Zion Lutheran church. The Reformed church, at the suggestion of the Rev. J. M. Kesler, now deceased, named their congregation Trinity. Following is a list of the pastorates to date: Rev. George Weaver, 1857-1858; Rev. Frederick Wahl, 1859-1862; Rev. James Liebert, 1863-1866; Rev. Nevin Kesler, 1869-1879; Rev. Madison C. Peters, 1880-1882; Rev. Wm. N. Zanders, 1882-1886; Rev. J. M. Kesler, 1887-1898; Rev. Maurice Samson, 1889-1905; Rev. D. B. Shuey, 1905-1907; Rev. J. P. Bachman, 1908-1911. The Rev. Frank S. Fry, the present pastor, entered upon his work in the charge on September 1, 1911. Under the present administration the congregation has reached a high degree of prosperity, both in finances and membership. The present enrollment is three hundred and twenty-eight members in full standing. The total expenditures for the last fiscal year amounted to \$1,277.38.

Trinity church is one of four congregations comprising the Mulberry charge, and of which the other three are St. Luke, northwest of Frankfort; St. John, near Owasco, Carroll county, and Oxford, northwest of Mulberry, in Tippecanoe county. When the two churches in Mulberry separated, in 1895, the Reformed church tore down and removed the old frame church building, and where the old building stood they erected a parsonage, and immediately north they built a splendid and substantial brick house of worship, which they have since and still continue to occupy.

These two church buildings in Mulberry, and the one at Fair Haven, are prominent landmarks in the history and building of Mulberry and Madison township. The strong and durable appearance of these buildings testify to the sturdy and thrifty character of the citizens who compose the membership of the congregation. The Rev. S. J. Seiberling is in charge of the Lutheran church in Mulberry. He has conducted a long and successful pastorate for the last twelve or fifteen years.

#### THE WEIDNER INSTITUTE.

About the years of 1903, the Lutheran and Reformed churches of Mulberry, with the additional assistance of what outside help could be secured, established an educational institution for their denominations, and for which they secured a large tract of land lying northwest of the town, and erected a fine, large three-story brick college building. The institution was first

named The Mulberry Academy of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches, but later the name was changed to "The Weidner Institute." The town of Mulberry and township of Madison are deservedly proud of this institution, as it affords to the boys and girls of the vicinity, regardless of their church affiliations, an opportunity for a college education at home. The courses of study maintained include work in the grades, as well as the regular high school and college courses.

#### HISTORY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OF MULBERRY.

Prior to the organization of the Methodist church in Mulberry, the nearest Methodist congregations were at Dayton and Stafford's (or "Band Box") school house, which was about four miles southeast of Mulberry, or two miles southeast of Mt. Pleasant United Presbyterian church. At Hamilton, two and one-half miles east of Mulberry, there was a United Brethren congregation occupying a union building, where all denominations, including the Universalists held services occasionally. Hamilton and Jefferson were older villages and had much larger populations. Mulberry then only had about three hundred inhabitants, and was without a railroad, the L. E. & W. not being built till in 1876.

Then James R. Elliott and wife, near Hamilton, and Joseph Kauffman and wife, in Hamilton, were the only Methodists in the community. In August, 1873, Mr. Elliott attended a quarterly conference at Dayton, where H. A. Chamberlain was then pastor, and asked for a Methodist preacher to be sent to Hamilton. Rev. Chamberlain was sent and preached there several times, but was removed by the conference in September. Jesse Hill was appointed to the Dayton charge by the Northwest Indiana Conference, which convened in South Bend, September 10-15, 1873.

During the winter of 1873-74, Rev. Jesse Hill, one of the powerful preachers of the Methodist church, held revival meetings at Hamilton, and as a result of which twenty-one members were gathered, and Mr. Stephen S. Earhart was appointed class leader. In the spring of 1874 the Methodists at Jefferson and Stafford's school house called a meeting at Kyger school house, and invited the Methodists at Hamilton and Mulberry to attend, with a view of erecting a church at that place, but this meeting adjourned without accomplishing anything. Immediately after this a meeting was held at the home of Dr. I. S. Earhart in Mulberry, which was attended by David Combs, Moses R. Allen, J. Chris Snyder, S. M. Bailer, Mrs. Page, George Earhart, Sr., S. S. Earhart, James R. Elliott and others, and it was

decided to build a Methodist church in Mulberry. Dr. Earhart and J. C. Snyder were appointed a building committee, and Dr. Earhart drew the plans for the new church, which was begun in June, 1874. In September of that year the building was completed, at a total cost of \$2,600, and was dedicated on the 26th day of that month by the Rev. I. W. Joice. The congregation was small, but its membership was among the most noble and sturdy type of citizens of the community. In a few years this church became the attractive center of all Methodists in or near Madison township.

Since the building of the church in Mulberry, the pastorates with dates of service are as follows: Rev. W. W. Barnard, 1875-76; Rev. Salem B. Town, 1876-7; Dr. Aaron Wood, 1878; Rev. Salem B. Town, 1878-80; Rev. C. E. Lewis, 1880-82; Rev. William Graham, 1883-84; Rev. D. K. Tindall, 1884-86; Rev. W. F. Clark, 1886-88; Rev. W. S. Buckles, 1888-89; Rev. N. E. Tinkham, 1890-91; Rev. J. C. Martin, 1891-96; Rev. T. F. Drake, 1896-1900; Rev. John A. Maxwell, 1900-1903; Rev. J. C. Kemp, 1903-1906; Rev. S. P. Colvin, 1906-1907; Rev. H. C. Riley, 1907-1910; Rev. J. Milton Williams, 1910-1913; Rev. F. Grant Howard, appointed to this charge by Bishop McDowell, October 4, 1913.

The first notable increase in the membership of this church was during the pastorate of Rev. Town in 1876 and 1877, at which time many prominent families were added to the church. The second great revival and increase in membership was in the spring of 1885, when Rev. Tindall was in charge. Two hundred and sixteen members were added at this time.

Prior to 1891 the church was attached either to the Rossville or the Dayton churches, as a charge, but in this year, under Rev. Martin, the church first became a charge as a station, and a parsonage was that year erected at a cost of \$1,300. Under Rev. Maxwell's pastorate, 1900-03, a splendid new brick church was built, which is still in use, at a cost of \$11,000. It has an auditorium, Sunday school room, four class rooms, parlor and basement.

The total membership at this time (1913) is two hundred and ninety-one, and the total contributions for the last fiscal years was \$2,583.

This church is now and has been for years past the recognized center for all Methodists in and around Mulberry and Madison township, as well as the adjoining territory. The high class of citizenship to which its members belong are such as has made the followers of John Wesley distinguished.

Madison township possesses a fine quality of land, and its farms are well improved and up-to-date. A large per cent. of its people are of German descent, and are known for their thrifty and reliable character. In point of material wealth and prosperity, Madison stands well to the front with the



other townships of the county. In the amount of money on hands and loaned out it is surpassed by but one other township outside of the city of Frankfort, that of Ross. The last assessor's report showed nearly \$200,000, money and notes. Its two local banks show a total of bank deposits of approximately \$500,000.

The noble, sturdy and self-reliant old pioneers who settled here when the entire township was one vast and unbroken wilderness of trees and underbrush, had faith to believe that what then looked so unpromising, could be made into comfortable homes where their children and their descendants could live and enjoy the fruits of their labors. The results have more than justified their expectations. The faith that inspired them to such noble deeds of heroism and self sacrifice, has become a lasting blessing to their posterity.

In 1912 Madison township reported 16,032 acres in farms, of which 231 were waste land, 1,670 pasture, 1,899 timber, and 483 orchard. Of wheat there were 2,717 acres, with a product of 36,010 bushels. Of corn 4,768 acres, with a product of 186,119 bushels. Of oats, 2,336 acres, with a product of 126,615 bushels. Of timothy 590 acres, with a product of 613 tons. Of clover 1,064 acres, with a product of 899 tons of hay and 495 bushels of seed. There were 101 horses sold, leaving on hand 563, valued at \$67,225. There were 1,338 cattle sold, leaving on hand 1,634, valued at \$58,147. There were 3,528 hogs sold, leaving on hand 2,589, valued at \$29,618. Of poultry 480 dozens were sold. There were 551 dozens of laying hens, with a product of 51,680 dozens of eggs. There were 468 cows milked, with a product of 216,000 gallons of milk, and 14,551 pounds of butter.

The valuation of the township in 1912, was real estate, \$057,260; personal and corporation, \$821,675; polls, 257; total taxes levied, \$26,522.28. In 1886, the valuation was real estate, \$401,485; personal and corporation, \$174,795; total taxes, \$8,905.08. In 1845 the valuation was real estate, \$61,854; personal, \$14,496; total taxes, \$433.75.

#### MULBERRY.

The first settlement was made on the ground now occupied by the town of Mulberry, by Nicholas Buck, who located there in 1832. The original plat of the town was laid out and dedicated by W. S. Perrin, October 1, 1858, and the plat placed on record December 16, 1858. In the dedication of the plat the town is named Glicksburg, but Mr. Perrin makes the statement below that this was done by the surveyor who prepared the plat for dedication,



and that the correct name should be Mulberry—the name Glicksburg being inserted by the surveyor through mistake.

The first house in the town was erected by Thomas Waldron, who also constructed the first store room and opened the first store, which he continued to occupy for many years thereafter. Later Mr. Waldron lived on a farm, and also for a number of years in Frankfort, and then removed to Mulberry, where he spent the remainder of his days, and where he died in March, 1913, at the advanced age of over eighty years. When the postoffice was removed from Winship's Mills to Mulberry, as herein noted, Mr. Waldron became the first postmaster of the town. Simon S. Ohl was postmaster for some years at a later date, and John E. Combs, held that position during the Cleveland administration. Then came Robert W. Peters, and for the past four years Percy V. Ruch has handled Uncle Sam's mail matter, but lately resigned his position, and at this date (November, 1913) his successor has not been appointed.

Mulberry has three splendid churches, Zion's Lutheran, Trinity Reformed, and the Methodist, a history of each of which has been given. It is on the line of the Lake Erie and Western railroad, which was constructed about the year of 1873, and then known as the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington (L., M. & B.), and so has direct communication with Lafayette and other western points, and with Frankfort, Tipton, Muncie and other eastern points, by one of the best steam railroads in the state, and now a part of the New York Central system. The town is also on the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction line, and so has direct connection with Lafayette, Frankfort, Lebanon and Indianapolis, by one of the best interurban lines in the state, and hourly cars for both freight and passengers arrive and depart, from six o'clock a. m. till midnight of every day. These rail and interurban facilities for the town have been a great advantage and have caused the town to increase rapidly in wealth and population in the last few years. It now has a population of more than one thousand, is a good business center, and has two strong and sound local banks, the Citizen's National, and the Mulberry State Bank, with a total bank deposits of more than half a million dollars. The Citizen's National was organized about fifteen years ago, as the Farmer's National, with Henry C. Harris as the president, and he held that position until the expiration of the charter, a year or two ago, and of which James M. Sims was cashier. The bank was then reorganized as the Citizen's National, with a capital stock of \$50,000.00, and John E. Combs was elected president, which position he still holds. The Mulberry

State Bank is also an equally sound and reliable institution, of which David H. Yundt is the president. It was organized about 1905, and the National about 1895.

The other business institutions of the town at this time (1913) are as follows: Al. Weaver, general store, formerly Sims & Ohl; Samuel B. Smith, restaurant and hotel; Henry Cook, druggist; John Doty, hardware, harness, buggies, vehicles and farm implements; John Reed, butcher and grocery; Albert and Oscar Weidner (Weidner Bros.) general store (formerly Yundt's store); Yundt & Davis, implements; Jacob Cook, blacksmith shop; Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company; John Cook, blacksmith shop; Benjamin Cripe, jeweler; John Smith, shoe store and repair shop; Kent Brothers, hardware store (formerly Stanley Miller); Ves. Buck, barber shop; Pearl Gaylor, restaurant; John M. Seifert, jewelry store; Al. Thomas, grocery; Samuel Lewis, barber shop; R. M. Ramsey, drug store; ———, barber shop; Ed. Rex, restaurant; Keister, butcher shop and grocery; Vorhees Bryan, bakery, restaurant and groceries; Mrs. Lena Park, millinery; Conrad Brinkoff, furniture and undertaking; Danna Hoch, coal; Jay Grain Co., flouring mill and elevator, Stanley Miller, secretary and manager; William E. Foster, cider mill and cane molasses factory; Clinton Lumber Co., J. Frank Smith, secretary and manager; Charles Ziegler, saw mill; William Balser, grocery; James Armentrout, livery and feed stable; Lee Hederick, garage; Mulberry Creamery, owned by Ballard & Co., Indianapolis; L. W. Combs, auctioneer; Norman Sims, tinner and plumber; Perner, interurban agent and auctioneer.

The professional men of the town are: Doctors, M. T. Koontz and A. M. Yundt (Koontz & Yundt); Dr. Killion, dentist; Henry W. Osterday, and Percy V. Ruch, real estate, loans and insurance. Mr. Ruch is also an attorney at law and a member of the Clinton County Bar; A. J. Bayne, also is an attorney at a law and member of the Clinton County Bar, and has an office in Mulberry, and also does a real estate, loan and insurance business; also there are Doctors John A. Kent, I. S. Earhart and ——— Bonham; veterinary doctors and surgeons, H. B. Combs, Owen McDole, and ——— Flora; Rev. F. Grant Howard, pastor M. E. church; Rev. Frank S. Fry and Rev. S. J. Seiberling, pastors of Trinity Reformer church and of Zion's Lutheran churches; township trustee, Wayne Peter; justice of the peace, Ellis Thomas; David Jordan, drayman.

Mulberry has four strong secret orders. The oldest and first organized was Mulberry Lodge No. 359, I. O. O. F. This lodge was instituted on December 27, 1870, with the following as the charter members: Henry

Hackard, Jonathan Jacoby, James Hackard, T. H. Wade, J. R. Elliott, R. W. Peters, D. F. Clark, Thomas Waldron, S. L. Dickover and D. R. Bolyard. The first officers were: J. R. Elliott, noble grand, T. H. Wade, vice grand; D. F. Clark, secretary; J. E. Elliott, treasurer. At present Artus E. Foster is noble grand, and Wm. E. Foster, financial secretary. It has sixty-nine members. Alpha Lodge No. 205, Daughters of Rebekah, has twenty brothers and thirty-nine sisters. Sela Robman is noble grand, and Sadie Lecklitner, financial secretary.

Imperial Lodge No. 240, K. of P., was instituted February 1, 1890. It now has one hundred and thirty-two members. Geo. Martz is chancellor commander, and Geo. D. Seager, keeper of records and seals. Mulberry Lodge, No. 618, A. F. & A. M. was chartered May 24, 1868. It has sixty-six members. Ed. C. Alyn is worshipful master, and Frank J. Smith, secretary. Maqua Tribe No. 285, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized April 6, 1900. It has one hundred and three members, and Wm. A. Smith is C. of R.

Mulberry is noted for the large number of good, substantial, well built and well kept residences it contains; for its clean streets; good cement sidewalks, and nicely mowed yards and lawns; for the substantial, law-abiding, and conservative character of its citizens.

Mulberry has good public schools, where all of the school children of the town and the township attend, with a large brick building containing seven or eight school rooms, in which all of the grades are taught, and also a high school is maintained. Prof. S. C. Merrill, is the superintendent in charge and is a thoroughly capable teacher and hard worker. Under him is a corps of teachers all working in harmony for the education of the boys and girls of the town and township.

#### HAMILTON.

Jacob Stetler, one of the original founders of the town of Hamilton, located on what was formerly known as the Elliott farm (now owned by Samuel W. Burk, of Frankfort), late in the year of 1829, or early in 1830. He became the proprietor of the land now occupied by that part of the town which lies on the west side of the public highway running north and south through the town. The next year, 1831, John Gallinger located on and became the proprietor of the land on the east side of that highway, then all a part of the McDavis farm. Tradition has it that these two men met under

the shade of a tree, near where the two highways cross, on a Sunday and agreed to join in laying out the town plat, which agreement was thereafter carried into execution, by each adjoining proprietor uniting in a plat, which included thirty-six lots on each the east and west sides of the highway, and adjoining the highway running east and west. The survey was made March 21, 1830, and the plat acknowledged and recorded April 19, 1830, signed by Jacob Stetler and John "Gollaher," "his mark." The signature of "Gollaher" was evidently a mistake in the person who wrote the name, as his correct name was John Gallinger, as shown by a later addition made to the south of the original plat, by the same person, on June 30, 1842, where the correct name John Gallinger appears to the addition as platted and recorded.

The first house was built in the town by John Jamison, who was a saddler by trade. He opened a little shop and carried a small stock of goods, and therefore was the first merchant. He was succeeded by Waldron Drew in the store business. Another of the early merchants was a Mr. Frankenfield, who opened a store on the ground immediately south of where the United Brethren church was afterward built. He was the proprietor of the store for many years. A few of the persons who afterwards succeeded Mr. Frankenfield in this store were T. H. Wade, William Young, William I. Slipher, Aramply Elliott, Mr. Sullivan, Moses Martz, and others.

The first blacksmith to open a shop was Harvey Blacklidge. Later he was succeeded by Samuel Hammel, who occupied the position of "village blacksmith" for many years, and was one of the prominent residents of the town for twenty years or more. Later he removed with his family to Illinois, where he since died. His successor in the shop was Woodruff Blacklidge, now a resident of Frankfort. After a number of years Blacklidge sold out to A. Bitner. The present smith is George Swihart.

One of the prominent personages of the town in the early days of its history was Dr. John Connor, the village physician. He was a very large, fleshy man, weighing perhaps three hundred pounds, though not tall. Seated on his two-wheeled cart and drawn by a fine sorrel horse, he was a familiar figure to all of the people living within several miles of the village. He practiced his profession in the town and neighborhood for many years, later becoming demented and died about the year of 1875. Dr. William P. Youkey, who died a few years ago in Lafayette, Ind., succeeded Dr. Connor as village doctor, and practiced there ten or twelve years. Of late years there has been no resident physician in the town.



Other prominent citizens of the town were James McDavis, Joseph Miller, father of John D. Miller, present sheriff of the county, Hamilton Yundt, Alfred Cornelison, who kept a shoe shop and drove his dog team (he was a cripple and could not walk), Joseph Rex, also proprietor of a shoe shop prior to Cornelison, Jonas Hammel, Jesse Sweet, Joseph Kauffman, William Sense.

A United Brethren church was organized here by Rev. David Patten about the year of 1871 or 1872, and a good substantial union church building erected, which was dedicated by the United Brethren in August, 1872. Rev. A. M. Cummins was pastor of the church for a number of years, and at two or three different times it always being on the Jefferson circuit. Some years ago the church organization was discontinued for lack of support, and finally the church building was banded and torn down and removed.

For many years after Hamilton was founded it was the central point and business center for the township, contained more than a hundred population, had two good, prosperous stores, and much business was transacted there. But since Mulberry became the only railroad station in the township, Hamilton has been gradually losing population and in business.

The first school house in the town was built about 1840, or near that time. This was a log building. Later this was supplanted by a frame building just east of the present brick building. In this frame school house many interesting and important events took place. The school house in the early days was used for meetings of all kinds. In this building Rev. Patten held his big revival meetings, which resulted in the organization of the United Brethren church. Debates, literary societies, and singing schools also met here, and made the old walls ring with oratory and music. About 1871 the old frame building was replaced by a two-story brick school house, and the school divided into two rooms. Many teachers who have become well known in this and surrounding counties, taught in these school houses. In the early days the enrollment of pupils was very large, many young men and women attending; and on some occasions existing conflicts were had between the teacher and some of the elder boys, which equaled scenes in "The Hoosier School Master."

Some of the teachers who taught school here were Martha Crouse, Mary Brown (Aunt Polly), Henry Oiler, Perry Leaming, George Leaming, A. G. Rothermel, W. R. Hines, Carrie McQuern (now Mrs. Samuel Gunkle), John L. Black.

About ten years ago the first story of the school house was removed, and the building made a one room house, on account of the decrease in the



number of school children in the vicinity. This year, however (1913), the school has been entirely abandoned, and all of the school children are hauled by wagon to the Mulberry schools. This is also true for the entire township—every district school in the township has been discontinued and all of the children are taken to Mulberry.

TOWNSHIP'S TRUSTEES SINCE 1853, AND DATES OF OFFICE.

George Earhart, 1853-1874; Almon D. Elliott, 1874-1876; Joseph Weidner, 1876-1880; Dr. T. S. Motter, 1880-1882; Gustavus A. Peter, 1882-1884; David R. Bolyard, 1884-1886; William Peter, 1886-1888; Jonas Kresseck, 1888-1894; John D. Cook, 1894-1900; William E. Lowman, 1900-1904; Charles B. Fretz, 1904-1908; Wayne Peter, 1908-1914.

MADISON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

For three quarters of a century Madison township supported a number of country schools. These sprang up slowly at first for there were few families in the township. Then came a time when they increased more rapidly. The most flourishing years for them were the forty years immediately following the Civil war. In their day they were among the best. Many excellent citizens received their common school education in them. About the beginning of the twentieth century a drift toward centralization set in. One country school after another was abandoned. In September, 1911, the only school opened was at Mulberry, and this has ever since been the only public school in the township. The day of country schools was gone. In place of them stood the centralized township school to which the children were transported by township wagons.

As public education has entered a new era, it is easier to understand the one that has passed. The events of that time now have a perspective. Their meeting is clearer.

From the first, the settlers of this part of Indiana were interested in education. They sent their children to "subscription schools," and donated money and labor to build school houses. The oldest school in what is now Madison township was known as the Slipper school. The building was of unhewn logs and stood on the north side of the road a quarter of a mile east of what is now the site of the Fair Haven church. It was built about 1830. Many of Mulberry's oldest people attended school there. One of the early teachers was Martha Crouse. Dr. I. S. Earhart taught there when

he was a young man. He introduced the use of a blackboard. In those days there was often opposition to new things in school. This blackboard was at first the subject of ridicule. All trace of the Slipher building has long since disappeared.

A contemporary of the Slipher school was the Ohl school, at first called the Hamilton school. Like the first, the building was of round logs. It stood three-quarters of a mile southeast of the central part of Mulberry on the west bank of a small stream and a few yards north of the present line of the Lake Erie railroad. Some large stones and a square place among the bushes and trees still mark the spot where this building stood. Another school of those days was the Clendenning. The first Clendenning school building was located two miles due south of Mulberry on the east side of the road just where it joins the east-and-west road. A few years later the school was located on the west side of the road, and still later a half mile farther west. On this last site have stood two buildings, a frame and a brick, the latter erected after the war.

These three schools, the Slipher, the Ohl and the Clendenning, were for many years the educational centers of the surrounding country. Here every winter for a few weeks or months the Hoosier schoolmaster would hear the children recite. Sometimes the older boys would make it so unpleasant for the master that the school would come to a sudden end. Singing schools and spelling matches were held in the schoolhouses. These were very popular, and people came from miles around to attend them.

Some time in the fifties a hewn-log school building was erected one mile east of Mulberry. This was called the Bramble school. Not long afterwards three frame school buildings were erected, all in the same year—one at Hamilton, two and a half miles east of Mulberry; one at John Lewis's on the Dayton road, three-fourths of a mile west of Mulberry, and the third at Mount Pleasant, about two and a half miles southeast of the town. George Earhart, trustee from 1853 to 1874, witnessed a steady growth of the schools. He erected the three buildings just mentioned. Later he built a two-story brick schoolhouse at Hamilton. The upper story was afterwards removed, but the lower room continued to be used for many years. The next trustee, A. D. Elliot, built a brick schoolhouse a short distance due west of Mulberry. His successor, Joseph Weidner, erected the first school building in Mulberry in 1878. It stood where the present school stands, and was of brick, forty feet by forty feet, with two rooms below and one above, which was soon made into two. The first teachers were John Wolfington and Jennie Kyger. Charles and Oswell Weidner and Charles Rothenberger were among the first pupils.

The country schools near immediately decreased in size, the pupils coming to Mulberry.

Other country schoolhouses were built later by Trustee Dr. T. S. Motter. He erected the brick building called the Bryan school house located west of Fair Haven, and the brick building at Clendenning already mentioned. Another school was located in the northeastern part of the township; it was called No. 1. Jonas Kressel, trustee from 1888 to 1894, built an addition to the school house at Mulberry. This school had grown rapidly during the ten years that had passed. John Cook, who was the trustee from 1894 to 1900, started high school work at Mulberry in 1896. J. B. Mortsolf taught the high school subjects. The first class was graduated in 1900. It consisted of two members, Ray Pyke and Nellie Bolyard. E. E. Rice soon became the superintendent of the school and held the position for five years. He obtained the first commission for the school. The school continued to grow, and it soon became necessary to build again. W. E. Lowman, the next trustee, removed the old building in 1904 and erected the present one. It is a two-story brick building, and is heated by steam.

A decline in the country schools was now distinctly noticeable. This decline continued throughout the term of trustee Charles Fretz. In 1909 Wayne C. Peter became trustee, and he is holding that office at this writing. The tendency toward centralization which had been growing for some time now resulted in the abandonment of the last of the country schools. Hamilton and Clendenning were the last two to go. In 1910-1911 Richard Mohr taught the last term at Hamilton and Charles L. Hawkins at Clendenning. It was in Peter's term also that "vocational education" was begun. Additional teachers were employed for the high school, and courses in cooking, sewing and agriculture were provided. At present there are seventy-three pupils in the high school and one hundred and ninety-seven in the grades. In all there are ten teachers—five for the grades and five for the high school. S. C. Morrill has been the superintendent for four years, and A. L. Bucks, the principal since 1912.

In the evolution of the schools it is interesting to note the stages through which the buildings have passed, for they mark the degree of the advancement of civilization. The first buildings were of round logs, the next of hewn logs. Then followed the frame buildings, and finally those of brick. The country schools served their generations well, but modern conditions demanded better buildings, better equipment, better teachers, and better organization. A new kind of school, therefore, took the place of the old. The movement can not stop. Still other kinds of schools will follow.

The writer predicts that the next stage will be one in which the schools will be still further centralized. Great county schools will take the place of those in the townships. Children will be taken fifteen or twenty miles to comfortable, swift-running automobiles in less time than is now required to haul them in the slow, township wagons. The courses of study will be as varied as the activities of the people.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### MICHIGAN TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION—EARLY HISTORY—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—MICHIGAN ROAD  
—AGRICULTURE—VALUATION—MICHIGANTOWN.

Michigan township was organized in March, 1831. The first election was held at William Layton's in April of the same year.

The township took its name from the Michigan Road that runs through it, the history of which has been given. The township consists of two-thirds of the south end of township 22 north, range 1 east and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16—36 square miles and 23,040 acres.

The surface of the land is nearly level along the two creeks, Killmore and Wild Cat, that flow through the township in a westerly course. There are some small hills. The soil is clay and black alluvial deposit and all is very productive.

The land was originally heavily timbered with oak, poplar, walnut, sugar, beech, and elm, with a considerable undergrowth of ironwood, dogwood, pawpaw, and hazel brush and redwood. Mahlon Shinn and Robert Edwards were the first settlers in the township, both settling on section 14, in 1830, and the same year David Kelly came, also Robert Johnson, who settled on land now in Michigantown; George Downs on section 15; Enoch Williams in Michigantown; William Phelps on section 27; John Whiteman on the northwest quarter of section 27. There were others who came the same year—Joseph Hill and more whose names are not known. In 1831, several families moved into the township. Richard Paris made his home on section 3, Carlton Kent on section 15, David Kelly on section 28, James Scott on section 11, Benjamin Saylor and a Mr. Laughlin in Michigantown.

In 1832, Wiley Holliday located on the northwest quarter of section 4, Henry Whitman on section 27, A. Emley on section 20, Phineas Thomas on section 10; his two brothers, Ephraim and William's location not known. In 1833, a few more settlers came in. James and Jeremiah Brown settled on section 26. From that time for several years a great many families came in to the town and country around, among them were Henry and Lewis Fewell,



William, Isaac and George Painter, Hamilton Davis, Fred Franklin, Peter Gay, John Roush, Obed and Alfred Miller, James Heaton, Jesse Brown, Jacob Strong, Jacob Barrett, Moses Fudge and Nathaniel Bell.

The oldest first settler now living in the township is Mrs. Kezia Tillen, now eighty-four years old. She came to Michigantown in 1831 and lived there since and is in good health except crippled—uses crutches and wheel-chair.

The early history is largely associated with Michigantown, which was laid out in 1830 by Joseph Hill and Robert Edwards, on both sides of the Michigan road, on sections 26 and 27. William Lowden has added two additions, one 1874 and one in 1876. These are at the north end of the old plat. These additions fill the gap between the original plat and the (what is now) Toledo, St. Louis and Western railroad. Said railroad was first built in 1873 as the Frankfort and Kokomo wide guage, made a narrow guage in 1881. In 1886, was made wide guage. In 1912, the Marion, Kokomo and Frankfort Electric Railroad was built and parallels the other railroad through the town.

The first store was started by Henry Fewell and Jesse Killgore, a trading store with Indians, a log cabin on the corner now owned by Elmer Miller established in 1833. They run the store three or four years and sold out to Peter Day who put in groceries and whisky which caused such a disturbance with the Indians that he soon sold out and went back to Tennessee.

Christly Baird taught the first school in 1833, in a log cabin with greased paper for windows. Edmond Dow taught the next in same house. The first school house was built in Michigantown in 1834.

The first church was built by the Methodist Episcopal denomination about the year 1848. Prior to this, all services were held in the schoolhouse. Later the Baptists built in the northwest part of town and the Disciples on west side of town. The Christians however, held the first religious meeting and the preacher was James McKinney. The Baptists were next, John Hill preaching. The Methodists organized first and David Fudge was their class leader.

The first blacksmith was Enoch Williams. The first marriage occurred in 1832, when Enoch Williams and Mary Paris were joined in wedlock by Squire Samuel Thompson.

Robert Johnson died in 1831, the first death in township, and is buried in the old cemetery near the west edge of town and his was the first grave made in the township. Robert Johnson built the first cabin in town; Fewell and Killgore built the first hewn log house in about 1834. It is not known

who built the first frame house. The first brick house was built by S. Rodgers on the west side of the street on lot 11. Robert Johnson's widow kept the first hotel and postoffice. They received mail once a week and had to prepay all mail sent out.

A stage line was started from Indianapolis to Logansport about 1840. About 1848 the Michigan road was planked from Michigantown to Logansport, but the planking proved a failure after a few years. The first justices of the peace were elected on the second Saturday in April, 1831, and were James Brown, George Downs and Enoch Williams. The present township trustee is John A. Thompson and the assessor John Nagle, both having their postal address Frankfort, R. R. No. 3.

When Michigantown was laid out it was assumed that it would become an important place on account of its location on the Michigan road, and its first growth was fairly rapid on that account. In 1833 it was described as "a new but thriving little village on the Michigan road, in Clinton county, about forty miles northwest from Indianapolis, containing about fifty inhabitants." Howe's *State Gazetteer* of 1861 said of Michigantown: "In the vicinity are two or three churches, and the village contains one Masonic lodge, one lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, three general stores, one drug store, one hotel, one steam saw mill, and several mechanical trades;" also that it was "connected by stage line with Frankfort and Logansport." The growth from that time was slow. In 1870 the population was 315; in 1880, 342; in 1890 it dropped back to 298. In 1900 it reached high water mark, with 417; and in 1910 it was 395.

The *Gazetteer* of 1861 gave the names of 39 persons in business. The doctors were John A. Barns, W. A. Gentry, R. D. Hutchinson and William Strange. The attorneys were William V. Johnston (also justice of the peace) and Nelson Purdum. R. Craig was the Baptist pastor and M. Heath the Methodist pastor. The school teachers were E. J. Benjamin and Miss S. E. Maxwell. William Boyl was running the hotel, saw mill and lumber yard. Henrietta Freeman was the dressmaker; Daniel Wilhelm the tailor; F. A. Gue and John Hedgecock boot and shoe makers; William Miller and Wilson Ulm saddle and harness makers; J. Black and H. J. Lillen carriage and wagon makers; J. D. Mercer, Daguerrean artist. At present Michigantown is a fair trade center, and has a bank of discount and deposit.

In 1912 Michigan township reported 22,742 acres in farms, of which 2,758 was pasture; 980 timber, and 133 orchard. It was the leading town-

ship in oats, having 5,268 acres, with a product of 366,080 bushels. Of wheat there were 2,845 acres, with a product of 27,081 bushels; of corn 4,176 acres, with a product of 167,040 bushels; of timothy 2,500 acres, with a product of 5,000 tons; of clover 548 acres, with a product of 822 tons of hay and 622 bushels of seed. There were 174 horses sold, leaving on hand 790, valued at \$95,800; there were 200 cattle sold, leaving on hand 900, valued at \$36,000; there were 5,077 hogs sold, leaving on hand 2,000, valued at \$15,000; there were 50 sheep sold, leaving on hand 200, valued at \$1,000. The cows milked were 600, yielding 240,000 gallons of milk and 50,100 pounds of butter. Of poultry 800 dozen were sold, valued at \$6,400. There were reported 1,200 dozens of laying hens, with a product of 90,000 dozens of eggs.

In 1912 the valuation of Michigantownship was: Real estate, \$1,084,340; personal and corporation, \$439,430; polls, 248; total taxes levied, \$34,935.88. This was exclusive of Michigantown, which had real estate \$62,510; personal and corporation, \$79,405; polls, 73; total taxes, \$3,825.16. In 1886 the total valuation was real estate \$470,445; personal and corporation, \$147,395; total taxes, \$13,189.55. In 1845 the valuation was real estate \$80,162; personal, \$15,680; total taxes, \$526.37.

Michigantown was incorporated in the early seventies, and it is now one of the four incorporated towns of the county, outside of Frankfort. The northern part of the town is sometimes called Lowdenville, on account of its being an addition to the original town site, laid out by William Lowden. The Methodist church is the oldest in the place. The pastor is George A. Kenyon, who also officiates at Morris Chapel, Mt. Pleasant and Boyleston M. E. churches. There are reported 200 members in the four churches, and 321 in the Sunday schools. The Christians (Disciples) are the strongest denomination. They worshipped for a number of years in a small frame church, but have recently erected a new one, at a cost of \$12,000. Rev. Meyers is the pastor. There is also a country church of this denomination, called Avery church. The Baptists have a small church, with some twenty members, but no regular pastor, supplied by H. B. Bronson, of Frankfort.

Herman Lodge No. 184, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was organized at Michigantown, September 19, 1855. The first officers were G. W. Edgerlee, worshipful master; E. N. Stone, senior warden; A. B. Meneely, junior warden; Nathaniel Bell, treasurer; W. V. Johnson, secretary; Alex. Dougherty, senior deacon; J. P. Franklin, junior deacon; Joseph Holis, tyler; other charter members, Obed Miller, Robert Eubank, John Sager, and Fred-

erick Franklin. This is still an active lodge, with 53 members. Generous C. Mitche'll is worshipful master, and F. Isenburger, secretary.

The Odd Fellows were slightly ahead of the Masons, Clinton Lodge No. 165, Independent Order of Odd Fellows being chartered July 17, 1855, with Benjamin F. Douglass, G. A. Barnes, Lewis Merritt, L. B. Sullivan, George A. Kent, Thomas J. Randle, R. D. Hutchinson, N. F. Farrow, George W. Price and William Burkett as charter members. This lodge had some adverse experiences. Its effects were destroyed by fire on May 10, 1863. In 1885 it became defunct, but was resuscitated in 1892, and now has 29 members. Arthur Barnett is noble grand, and Charles G. Diehl, financial secretary.

David R. Barnes' Post No. 455, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in May, 1886, with the following officers: Col. N. A. Logan, commander; J. S. Hedgecock, quartermaster; J. F. Black, quartermaster-sergeant; Perry Cox, surgeon; Samuel Heffner, senior vice commander; John Murphy, junior vice commander; John M. Miller, officer of the guard; James Cast, officer of the day; O. P. Hankins, chaplain; W. W. Barnes, adjutant; other charter members, George W. Eads, John Lynch and John F. Brooks. This post surrendered its charter April 25, 1889; and its number was taken by W. T. Sherman post, of Bridgeport.

Rubicon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was instituted at Michigantown January 1, 1892. It has 71 members. Chancellor commander, C. A. Zimm; keeper of records and seal, C. C. Veneman. Pocono Tribe, No. 317, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted at Michigantown September 28, 1901. It has 101 members and Charles G. Diehl is C. of R.

The other town in Michigan township is Boyleston, a station on the line of the Lake Erie and Western railroad. It was laid out November 17, 1875, by Lewis N. Boyle, of Indianapolis, and two additions to it have been made, one by J. P. Maish, and one by Jacob Heise. The Methodists have a church here, at which Rev. George A. Kenyon, of Michigantown, officiates. The Baptists have a small church where services are held by Rev. I. J. Sparks, of Frankfort. The United Brethren have established a chapel. Rev. B. F. Thomas, of Frankfort, preaches there.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### OWEN TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION—EARLY SETTLEMENT—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—VALUATION—TOWNS.

Owen is one of the northern tier of townships, bounded on the north by Carroll county, east by Warren township, south by Union township, and west by Ross township. The surface is somewhat rolling and the township has good natural drainage to the north and west by branches of the middle fork of Wildcat, reinforced by two large ditches, and partly to the south by branches of Killmore creek. The soil is a productive sandy loam, especially fitted for grain and the interests of the township are chiefly agricultural.

This territory was originally included in Jackson township, but was organized as a separate township in March, 1843. As established, it was five miles east and west by six miles north and south, but when Union township was created, in 1889, a strip was added to it from the southern part of Owen, one mile in width. This included the town of Killmore, which had formerly been in Owen township. The township is now five miles square and is the only one of that shape in the county.

The settlement of the township began before the organization of the county by the advent of Elihu Short, Samuel Gray, John Temple and John Miller. Short entered the first land claim in the township and brought his family there in 1828. The homestead is still known as the Short farm. Gray and Temple settled on section 33, west of the present town of Moran. Miller died in 1832, this being the first recorded death in the township. In 1830, Lewis Shepard and his son Abraham, settled on section 35; and Philip Kramer with his family located on section 4. In 1831 came Lewis Chaney, who settled on section 2; W. H. Addison, on section 34; and Abel Leach on section 36. It will be noted that these locations made a rather compact settlement in the central part of the township.

In 1832, George Salmon settled on section 10; Noah Bunnell on section 34; Thomas Kennard on section 24; Thomas Kitley on section 34; and Major W. H. Reed on section 33. In 1834, John Coapstick settled on section 23;



John Smith on section 24; William Smith on section 25; John Castalor on section 4; and Andrew Connaron on section 9. In 1834-6 additional settlers were John Starrett, Thomas Leach, David Long, David Sample, John Fitzgerald, Jacob Bresler, Reuben White, William Mabbitt, James Smith, David Shroyer, John Humer, Arthur Crumpton, James Campbell, Jacob Miller, Levi Herr, Amos Purner, John Boyles, William Alexander, John S. Hayes, Alvin Vice, Asbury Vice, William Reed, Abel and Henry Cheney, William Campbell and William Bosworth.

The pioneers of Owen township were mostly religious people and believers in education. The first religious services were held in 1831, at the house of Lewis Shepard, by Methodists of the neighborhood, and it is said that the first sermon was preached by Rev. Miller, a Methodist clergyman. This, however, is disputed, there being a claim that the first sermon was preached at the house of John Miller, by Rev. Gilalen, a Presbyterian clergyman. The next meeting was held by the same denomination at the house of Lewis Chaney, who was a licensed preacher of the Methodist church. Other pioneer preachers were James Boyles and Isaac Merrill. The first church was built by the Methodists, in 1836, on Mr. Chaney's land. The Presbyterians built what was known as the Mount Hope church in 1837. The first schoolhouse was built in the fall of 1834, on section 4, and the first school was taught there in the winter of 1834-5 by Joshua Leach. The Methodists have churches at Sedalia and Moran, at which services are held by Rev. C. B. Smith, who is stationed at Rossville, and who also officiates at Killmore. There are five hundred and seven members and six hundred and twenty-five Sunday school members reported from the four churches.

Owen county has 15,266 acres in farms, of which 2,357 is pasture, 1,323 timber, and 156 orchard. In 1912 there were 1,905 acres in wheat, with a product of 23,958 bushels; 4,112 acres in corn, with a product of 205,815 bushels; 1,743 acres in oats, with a product of 99,135 bushels; 474 acres in timothy, with a product of 572 tons; 1,078 acres in clover, with a product of 723 tons of hay and 663 bushels of seed. In 1912 there were 112 horses sold leaving on hand 689, valued at \$69,835. There were 1,313 cattle sold, leaving 1,379, valued at \$51,690. There were 6,051 hogs sold, leaving 2,419, valued at \$24,014. There were 402 sheep sold, leaving 393, valued at \$1,854. The cows milked were 301, producing 155,175 gallons of milk and 27,797 pounds of butter. Of poultry, 442 dozen were sold, valued at \$2,420. There were 704 dozen laying hens, with a product of 68,775 dozens of eggs, valued at \$14,890.

The valuation of Owen township in 1912 was real estate, \$793,540; personal and corporation, \$410,050; polls, 216; total taxes, \$22,967.42. In 1886 the valuation was real estate, \$381,690; personal and corporation, \$128,205; total taxes levied, \$10,687.21. In 1845 the valuation was real estate, \$76,362; personal property, \$11,462; total taxes, \$459.43. The township trustee is H. H. Lauchner, of Sedalia; and the assessor Chas. E. Hill, of Moran.

There are three towns in Owen township, none of them incorporated. Moran and Sedalia are stations on the Vandalia road, which crosses the township from north to south. Cambria is a station on the Monon road, which crosses the southwestern corner of the county. Moran was laid out by Noah L. Bunnell, October, 1873, and named for an official of the Vandalia road. There is here a Methodist church, served by Rev. C. B. Smith, of Rossville.

Sedalia was platted March 31, 1873 by James A. Campbell and Jackson B. McCune. Mr. McCune built the first house here and was the first postmaster. Wm. Miller opened the first store. Dr. Keeny was the first physician. Allen Branch was the first blacksmith. The place is a considerable business center and the location of a private bank—the Bank of Sedalia,—with resources of sixty-nine thousand nine hundred forty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents. There was some thirty years ago a church here called the Baptist Union, which was discontinued. The Methodists have a church at which Rev. C. B. Smith, of Rossville, officiates.

Sedalia Lodge No. 508, A. F. & A. M., chartered May 25, 1875, has thirty-six members. Henry H. Lauchner is worshipful master and John W. Ashby secretary. Sedalia Lodge No. 555, Knights of Pythias, instituted April 25, 1911, has forty-five members. O. C. Sheets is chancellor commander and L. A. Strong, keeper of records and seal.

Cambria is a new but ambitious village. Owen Lodge, Independent Order Odd Fellows located here, has sixty-four members. Henry Schnepf is noble grand and D. H. Sharp, financial secretary. Eventide Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, has a membership of thirty-one brothers and forty-five sisters. Minnie Strange is noble grand and Myrtle Mohler, financial secretary.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### PERRY TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION—EARLY SETTLEMENT—INTERESTING EARLY EVENTS—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—VALUATION—TOWN OF COLFAX, ETC.

Perry is unique among the townships of Clinton county in that for over fifteen years it was the only one that had a railroad, and during that time most of the remainder of the county was to some degree tributary to it. It is the extreme southwest township, bounded south by Boone county, west by Montgomery and Tippecanoe counties, north by Washington township, and east by Jackson township. It is six miles east and west, by five and one-half miles north and south. The surface is level, sloping slightly to the west, and is drained by Potato creek which crosses the township from northeast to southwest. The soil is a very fertile sandy loam, and was originally well timbered.

The pioneer settler in this township was Elijah Rogers, who located on section twenty-five, and erected a log cabin, in 1827. In 1828, five more families settled within the bounds of the present township: John Killmore on section thirty-four; Philip Bush on section 3; Moses Watkins on section 30; Zebina Babcock on section thirty-three, and the Widow Nichols on section thirty-five. In 1829 came Peter Groves, who settled on section twenty-six; Nicholas Cunningham, who settled on section one; Charles Campbell, who settled on section twenty-three, and Mr. Brockman, who settled on section thirty-six. In 1830 the settlement became a little more rapid. Samuel Anderson located on section twenty-five; Luke Blacker and his son William located on section three; William V. White located on section nineteen; Joseph Cooley located on section thirty; Benjamin Loveless located on section ten, and John Rector located on what was later known as the Oat's farm.

The immigration continued steadily for the next five years, among the arrivals being John Davis, John Miller, Charles and Andrew Wolf, Michael Coyner, Enoch Johnson, J. E. Loveless, Samuel Hinton, J. D. Coyner, Joseph Lane, John and James Hamilton, Alex White, John Perry, Ezekiel Timmons, James Doyal, Dr. James M. Clark, Allen, Joseph and Thomas

Sparks, Robert Moore, Henry Hamilton, John Weaver, Wm. Holloway, George Lowry, William Payne, John Byers and Anthony Brodrick.

From 1828 to 1830 all of Clinton county was added to Tippecanoe county for governmental purposes, being organized as Washington township. In the fall of 1829 an election was held for justices of the peace—the first election in this region—and Zabina Babcock was one of the justices chosen. He served out his term of five years. At the organization of the county in 1830, Perry township was included in Washington township. It was not until September, 1834, that Perry was made a separate township by the county commissioners. They ordered an election to be held at the Lowry school house, on the first Saturday in October, and at this election William Rogers and Michael Hilton were chosen as the first justices for the new township.

The first school house in the township was built in 1831 on the land of Elijah Rogers, and William Cave was the first teacher. Soon after this a second school house was erected on land belonging to Solomon Lowry. The first religious meeting, which was among the first in the county, was held at the cabin of Elijah Rogers, in 1828. Rev. Joel Dolby, who was the first man who preached a sermon in the county, officiated on this occasion. Soon after this the Methodists held a meeting at the cabin of Benjamin Loveless, and Rev. Tarkington preached. The first church was built by the Methodists in 1838, and was known as Shiloh Methodist Episcopal church. It was on the farm of Joseph Lane near the southwest corner of section thirty-three. The next church was built by the Presbyterians in 1840, in the northwest part of the township.

The first marriage in the township was that of James Roberts and Ruamy Cumbest, which occurred in 1831. The first death was of Moses Loveless, in the same year. There were none of the present sources of supply for seasons of distress at that time, and the kindly spirit of neighbors had to be relied on to aid an afflicted family. In this case a rude coffin was made by J. F. Wright, and the body was conveyed to the grave on a sled furnished by Mr. Blacker.

There were 19,751 acres in farms reported from Perry township in 1912, of which 3,327 were in pasture, 791 in timber, and 186 in orchard. Of wheat there were 1,761 acres, with a product of 31,000 bushels; of corn 6,541 acres, with a product of 310,000 bushels; of oats, 4,433 acres, with a product of 214,300 bushels; of timothy 931 acres, with a product of 1,210 tons; of clover 202 acres, with a product of 185 tons of hay, and 82 bushels of seed.

There were 119 horses sold, leaving on hand 700, valued at \$66,340. There were 968 cattle sold, leaving on hand 905, valued at \$25,330. There were 1,955 hogs sold, leaving on hand 1,960, valued at \$14,560. There were 981 sheep sold, leaving on hand 520, valued at \$2,180. The wool clip was 2,135 pounds, valued at \$453. Of poultry, 625 dozen were sold, valued at \$4,460. There were 520 dozens of laying hens, with a product of 43,800 dozens of eggs, valued at \$8,760. There were 343 cows milked, with a product of 112,500 gallons of milk, and 20,560 pounds of butter.

The valuation of the township, in 1912, was real estate, \$1,088,355; personal and corporation, \$460,415; polls, 169; total taxes, \$28,178.72. This was outside of Colfax, which had real estate, \$132,335; personal and corporation, \$161,825; polls, 139; total taxes, \$7,473.76. The valuation in 1886 was real estate, \$397,850; personal and corporation, \$150,525; total taxes, \$12,879.14. The valuation in 1845 was real estate, \$77,082; personal, \$22,254; total taxes, \$555.13.

The township trustee is Peter Davis; postoffice Colfax R. R. No. 1. The township assessor is Isaac Wainscott, postoffice Frankfort, R. R. No. 6.

The township has two towns. Mason, unincorporated, is a village on the Vandalia road, in the northeastern part of the township. There was a village about five miles west of it, at an early day, called Prairieville, but it has long since disappeared from the map. Manson was laid out June 30, 1874, by Lucinda Clark, David Clark and Rebecca Clark, his wife. The New Lights have a small church in this village.

Colfax was laid out in 1849, by Montgomery Stroud, and was given the name of Midway, as a half way point between Indianapolis and Lafayette, on the old Lafayette railroad—now the Big Four. In 1853 it was made a postoffice under the name of Colfax. The double name became a source of inconvenience, as people would direct mail to Midway, and there was a Midway postoffice in Spencer county, Indiana, and half a dozen in other states. In December, 1857, residents of the place petitioned to change the name of the place to Colfax, which was done. In 1861 its population was estimated at 200; and it then had two churches, two general stores, a hotel and a saw mill.

A petition for incorporation was filed December 6, 1869, and the census with the petition showed 159 residents, and 40 heads of families. An incorporation election was held December 25, and resulted 24 yeas and 1 no. The census population in 1870 was 187; but after the building of the Vandalia railroad in 1870-1, the town livened up, and in 1880 the population was 638. In this period the town improved materially. The original log school house



had early given way to a frame building; but this was outgrown, and a church building was pressed into service. In 1876 a substantial brick school house was erected at a cost of \$7,100, exclusive of grounds and appurtenances. The present schools are noted in the general chapter on education.

The Masons were the first fraternal organization to establish themselves at Colfax. Plumb Lodge, No. 472, A. F. and A. M. was organized March 5, 1873, with the following officers: M. C. McDowell, Worshipful Master; J. Amick, Senior Warden; R. A. Clark, Junior Warden; J. W. Collins, Senior Deacon; S. H. Doyle, Junior Deacon; William Blacker, Treasurer; John Mitchell, Secretary; Joseph Boggs, Tyler. The lodge is in good condition, with 83 members. Joseph Rinehart is Worshipful Master, and Charles Teegarden, Secretary.

Sharon Lodge, No. 487, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 20, 1875, with the following charter members: R. H. Bishop, E. R. Johnson, John Mitchell, H. J. Webster, V. B. Bowman, J. W. McClure, and J. E. Dann. The lodge now has 132 members. George E. Anderson is Noble Grand, and F. B. Coyner, Financial Secretary. Esta Lodge, No. 278, Daughters of Rebekah, has a membership of 12 brothers and 35 sisters. Treva Dukes is Noble Grand, and Maud Bush, Financial Secretary. Colfax Encampment, No. 257, has 9 members. E. M. Dukes is Grand Patriarch, and F. B. Coyner, Financial Scribe.

Stillwell Post, No. 375, G. A. R., was mustered in August, 1884. The first officers were J. H. Girt, Commander; J. L. Reckford, Senior Vice-Commander; J. W. Harris, Junior Vice-Commander; G. W. Allison, Chaplain; J. E. Hamilton, Adjutant; J. R. Shepard, Officer of the Guard; W. N. Clift, Officer of the Day; Thomas Lanam, Surgeon; G. P. Roudebush, Quartermaster. Other charter members were Daniel White, Patrick Wesley, H. C. Allen, J. C. Ghent, J. C. Dukes, J. M. Griffin, Wilhelm Lietzke, F. M. Teegarden and John McGrath. This post disbanded March 25, 1913.

Mercy Lodge, No. 415, K. of P., was instituted April 4, 1895. It has 92 members. The Chancellor Commander is Charles Meyers, and the Keeper of Records and Seals is H. E. Dukes. Colfax Camp, No. 8999, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted October 18, 1901. It has 98 members. Alva Bush is Consul, and Clyde Brown, Clerk. Missoula Tribe, No. 399, Improved Order of Ren Men, was organized December 17, 1904. It has 38 members, and V. E. Barnett is C. of R.

The Methodist church is the oldest religious organization in Colfax, having been formed in 1831-2; but the original organization was across the line in Montgomery county at the house of Rolla Kendall. The first members

were James Hamilton, A. Truitt, Moses Furgeson, Judge Joseph Lane, William Broderick, Jesse Lane and David Rinehart, with their families. The first preacher was Rev. Miles Hauffaker. Soon after organization they built a church on the farm of James Hamilton, in Perry township. In 1872 they moved into Colfax, and in 1877 erected a brick church at a cost of \$3,000. At the last report they had 200 members, 10 probationers and 218 in the Sunday school. Rev. N. A. Chamberlain is the pastor.

A Presbyterian church was organized in 1873, with the following members: Dr. J. M. Clark and wife, J. W. Benjamin and wife, Jacob Blacker and wife, and Mrs. Strain. In 1884 they erected a frame church, at a cost of \$2,000. The church at one time attained a membership of over fifty, but on February 21, 1910, it was dissolved. The Christians built their first church in 1873, and have had a fairly prosperous career. They put up a new church building last summer. Rev. Smith is their present pastor. The Catholics have a small church here, which is served by Father Connelly of Lebanon.

The growth of Colfax has been quite slow for the past twenty years, but it is a considerable business center. There are two banks, the Colfax Bank and the Farmers' State Bank.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### ROSS TOWNSHIP.

Ross township is one of the original townships of the county, established on May 15, 1830. As then formed it was a rectangle, in the northwest corner of the county, seven miles east and west by six miles north and south. It has been changed less than either of the other original townships, the north and east boundaries remaining the same, and also parts of the south and west boundaries. The only change has been taking something over twelve and one-half sections out of the southwest corner, and adding them to Madison township. As it now stands the township covers about twenty-nine and one-half square miles. The surface of the township is more uneven than that of the remainder of the county, and it is well drained by the Middle Fork of Wildcat, together with Campbell's run, Hog run and smaller tributaries. The soil is in general a productive, dark loam, and originally had a heavy growth of timber.

The settlement began before the formation of the county, led by Solomon Miller, who settled on section twenty-one in March, 1828. He made enough of a clearing to raise a small patch of corn that summer. In the fall of the same year Daniel Underwood located on section twenty, as did also Mr. Arthur; and Matthias Widner on section thirty-two. In 1829 the settlement was increased by more than half a dozen families. John Cripe located on section thirty-four, and Samuel Cripe also came that year. Shadvick Bowen located on section twenty-four; Aaron Parcel on section thirty; Esom Scott on section twenty; William Peters on section thirty-one; Andrew Major on section twenty-three, and Samuel Seawright adjoining the site of Ross-ville.

In 1830-1, Jacob Cripe located on section thirty-three; John Smith on section twenty-six; William Smith on section thirty; Andrew Waymire on section twenty-two; William Price on the same section; David C. Clark on section thirty-six; and John Logan on section twenty-five; also John Carrick and Thomas Major on section six; and Mr. Bradford on section seven, which

are now in Madison township. In 1832 Thomas Ewing located on the site of Rossville and put up the first log cabin of that town. Others who came in 1832-3 were Samuel J. John, George Ewing, William Robinson, Cyrus McGill, Peter Jacoby, Henry Peters, Hamilton Stein, William Perrin, John F. Shaw, Jonathan, Reuben, Emanuel and William Peters, John Major, David Lefever, Benjamin Ashley, Michael Shuttler and Edward Buckhalter. Immediately following the immigration of these years, came John H. Smith, Noah Gaddis, Thomas Smith, Jacob and Joseph Blickenstaff, John, Stephen and Andrew Metzger, Noah and George Sharp, Peter Greybill, William Gochenauer, Peter, Michael and John Widner, James Taylor, Joseph Hayes, Philip and Daniel Slipper, Jacob Bailor, Jacob Shively, Cyrus McGill, Jonas Clark, and Hugh McClintock.

Immediately following the organization of the county, an election was held at the cabin of David Lefever. John Smith was elected justice of the peace; and James Gaddis, David Clark and Thomas Ewing, trustees. The reason why only one justice was elected in the township was because a justice had been elected in 1829, while the region was still joined to Tippecanoe county; but who this first justice was has not been discovered in the records of either Clinton or Tippecanoe counties. Most of the notable first events occurred in this early period. Noah Miller, the first white child born in the township was born October 21, 1828. The death of Mary Miller, which occurred in 1829, was the first death. The marriage of Daniel Stogden of Lafayette to Emily Scott, in 1829, was the first marriage.

The earliest recorded religious meeting was in 1830, by the Methodists, at the house of William Smith, who was the first preacher. Soon after this the Presbyterians held a meeting at the house of Solomon Miller, where James Carnahan preached. The first church organization was made by the Methodists in 1831, at the house of William Smith. A number of the settlers in the early thirties were Dunkards, from Pennsylvania, and they held religious meetings from an early date. The first church used by the people of the township was just across the county line, in Carroll county. This church, built in 1833, on the land of Jacob Watson, was a union church, used by all denominations. Not long after, the first church in the township was erected on the farm of William Peters.

Ross township is a strong agricultural township, though of its 17,513 acres reported in farms, 2,332 are in timber—the largest percentage in the county. There were 2,666 acres in pasture in 1912, and 138 in orchard. Of wheat there were 2,856 acres, with a product of 32,037 bushels; of corn 4,852 acres, with a product of 260,025 bushels; of oats 2,640 acres, with a

product of 163,219 bushels; of timothy 705 acres, with a product of 852 tons; of clover 1,750 acres, with a product of 1,510 tons of hay and 901 bushels of seed. There used to be considerable tobacco raised in the township, especially by settlers from Pennsylvania, and there was a tobacco factory operated at Rossville for three years in the later forties. For the past five years no tobacco has been reported from Clinton county.

The valuation of the township in 1912, outside of Rossville, which is the only incorporated town, was real estate, \$893,635; personal and corporation, \$480,150; polls, 175; total taxes levied, \$10,263.18. To this Rossville added, real estate, \$140,240; personal and corporation, \$148,200; polls, 94; total taxes levied, \$5,762.81. In 1886, when the township was of the same extent as at present, the valuation was real estate, \$519,015; personal and corporation, \$280,230; polls, 325; total taxes levied, \$12,503.54. In 1845, before the division of the township, the valuation was real estate, \$125,420; personal, \$27,168; polls, 164; total taxes levied, \$842.55.

Rossville, the one incorporated town, and one railroad town, in the township, is located in the northeastern part on sections twenty-four and twenty-five. In 1832, Thomas Ewing, with his wife and infant child, came to Clinton county and located on the site of Rossville, entering one hundred and sixty acres of land north of what is now Main street. In 1834, Mr. Ewing and Thomas Smith platted the town of Rossville, their chief ambition at the time being to get a blacksmith shop located at that point. The location proved attractive, and the village grew steadily. The first store was opened by William Seawright; the first saddler was John H. Smith, and the first physician, Dr. James Wilson.

On October 22, 1870, a petition was filed for the incorporation of the town, the accompanying census showing sixty-six heads of families, and three hundred and thirty-nine residents. The incorporation election, held on November 5, resulted thirty-five for and nineteen against; and on December 1, 1870, the town of Rossville was duly declared incorporated. The completion of the Monon railroad in 1883 gave new life to the town, which is a station on this line. It is now a prosperous business center for the adjacent country. Its financial interests are cared for by the bank of Rossville, which is organized as a private bank.

The Methodists were the first denomination to organize a church in the township. In 1831, Andrew and Hannah Waymire, William David, Thomas and Ann Smith, Jacob and Amy Saylor, Mary, Elizabeth and Rebecca Quick, and others formed this organization. They worshipped at various places until 1837, when they built a church in Rossville. Their first preacher was Rev.



H. Freedenberger. In 1870 they erected their present church building, at a cost of \$4,500, and in 1884 built a parsonage at a cost of \$1,000. The present pastor is Rev. C. B. Smith, who also serves the churches at Sedalia, Moran and Killmore. There are five hundred and seven members in the four churches, and six hundred and twenty-five in the Sunday schools.

In March, 1834, Reuben White, David Cloe and wife, Sarah John, Nathaniel Campbell, Mr. Dawson, and a few others, organized a Baptist church. They held services in the school house and the Methodist church until 1840, when they erected a frame building of their own, which was later replaced by a brick building. Their preacher was Rev. William Reece, and the second Rev. William Moore. The church at present has sixty members, but has no regular pastor, being supplied from Crawfordsville.

In 1835-6 a Presbyterian church was organized by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Black, Mr. and Mrs. Van Huysen, and Mr. and Mrs. Lafever, and others. Their first preacher was Rev. Carpenter. They worshipped for several years in the school house, and elsewhere, and in 1840 erected a church building. The church at present has one hundred and ten members, and the pastor is Rev. C. E. Fowler. Associated with this church is Pleasant Hill church, southeast of Rossville, which is also served by Mr. Fowler.

It may be mentioned here that a considerable portion of the early settlement of Ross township was by Pennsylvania Germans who were allied with the Dunkard church, and there are now two Dunkard congregations in the township.

Rossville Lodge No. 183, I. O. O. F., was organized January 27, 1857, with the following officers and charter members: George Lydick, noble grand; Alex. Anderson, vice grand; J. J. Perrin, treasurer; J. Q. A. Perrin, recording secretary; and Lewis Nebeker. The lodge now has eighty-seven members. M. C. Saylor is noble grand, and W. L. Wright financial secretary.

Rossville Lodge No. 318, A. F. & A. M., was originally organized May 24, 1865, but its charter was taken up in 1870. It was rechartered May 28, 1895, and now has forty-seven members. James Stephenson is worshipful master and James R. Crouse secretary.

Oliver Short Post No. 300, G. A. R., was mustered October 24, 1884, with nineteen charter members. The first officers were C. M. Short, commander; William Stephenson, senior vice commander; W. A. Gaddis, junior vice commander; M. B. White, adjutant; H. L. Smith, quartermaster; W. F. Merrill, chaplain; Peter Hall, quartermaster surgeon; John Detrick, officer of the day; A. J. Chittick, officer of the guard; other members, T. W.

Masters, William Roth, J. J. Ramey, Isaac Horn, Joshua Hunt, George Logan, W. M. Knapp and Lafayette Everett. At present the post has eighteen members, and William Malone is commander.

Rossville Lodge No. 278, K. of P., was instituted October 22, 1890. It now has seventy-eight members. H. R. Smith is chancellor commander, and Adrian Smith keeper of records and seals. Saco Tribe No. 207, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted June 6, 1895. It has ninety-one members, and W. L. Wright is C. of R. Rossville Tent No. 15,191, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized September 9, 1910. It has twenty-two members, and A. P. Butz is clerk.

Edna Mills is a pleasant village, some three miles west of Rossville. It was here that the first mill in the township was built by Daniel Underwood; and the mill, under various owners, has always been the central feature of the place.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION—EARLY SETTLERS—SCHOOLS—MILLS—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—VALUATIONS—PICKARD'S MILL.

Until the organization of Union township in 1889, Sugar Creek was the smallest township in the county; but that change made Union, Owen and Center all of less extent. It is four sections east and west, by six and one-half sections north and south, making an area of 26 sections. Occupying the southeastern corner of the county, it is bounded on the south by Boone county, on the east by Tipton and Hamilton counties, on the north by Johnson township, and on the west by Kirklin township.

Until 1838, the northern part of the township was included in the Big Miami Reserve, and the rest of the township was a primitive wilderness that did not invite early settlement. But it did present attractions to the hunter; and the first white man to locate within its borders came for the hunting and fishing, and found them. This was William Harris, who, in 1828, built a rude cabin on land afterwards known as the John Murphy farm. For four years Harris hunted and fished to his heart's content, with nobody to molest him, for there was not another white man located within the bounds of the township.

In 1832 came one more man, but he brought his family, and came for the purpose of farming. This was Abner Dunn, who in that year located on what was later known as the Peter B. Kennedy farm. For three years longer Harris and Dunn had the township to themselves, but in 1835 the population was doubled by the arrival of W. V. McKinsey and Merrill Cooper. McKinsey was an important addition to the township, as he was a blacksmith by trade. He reached the township in July, with his young wife and infant child, and at once began clearing land and building a cabin. The cabin was 16x18 feet, and was completed in the fall. He moved his family into it on October 18, his twenty-second birthday.

There were no additional settlers in 1836, but in 1837 David Kutz, James Littleton and William Imbles were added to the little band who were estab-

lishing homes in the wilderness. The population was also increased this year by the birth of a son on March 10, to William McKinney and his wife Mary. This boy, Asa McKinney, was the first white child born in the township. In 1838 the immigration began to increase, and John Crawford, James Hill, James Ward and John Cooper were added to the little settlement.

In 1839 and 1840 came Leonard Boyer, John Alexander, Samuel Boyer, H. Lockridge, Maurice Ray, James King and Eli Dusky. From this time on the settlement of the township began to be settled quite rapidly. Among the earliest settlers, after 1840, were James Snodgrass, Daniel Scott, James, William and John Barnet, Walter Ivans and James Louks. James Louks was the first man to be married in the township, being united in matrimony to Eliza, a daughter of John Alexander, September 23, 1841. In 1850 the population reached 477; in 1860 it was 719; in 1870 it was 964, and in 1880 it was 1,410.

In the original organization of the county Sugar Creek was included in Jackson township, and so remained until 1837, when Kirklin township was organized, including Sugar Creek. In 1841 the residents of Sugar Creek petitioned for a separate township, and the county commissioners granted the request, and ordered an election to be held October 16, 1841, at the house of Merrill Cooper. Thomas Douglass was appointed to act as inspector at the election, and the first justice of the peace elected was John Cooper. His successor was W. V. McKinney, who held the office for nine years, and then resigned. Subsequent elections were held at the house of W. V. McKinney.

The people had no school privileges until 1839, when a school house was built on the Cooper farm, which was just across the present line of Kirklin township. In 1840 the first school house within the township was built on the Ray farm. It was a small log cabin, and school was taught in it in the winter of 1840 and 1841. Soon afterwards another school house was built on the farm of John Alexander. Among the earliest teachers were George Wimborough and James Hill. In the early period school townships were not necessarily identical with civil townships, and at the beginning John Hall, John Ferguson and W. V. McKinney were school trustees for Kirklin and Sugar Creek townships.

In 1843 the first mill in the township was built by John Cooper, an early settler, who came to the township in 1838, with his wife and nine children. It was a saw mill with a corn-cracker attached. Another early mill was the Pickard mill, which was originally erected at Jefferson, but was taken down and hauled to the present village of Pickard's Mill. In 1851 Ward, Hill and

McMannis replaced this with a steam saw mill, which was also furnished with burrs, and a considerable quantity of wheat and corn was ground in it.

The early religious history of the township is somewhat obscure. The first religious meeting large enough to have received record was held at John Crawford's in 1843 by the Methodists, and Thomas Spencer and John Crawford were the ministers in attendance. It seems hardly possible, however, that there were not some meetings prior to that time. Malachi Cooper, father of John Cooper, was a Baptist minister, and he solemnized the first marriage, in 1841. The Missionary Baptists were the first to form a church organization in the township, and this was in 1843, soon after the Methodist meeting mentioned.

The Missionary Baptists also built the first church, a house of hewed logs, in 1844, on the Hill farm, and this was later replaced by a frame church. The "Hard Shell" Baptists organized a church in 1844, which continued for some years, and then went to pieces. The Methodists do not appear to have erected any church building until 1873, when they put up one at Pickard's Mill, at a cost of some \$1,600. Their society went to pieces, and the building was occupied for some years by the Quakers, who had quite a flourishing congregation, with a regular preacher. At present the Society of Friends is represented by New Hope congregation, in the southeastern part of the township, which is treated as a missionary station of West Grove Monthly and Quarterly meetings. It comprises 14 families and 30 members. Sugar Creek Christian church, in the southwestern part of the township, four miles east of Kirklin, is a flourishing congregation of the Disciples, with 160 members, of which Rev. J. H. Walker, of Galveston, is pastor. This congregation has recently erected a church building, at a cost of \$1,600, which was dedicated November 9, 1913.

In 1912, Sugar Creek township reported 11,840 acres in farms, of which 2,431 were pasture, 1,135 timber, and 275 orchard. Of wheat there were 1,030 acres, with a product of 14,503 bushels. Of corn there were 6,931 acres, with a product of 240,000 bushels. Of oats there were 2,415 acres, with a product of 118,257 bushels; of timothy, 978 acres, with a product of 1,236 tons; of clover, 500 acres, with a product of 600 tons of hay and 100 bushels of seed. There were 150 horses sold, leaving 797, valued at \$76,500. There were 490 cattle sold, leaving 1,038, valued at \$36,800. There were 4,426 hogs sold, leaving 3,156, valued at \$30,829. There were 328 sheep sold, leaving 549, valued at \$3,483. The wool clip was 3,988 pounds, valued at \$780. Of poultry, 1,187 dozen sold, valued at \$5,785. There were 1,092 laying hens, producing 115,625 dozen of eggs, valued at \$23,420. Sugar Creek led all the



townships in poultry product. There were 429 cows milked, with a product of 204,000 gallons of milk and 49,900 pounds of butter.

The valuation of the township in 1912 was real estate, \$822,700; personal and corporation, \$232,075; polls, 213; total taxes levied, \$21,879.62. In 1886 the valuation was real estate, \$231,365; personal, \$70,335; polls, 330; total taxes levied, \$5,402.74. In 1845 the valuation was real estate, \$30,554; personal, \$6,161; polls, 46; total taxes levied, \$205.51.

The present township trustee is George S. Boyer, postoffice Sheridan R. R. No. 33. The township assessor is H. W. Smith, postoffice Kirklin R. R. No. 2.

The only village in the township is Pickard's Mill, or, as it is very commonly called, Pickard. As previously mentioned it was also known as "Tailholt," and still frequently receives that name, but it is not the Tailholt of Mr. Riley's poem. The place was laid out in 1844 by James Ward, who also established the first store there. The first blacksmith was Robert Boyer. The first doctors were Dr. Milton Cooper and Dr. Williams. The first postmaster was Thomas Puckit, and the first person who brought the mail to the village was Samuel Mitchell.

Sugar Creek Lodge, No. 321, I. O. O. F., was organized at Berlin, April 2, 1869, and removed to Pickard's Mill in November, 1870. It now has 127 members. R. F. Boyer is Noble Grand, and D. J. Bennett Financial Secretary. New Hasleton Lodge, No. 597, Daughters of Rebekah, is affiliated. Zuni Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted April 26, 1898. It has 129 members, and O. S. Graham is C. of R. Pickard Lodge, No. 690, A. F. and A. M., was chartered May 27, 1913. It has 27 members. Grover C. Dunham is Worshipful Master, and Grover Miller, Secretary.

Union township  
 & RR 358  
 was part of Jackson  
~~1889~~ and then Center  
 railroad 1870 (357)  
 Monon 1883 (357)  
 Hillmore → 1854 as Penceville

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### UNION TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION—EARLY SETTLEMENT—RAILROADS—SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—  
TOWN OF KILLMORE—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—VALUATION—OFFICIALS.

As Union is the youngest of the townships, it is very appropriate that it should be the smallest. It includes only 20 square miles of territory, being four miles north and south by five miles east and west. The surface of the township is level, inclining to the west, and it is well drained by the Killmore and South forks of Wildcat creek. This township was a part of Jackson township from 1830 to 1872, and was then included in Center township.

The first settler within the limits of the township was Col. William Douglass, who located on section 32 in 1828. The next to follow was I. D. Armstrong, who located on section 33 in the same year. In 1829 John McCrary located on section 20, Arthur Compton on section 27, Joseph Steel, Sr., on section 36, Jesse Carter on section 32, and Robert Smith on section 27. After the location of the county seat at Frankfort the settlement of what is now Union township was fairly rapid, as compared with other parts of the county, as it was near to Frankfort and crossed by the roads leading to shipping points on the Wabash river. It had no railroad until the Vandalia was built across it in 1870; and only this until the completion of the Monon in 1883. These two lines now give the township good transportation facilities.

The earliest social development was identical with that of Center township, the farms of Matthew Burrell and John Douglass being on sections that border on the Union township line. This is still largely true of the southern part of the township, which is convenient to Frankfort for church privileges and other features of social life. The only town in the township is Killmore, in the northern edge of the township. It was originally platted in 1854 by Abner Pence, with the name of Penceville; and the name was changed after it became a station on the Vandalia railroad. The town is not incorporated, but is a thriving little place. There is here a Methodist church, which is served by Rev. C. B. Smith, the pastor at Rossville.

Union township has 13,106 acres of farm land and 104 acres are con-

sidered waste land. There are 1,940 acres in pasture; 1,402 acres in timber; and 248 acres in orchard. In 1912 there were 2,335 acres in wheat, with 34,402 bushels product; 3,438 acres in corn, with 176,530 bushels product; 1,190 acres in oats, with 65,010 bushels product; 379 acres in timothy hay, with 445 tons product; 1,677 acres in clover, with 1,141 tons of hay and 969 bushels of seed product. There were 17 horses sold, valued at \$2,820, leaving 567 on hand, valued at \$74,045. There were 461 cattle sold, leaving on hand 1,229, valued at \$43,965. There were 2,421 hogs sold, valued at \$30,610, leaving on hand 1,329, valued at \$17,140. There were 355 cows milked, producing 181,500 gallons of milk. The butter product was 86,800 pounds, valued at \$17,360. There were 284 dozens of poultry sold, valued at \$1,540. There were 3,015 dozen hens, producing 59,781 dozen eggs.

Union township was organized in 1889, owing to the dissatisfaction of the people in the northern part of Center township with a tax donation made to secure the Clover Leaf shops at Frankfort. The real estate valuation in 1912 was \$610,495; personal and corporate, \$395,495; total, \$983,955. The total tax rate was \$1.60 on one hundred dollars. The number of polls was 149, and the total poll tax rate was \$1.50. The township trustee is William H. Price, postoffice, Frankfort, Rural Route No. 1. The township assessor is John J. Lipp, postoffice, Frankfort, Rural Route No. 8.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### WARREN TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION—EARLY SETTLERS—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—SCHOOLS—AGRI-  
CULTURAL STATISTICS—VALUATION—MIDDLE FORK—  
GEETINGSVILLE—BEARD.

Warren township is in the northeast part of the county, bounded on the north by Carroll and Howard counties, east by Forest township, south by Michigan township, and west by Owen township. It was originally included in Jackson township, but was made a separate township in 1834. At that time it was larger than at present, but it has been reduced in size by the formation of later townships, until now it is six sections east and west by five north and south. The surface is rolling, drained to the northwest by Middle Fork and its tributaries. The soil is a rich clay and loam, and was originally covered with a heavy forest of fine timber, most of which has long since disappeared.

The first white settler in the township was A. F. Whiteman, who located on Section 23 in 1830. He built a log cabin and began farming, without a neighbor; but in the same year John Gray came and located on Section 21. Mr. Whiteman continued to be "the oldest inhabitant" for many years, and put up a substantial residence in front of the log cabin in which he made his start. In 1831 Zabina Babcock moved up from the southwest part of the county, and settled on the site of Middle Fork. James M. Popejoy came in the same year, and also Jacob and Joseph Shaffer, who located on Section 28.

In 1832, George Trobaugh joined the settlement, locating on Section 21; also Andrew Bryant came in this year and settled on the Popejoy farm. In 1833-4 the immigration became more rapid, including Joseph and Andrew Robinson, James Morrison, Beverly Williams, John Like, William Nixon, Steven Sims, A. Lynch and Thomas Chandler. Others who came prior to 1838 were Edward Dow, Reuben Magill, Dr. Young, John Daggy, Josiah Bate, Pierson Tice, Andrew Catron, Isaac Stoms, Andrew Proffit and David Beard.

The first white child born in the township was a daughter, Elizabeth, to the first of the settlers, A. F. and Mary Whiteman, and this event occurred

on December 31, 1831. The first marriage in the township had already occurred, in the same year, when A. F. Whiteman, as justice of the peace, united Salathiel Dickinson and Mary Elston in the bonds of matrimony. The hand of death was not laid on the little settlement until 1833, when Joseph Shaffer was claimed by the grim harvester.

The scattered settlers had no school privileges until the winter of 1835-6, when Christian Beard undertook the instruction of the youth of the community in a log cabin. In 1836 the first school house was built, on the farm of John Gray. The next school house to follow this was on the farm of Zabina Babcock, and the third was on the land of James Morrison. It was in this third school house, on the Morrison farm, that the first religious meeting in the township was held by the Methodists, in 1840. The New Lights were the next denomination to hold meetings. Following them came the United Brethren, who built the first church in the township in 1843, on the farm of Jacob Gray.

The settlement of the township was steady and rather rapid, after it got well started. In 1850 the population had reached 770; in 1860 it was 1,235; in 1870 it was 1,682, and in 1880 it was 1,843. The people were entirely agricultural, there being no formally platted town in the township, though villages sprang up at Middle Fork and Geetingsville. The township was never lucky enough to get a railroad. Its nearest line is the Vandalia, some two miles and a half west of the western township line, but the Kokomo traction line almost touches the southeastern corner of the township.

In 1912 Warren township reported 18,470 acres in farms, of which 3,294 were pasture, 2,012 in timber, and 245 orchard. Of wheat there were 2,638 acres, with a product of 20,305 bushels; of corn, 5,187 acres, with a product of 240,820 bushels; of oats, 2,613 acres, with a product of 136,915 bushels; of timothy, 755 acres, with a product of 810 tons; of clover, 1,324 acres, with a product of 563 tons of hay, and 1,110 bushels of seed. There were 141 horses sold, leaving 885, valued at \$100,620. There were 847 cattle sold, leaving 1,250, valued at \$48,100. There were 5,704 hogs sold, leaving 3,970, valued at \$36,210. Warren township led in fine wool sheep. There were 1,153 sheep sold, leaving 748, valued at \$6,290. The wool clip was 5,405 pounds, valued at \$1,140. Of poultry, 664 dozen were sold, valued at \$4,375. There were 990 dozen of laying hens, producing 100,025 dozen of eggs, valued at \$18,255. There were 453 cows milked, with a product of 170,400 gallons of milk; from which 14,050 gallons of cream were sold and 29,400 pounds of butter made.

The valuation of Warren township in 1912 was real estate, \$883,205;



personal and corporation, \$291,940; polls, 224; total taxes levied, \$21,879.62. In 1886 the valuation of real estate was \$310,430; personal property, \$132,790; polls, 233; total taxes levied, \$7,648.45. In 1845 the valuation of land was \$67,848; personal, \$17,747; polls, 79; total taxes levied, \$427.94.

It was anticipated in early times that Middle Fork would become a town of some importance, it being located on the Michigan Road, but the fortunes of railroad building were against it, and it never became more than a social and business center for the surrounding country. The first store in the township was opened here by William Sims, who was succeeded after a short time by John Evans. It was on the site well known to later residents as the establishment of Gard & Mosher. The first postmaster at the place was John Purdum, and the second James Morrison.

The pioneer fraternal organization of the place was Middle Fork Lodge, No. 304, A. F. and A. M. It was granted a dispensation July 20, 1863, under which it worked for the first year, with the following officers: Perrine Ticen, Worshipful Master; P. W. Gard, Senior Warden; John Young, Junior Warden; James Morrison, Treasurer; A. A. Shaffer, Secretary; John Milner, Senior Deacon; B. J. Wilson, Junior Deacon; James M. Popejoy, Tyler. On May 26, 1864, a charter was issued to the lodge, and the same officers were continued under it, except that J. F. Hanter became tyler. The lodge still continues, with 50 members. Elmo Merrick is Worshipful Master, and Roy Whiteman, Secretary.

In 1871 the lodge made a joint arrangement with citizens of Middle Fork and vicinity for the erection of a building, the lower story of which should be used for church purposes and the upper story for a lodge room. This plan was carried into effect, and a building erected at a cost of \$1,800, of which the lodge furnished about one-half, and the remainder was raised by subscription. The building committee consisted of John W. Guthridge, Cyrus Booker and Dr. M. L. Martin. The first trustees for the church, chosen by the people, were David Lehman, Oliver Gard and Andrew Catron.

General Reynolds Post, No. 122, G. A. R., was mustered at Middle Fork, December 8, 1882, with the following officers and charter members: Lewis Sims, Commander; Joseph Warrick, Senior Vice-Commander; John Elder, Junior Vice-Commander; Thomas Chandler, Chaplain; J. L. Grene, Surgeon; Karl Reif, Quartermaster; J. B. Sims, Adjutant; D. C. McKown, Sergeant Major; M. Younkin, Officer of the Day; M. D. Welty, Officer of the Guard; other members, D. Easterly, H. Walters, Samuel Baker and J. W. Adair. The post grew to about forty members, and continued for nearly twenty years, but disbanded in 1901.

Powhatan Tribe, No. 69, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized at Middle Fork June 15, 1883, with 36 charter members. The first officers were: J. S. Wright, Sachem; H. S. Walters, S. S.; F. M. Tyson, J. S.; E. Gard, K. of W.; J. S. Milner, C. of R. The tribe at present has 51 members, and S. R. Laughner, postoffice Forest R. R. No. 1, is C. of R.

Middle Fork has always been a strong temperance center. Griffice League Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized November 11, 1883, with 37 charter members. Its first officers were: M. H. Gard, W. C. T.; Mrs. Hattie Milner, W. V. T.; Arthur Gilam, W. Chap.; Mattie Milner, W. Sec.; Mattie Gard, W. A. S.; Luther Gilam, W. F. S.; Mrs. S. J. Campbell, W. Treas.; J. F. Gray, W. M. J. F. Walters, W. D. M.; James Burns, W. I. G.; William Hardy, W. O. G.; Mrs. Amy Gray, W. R. H. S.; Miss Effie Johnson, W. L. H. S.; William Campbell, P. W. C. T. This organization launched promptly and vigorously into practical temperance work. They bought out the only saloon keeper in the place and emptied his stock of liquors into the street, after which there was no further sale of intoxicants in the village.

Middle Fork Lodge, No. 810, I. O. O. F., was organized January 27, 1904. It has 40 members. Alba Catron is Noble Grand, and A. J. Reaves, Financial Secretary. Associated with this is Warren Lodge, No. 767, Daughters of Rebekah, which has a membership of 13 brothers and 13 sisters. Cecil Larimore is Noble Grand, and Soonie Catron, Financial Secretary.

Geetingsville is a small village in the northwestern part of the township, which was never platted as a town, but has been for a number of years a small social and business center, with a store and a blacksmith shop. Dr. M. V. Young, the first practicing physician in the township, was located here. The Presbyterians erected a brick church at this point nearly thirty years ago, and still have an organization of 158 members, of which Rev. B. C. Roberts is pastor.

Beard is a new village, in the southwestern part of the township, which shows signs of progress. Beard Lodge, No. 641, A. F. and A. M., was chartered May 28, 1902. It has 64 members. Christopher J. Crum is Worshipful Master, and Granville W. Sharp, Secretary.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

OLD AND PRESENT BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—SCHOOL AND CHURCH  
DEVELOPMENT—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—VALUATION—  
TOWN OF JEFFERSON.

There is a flavor of antiquity about Washington township that distinguishes it from all the other townships of the county. As has been mentioned, before Clinton county existed all of its territory, and a small strip of the north end of Boone county, were joined to Tippecanoe county from 1828 to 1830, for purposes of government. This territory was organized as Washington township, and was facetiously called Washington Territory. When the county was organized the name was retained for the township then most settled. As then established, it included all of Perry township, and the south half of Madison.

Perry was cut off in 1834, and Madison in 1835, leaving Washington with its present boundaries of Madison and Ross townships on the north, Perry on the south, Madison township and Tippecanoe county on the west. The eastern boundary was Jackson township until Center was established in 1872; then Center alone until Union was established in 1889. It includes 29 sections of land, quite level in the southern part, and uneven in the northern part. It has good natural drainage from Wildcat Creek, Killmore Fork and their tributaries.

This township had the first settler of the county before any name was attached to the region. In 1826 William Clark made his way into the then wilderness, and put up a cabin on Section 12, just north of the town of Jefferson. He was the only settler of that year, but early in the spring of 1827, David Kilgore came with his family, and located near Clark. Four others joined the settlement in that year: Charles Asher, who located on Section 1; Joseph Hill, who located on Section 3; Zabina Babcock, who located on Section 1, but removed to Warren township in 1831; and John Killmore, who remained but a short time, but left his name to Killmore Fork.

In 1828 came some settlers who were leading spirits in the early days. Judge John Ross settled on the site of Jefferson, and Samuel Olinger close by;

David Young, who located on Section 6; Samuel Thompson, who located on Section 1, and John and Moses Allen. It was determined to have a town forthwith, and John Ross persuaded Abner Baker, who had just opened a store in Lafayette, to come over and join the infant community. The town of Jefferson was platted April 17, 1829, by John Ross and David Kilgore, but it had been laid out before that date, and the sale of lots had begun.

Others who came in 1829 were Benjamin Abbott, who located on Section 10; John Hood and John Jacobs, in the village of Jefferson; William Anderson, on Section 2; Samuel Aughe, on Section 7; John Gamble, on Section 11; Josiah Cooper, on Section 10; William Miller, on Section 9; John Starkey, on Section 17; James Gilmore, on Section 5; James Stinson, on Section 17; John Benson, and Captain Bracken, on Section 10; and Taylor Heavilon. In 1830 the immigration was still larger and among those who located in the township were: Stephen Allen, Burr Braden, Joseph Heavilon, Leander Jacobs, John Jackson, Mr. McNutt, David Slipber, John Blair, Benjamin Hart, William Wilson, Jacob Troup, Jesse Bryan and William Peters. Other settlers, within a year or two after, include Ellis Squire, Morris and Ira Parcel, William Winship, Jacob Anderson, Henry Harshman, Joseph D. Suit, John Cooper and John Mattix.

Some of the notable events of the locality occurred before the organization of either the township or the county. The first marriage in the township was that of James Timmons and Miss Nichols, in 1829. The second was that of Aaron H. Southard and Rebecca Hood, in the same year. This marriage was solemnized by Rev. James Thompson, a Presbyterian preacher, who also conducted the first religious service in the township, in 1829, at the house of John Hood. The first marriage after the organization of the county was that of Abner Baker to Catharine W. Hood, in August, 1830. The first death in the township was of a sister of these two brides.

The first school in the township was taught in the winter of 1829-30 by John Devlin, of Crawfordsville, in a log cabin that was put up to be the recorder's office when Jefferson became the county seat, but that never came to pass. In 1832 John P. Crothers came from Oxford, and located at Jefferson with the purpose of founding a college. He met with encouragement from enterprising citizens, and a two-story building was erected for the school. The effort was too pretentious, however, for the support that could be given by the community, and the school was discontinued; but there were later efforts at higher-education at Jefferson, as mentioned elsewhere. Among those who taught early common schools at Jefferson were Jeremiah Smith, and Miss Jennings.



In addition to the meetings of the Presbyterians, at John Hood's, the Methodists held a meeting in 1829 at the house of Charles J. Hand, and Rev. John Strain preached. The United Brethren were the next to hold meetings, and the first to build a church in the township, which was erected in Jefferson in 1835. The next church was built by the Presbyterians; the third by the New Lights, and the fourth by the Methodists.

But the most important of the events of the days of "Washington Territory" was the location of Abner Baker and Aaron Southard's store at the proposed town. Having decided on the location, Mr. Baker bought a lot at the corner of Washington and Main streets for \$5 and the lot adjoining for the same price. These purchasers, made of David Kilgore, were probably inducements to the location, as he paid Samuel Olinger \$25 for a lot not so desirable. He then hired a man named Murden to put up a log building on his corner lot, paying \$10 for the building complete, without a door. The firm then moved in, and this was the only store in the county for several months. A few years later a second store house was erected by Mr. Baker, at an expense of \$19.

The store made a trade center, convenient for the adjacent country, and it was on the one road then traveled between Indianapolis and Lafayette. Over this the daily stage carried the mail, and in 1829 Jefferson was made a postoffice, with Robert Watts as the first postmaster. A tavern was desirable and John Ross opened one. This was soon followed by another conducted by Samuel Olinger, and these two seeming insufficient, Charles J. Hand started a third. This did not last long, however, and Hand removed to Frankfort.

When the township was created, on May 15, 1830, an election was ordered to be held at the house of John Ross, for which John Benson was appointed inspector. Zabina Babcock, who lived in the township, had been elected a justice in 1829, under the jurisdiction of Tippecanoe county, and under the law he served for five years. Hence at this election in 1830 only one justice was chosen in this township, and the choice made was Samuel Olinger. After Squire Babcock moved to Warren township, in 1831, Abner Baker was elected justice of the peace, and served for a number of years. It may be mentioned here that Abner Baker introduced the newspaper to Clinton county. He was from the first a subscriber to that good old Whig authority, *The Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette*.

Baker had some Indians among his customers, and it is sometimes stated that there was an Indian village not far from Jefferson. Certainly there was no permanent village in that vicinity, and what is probably meant is a camping



place, at which parties from the Big Miami Reserve, or the Thorntown Reserve were accustomed to stop. Such places were common, and in those days Indians were not confined to reservations—the reserves were simply excluded from white settlement.

Washington is a strong agricultural township. In 1912 it reported 18,092 acres in farms, of which 3,284 were pasture, 1,568 timber and 97 orchard. Of wheat there were 2,280 acres, with a product of 27,459 bushels; of corn, 5,218 acres, with a product of 249,300 bushels; of oats, 3,798 acres, with a product of 207,800 bushels; of timothy, 708 acres, with a product of 751 tons; of clover, 1,354 acres, with a product of 665 tons of hay and 627 bushels of seed. There were 77 horses sold, leaving 747, valued at \$95,800. There were 605 cattle sold, leaving 1,078, valued at \$42,030. There were 50 sheep sold, leaving 200, valued at \$1,000. There were 800 dozens of poultry sold, valued at \$6,400. There were 1,200 dozens of laying hens, with a product of 90,000 dozens of eggs, valued at \$18,000. There were 419 cows milked, with a product of 168,100 gallons of milk, and 83,400 pounds of butter.

The valuation of the township in 1912 was real estate, \$861,175; personal, \$481,450; polls, 178; total taxes levied, \$24,126.55. In 1886 the valuation was real estate, \$527,485; personal and corporation, \$139,335; polls, 230; taxes levied, \$12,009.46. In 1845 the valuation was real estate, \$110,499; personalty, \$27,311; polls, 143; total taxes, \$753.56. The present township trustee is McClellan Fickle, postoffice Clark's Hill R. R. No. 28. The township assessor is William H. Davidson, postoffice Jefferson.

The growth of the township was most notable in the early period. It reached 1,024 in 1850; 1,140 in 1860; 1,134 in 1870; 1,228 in 1880. Jefferson was struck a hard blow when the county seat went to Frankfort, and another when the railroad went to Colfax. In 1833 Jefferson was described as a village of 50 inhabitants; in 1850 of 200 inhabitants; in 1860 of 400 inhabitants. In 1886 it was estimated at 250. In the beginning it was quite an important trade center, but this passed away with competition. It has one railroad—the Clover Leaf—but it came too late to make the town. This road crosses the township from east to west, and in the southwest corner of the township has sprung up the station of Fickle, which preserves the name of Isaac Fickle, one of the early settlers of the township.

Vesta Lodge, No. 136, A. F. and A. M., was chartered at Jefferson May 27, 1852. It now has 68 members. John H. Thompson is Worshipful Master, and J. W. Stafford, Secretary.

The United Brethren maintain their church at Jefferson, at which Rev. I. Imbler, of Frankfort, officiates. The Presbyterian church at Jefferson has been dissolved for some time.





HON. JOSEPH CLAYBAUGH

# BIOGRAPHICAL

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## JUDGE JOSEPH CLAYBAUGH.

Judge Joseph Claybaugh, supervising editor of this history, was born in Chillicothe, O., June 9, 1839. He was the son of Joseph Claybaugh, a distinguished minister and scholar, under whose tutelage he was prepared for Miami University. Judge Claybaugh began the study of law in the office of the Hon. R. P. Davidson, his brother-in-law, with whom he formed a partnership after his admission to the bar in 1861.

Judge Claybaugh has been actively engaged in his chosen profession for fifty-two years, with the exception of six years, 1902 to 1908, when he was judge of the Clinton circuit court. After this half century of practice, Judge Claybaugh is now the senior member of the bar of this county.

While on the bench, Judge Claybaugh sought to give force to that provision of the Indiana Constitution, that "The Penal Code shall be founded on the principles of reformation rather than on punishment for crime." Whenever a person accused of crime was brought before him and there seemed any reasonable chance of reform, he would continue the case or suspend the sentence and give the accused a chance. Out of more than fifty cases thus disposed of by him, only three or four offenders failed to take the opportunity offered and as a consequence became law-abiding and useful citizens. It is this feature of his official life that Judge Claybaugh recalls with the greatest satisfaction.

In politics, Judge Claybaugh is a Republican, and an ardent admirer of Abraham Lincoln. For years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1861, Judge Claybaugh was married to Miss Anna Valeria Feterman, a daughter of Hon. Nathaniel P. Feterman, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Claybaugh died March 10, 1909.

## JAMES W. COULTER.

To offer in a work of this province an adequate resume of the strenuous, useful and honorable career of the late James W. Coulter would be impossible, but, with others of those who have conserved the industrial and civic progress of Frankfort and Clinton county, he may well find consideration in the noting of the more salient points that have marked his life and labors. He has long been a dominating power in connection with the retail business interests of the county-seat, later was a leading banker and financier here for many years, achieving a position as one of the substantial capitalists of this section of Indiana, gaining his success through normal and worthy means, and he stood for more than half a century as a singularly admirable type of the progressive, honorable and broad-minded man of affairs. He was a man of public spirit and patriotic impulses, was always ready to do his full share in promoting the general public weal, and was a gallant defender of the flag of his country during the momentous crisis of the sixties. His record is too familiar to the readers of this work to require any fulsome encomium here, his life speaking for itself in stronger terms than the biographer could employ. It left its imprint upon those who came in contact with him; and the youth, hesitating at the parting of the ways, could do no better than to follow the example he set. He reached the advanced age of seventy-five years, Heaven having lengthened out his life beyond the Psalmist's allotted three score and ten until he was permitted to witness the vicissitudes of the most remarkable epoch in the world's business and inventive history, in all of which he was an interested spectator, playing, indeed, no small part in pushing forward the wheels of civilization in his own locality, having done much in promoting the material and moral welfare of the city of Frankfort, where he took up his residence when it was but a struggling village. Mr. Coulter was a man of sterling character, conservative habits and pure thinking. He was even-tempered, patient, scrupulously honest in all the relations of life, hospitable and charitable, and his many kindly deeds were actuated solely from his largeness of heart, rather than from any desire to gain the plaudits of his fellow men.

James W. Coulter was born April 24, 1838, in Pennsylvania. He was a scion of sterling old stock of the Keystone state, and was a son of John and Margaret (Given) Coulter, noted for their industry and honesty, being typical of the rugged pioneer type. The subject of this memoir remained at home with his parents until he reached young manhood. Early in life he received a meager schooling, but being always of an investigating turn of



mind and, remaining a student all his life, he became a well informed man. When young he came to Clinton county, Indiana, and located at Frankfort, and in due course of time he became one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the county. He had the distinction of handling the first regular mail route into Frankfort, having carried the mail from Delphi on horseback to Frankfort. He also owned and operated a stage line between the two towns, carrying passengers, mail and express.

When Mr. Coulter located in Frankfort it was but a small village of little importance in practically an unimproved locality, sparsely settled, without railroad connections and practically isolated from the outside world. Taking an interest in the growth of the village into a town and then its development into a city, he did much to promote the advancement of Frankfort to its present beautiful and prosperous condition, he having been one of the veteran business men of the city and county.

When the First National Bank was organized Mr. Coulter was among the number of men whose names appeared on the original charter, and when the well-known institution was granted a new charter only a short time before our subject's death, his name was also among those who petitioned for it. He had been the president of the institution for the past thirty years, and under him and officials working under his direction, the bank has become one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the state, and stands as a monument to Mr. Coulter's work in the business world. He was a man of broad mind and conservative, his integrity being absolutely beyond cavil, and he therefore enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of the people of this locality. Keeping fully abreast of the times in all phases of the banking business, he was always quick to inaugurate such new methods of banking as were consistent with safe and honorable work in this connection. Beside being president of the bank, he was president of the Frankfort Loan and Trust Company, and a member of the board of directors of the bank and trust company.

On October 10, 1866, Mr. Coulter was united in marriage with Eliza A. Perrin, of Clinton county, who still survives. Mrs. Coulter was born September 23, 1844, near Fincastle, Virginia, daughter of Henry C. and Susan (Secrist) Perrin, who came to Ross township, Clinton county, in 1846, and here lived the life of a pioneer farmer. Here she grew to womanhood and received such education as the old-time schools afforded. She is a descendant of one of the worthy and influential pioneer families of this locality. She proved a worthy helpmate to her able husband, and much of his large success

in life was due to her sympathy and encouragement. Four children survive: Jeannette Coulter, Mrs. William C. Allen, of Reno, Nevada; Charles C. and Frank E., all of whom received excellent educational advantages and are well situated in life: all are popular with a wide circle of friends and all reflect in their daily lives the wholesome home training they received. One daughter, Cora, died in young womanhood. A brother of our subject, D. A. Coulter, is living in Frankfort.

On September 10, 1861, James W. Coulter, forsook the pleasures of home and business opportunities to do what he could toward suppressing the fierce rebellion in the Southland, enlisting on that date for three years' service in Company H, Third Indiana Cavalry. He proved to be a most faithful and gallant soldier and his rise from the ranks was rapid, being due to meritorious conduct on the field of battle and to his natural ability. He saw much hard service, risking fearlessly life and limb on many of the sanguinary fields of the South, and, with other members of the company who survived the awful carnage of that greatest civil conflict of which history treats, was mustered out at Indianapolis, September 10, 1864, with the rank of colonel.

In 1866, in partnership with his brother, D. A. Coulter, he embarked in the clothing business in a room now occupied by the First National Bank in Frankfort. After being in the business for a short time he bought the interest of his brother, and soon after the completion of the building now occupied by the J. W. Coulter Sons' Clothing Store, he moved into that location. Through his honest dealings, his keen foresight and pleasant manners, he built up a large business, which continued to grow with advancing years, his hundreds of regular customers coming from all parts of Clinton county. He retired from the mercantile business in 1904, selling his interests to his sons, who have since conducted with much success the business established by their father, being, in fact, regarded as worthy sons of a worthy sire and ranking among Clinton county's leading business men of a younger generation.

As a business man the elder Coulter was acknowledged one of the best clothing men in the state by manufacturers of the lines he handled. As a citizen he was one of the foremost in assisting to develop the town into a beautiful and prosperous city, as before indicated in this review.

Mr. Coulter was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church and had always taken an active part in the work of the same, having served as an officer in the church at different times and always gave his best time to its upbuilding. He was a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 560, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he lived up to the teachings of the order. He

was truly a fine example of a man, being unpretentious, and a man among men, doing much to encourage young men just starting out in life, and through his kindly ways made for himself a wide acquaintance of loyal and admiring friends. Though he did not make known his work among his less fortunate fellow men, he took an active part in the charity work in the city of his residence, cheerfully assisting liberally the needy and unfortunate, and though but few knew of his acts of kindness and charity, hundreds were made happy by his acts.

Mr. Coulter had been in declining health for a period eighteen months, but his condition had not been considered serious. In the autumn of 1912 he planned a trip to California, having intended to spend the winter following in the west, hoping it would be beneficial to his health, but upon the advice of his physicians, abandoned the trip. During the months following he would show signs of improvement, but would suffer relapse, until he was finally summoned to his eternal rest from his beautiful, modern residence at 460 West Clinton street, Frankfort, on Wednesday afternoon, May 21, 1913. The somewhat unexpected news of his death proved to be a great shock to the entire city and county and was the occasion for profound regret and sorrow. Having spent the greater part of his life in this locality, where he rose to success by his own efforts alone, Mr. Coulter was one of the best known men in this section of the state, and he enjoyed the admiration and esteem of multitudes of friends. Frankfort's leading newspaper had the following to say, editorially, of the passing away of the lamented subject of this memoir:

"In the death of James W. Coulter, which occurred yesterday, Frankfort lost one of its splendid citizens. In business and private life Mr. Coulter was noted for his honesty, strict integrity and his high sense of honor in all his dealings with his fellow men. He was a self-made man in every sense of the term, having started from the bottom and worked himself up to an enviable position in the city's commercial life. By his industry, perseverance and sound business judgment he accumulated a fortune, and his example was one that gives hope to every struggling young man and encourages him to strive unceasingly for success. And furthermore, he achieved success without sacrificing a single principle of Christian conduct and it was frequently said of him that he had not an enemy in the world. He represented the very highest type of citizenship and he was one of Frankfort's most useful citizens. One of Mr. Coulter's leading characteristics was his kindness to all in misfortune. He practiced charity quietly, but extensively, and every year he gave freely of his money in relieving those in distress and worthy of help. His person-

ality was attractive, his manner genial, and he was noted for his loyalty to friends. No citizen of Frankfort was held in higher esteem, and his never-ceasing efforts for the uplift of the city have left their impress upon the community."

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#### DAVID ALEXANDER COULTER.

It is a pleasing task to write the biography of a gentleman who has been so long identified with the material activities of his own and other communities, as David Alexander Coulter, and who, in addition to his individual interests has not unfrequently been called to positions of honor and trust in the public service. He stands conspicuously forward as one of the leading men of his day and generation in Clinton county, and wherever known, his name passes current as a synonym for all that is upright and honorable in citizenship. Paternally, Mr. Coulter is descended from Irish ancestry, his grandfather John Coulter having been a native of the Emerald Isle and a Presbyterian minister of unusual scholarship and eloquence. He ended a useful and exceedingly brilliant career in Juniata county, Pa., where he located when a young man and where he married and reared a family. Among his children being a son, John Coulter, Jr., who was born in the county indicated, in the year 1813.

John Coulter, Jr., a farmer by occupation, remained in his native state of Pennsylvania until 1854, at which time he came to Clinton county and purchased a farm in Ross township, where he resided until within a short period of his death, when he moved to Rossville, dying there, September 24, 1864. In the year 1836 he married Margaret Given, of Juniata county, Pa., a daughter of James and Nancy (Enslow) Given, of the same state; the father, a farmer and a representative citizen, who moved to Clinton county, in 1856, and a number of years later, changed his residence to Frankfort, where he and his wife lived retired lives to the end of their days.

David Alexander Coulter, son of John and Mary Coulter, is likewise a native of Juniata county, Pa., where his birth occurred on the 21st day of December, 1846. He was reared to agriculture pursuits, received a common school education and devoted himself to farming in the county of Juniata, until 1863, when he came to Frankfort, and entered the business house of his uncles, A. B. and B. Given, for whom he clerked until the spring of the following year. He then resigned his position and enlisted in Company H, One



Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, with which he served until discharged September 29th of the same year, doing garrison duty the meanwhile with an occasional brush with the Confederate cavalry force under General Forrest. Upon his retirement from the army, Mr. Coulter accepted a clerkship with John Brown, a prominent merchant of Logansport, Ind., but in 1867, left that city and returned to Frankfort, where he formed a partnership in the clothing business with J. W. Coulter, which, under the firm's name of J. W. Coulter & Brother, lasted until 1871, when he disposed of his interest in the establishment to his brother and engaged in the coal and mining business at Rockville, this state. Before moving to the latter place, however, he took an active part in organizing The First National Bank of Frankfort, of which he was elected a member of the first board of directors. He also assisted in establishing The Park Banking Co., of Rockville, but in the above year, sold his coal interests in that town and returning to Frankfort again became associated with his brother, with whom he continued until 1878, under the same name as before. While thus engaged, the firm erected the imposing business block in Frankfort, now occupied by J. W. Coulter's Sons & Company, one of the leading commercial establishments of the city besides contributing in various other ways to the material advancement of the place.

Mr. Coulter, in 1878, bought his brother's interest in the clothing business and conducted same with marked success and profit until 1881, when he disposed of his stock to Coulter and Hockman, to become cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Frankfort, which responsible position he filled with credit and satisfaction until elected president of the institution in 1904. He has also been president of the water works system, of Frankfort, ever since its organization, besides holding various other posts of honor and trust including that of auditor of the American Central Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis; Commissary General of the Indiana State militia, with the rank of colonel on the staffs of Ex-Governors Mount and Durbin, in which capacity he served eight years; trustee of the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City; president for nine years of the School Board of Frankfort, during which time he was instrumental in erecting the present high school building of that city, one of the largest and most convenient edifices of the kind in northern Indiana, besides serving two terms in the common council and representing his Congressional district as a delegate in the Republican National Convention, at St. Louis, in 1896, where he took an active and influential part in bringing about the nomination of William McKinley, for President of the United States.



Mr. Coulter, as indicated above, is a Republican in politics and for many years has been active in the affairs of his party in Clinton county. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in religion is a consistent and influential member of the Presbyterian church. He was married January, 1874, to Miss Mary Depew, of Park county, Indiana, who has borne him three children, only one of whom, Maude, wife of George C. Cullom, of Frankfort, is living. Mr. Coulter's career has been one of great activity and usefulness and in the main, attended by remarkable business advancement and financial prosperity. He filled with credit and honor the various public positions to which called, and his official as well as his business and personal record, has ever been above reproach. He is essentially progressive in all he undertakes and endowed with the power to mould circumstances to suit his purposes. His success in overcoming adverse conditions and mounting to his present high and honorable station in the world of affairs, is such as few attain. Of strong convictions, positive character, insuppressible integrity, he is classed with the most intelligent and influential of Frankfort's representative men, and he holds a warm and abiding place in the hearts of his fellow citizens.

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OSCAR WILLIAM EDMONDS, M. D.

This biographical record has to do with a man of unusual accomplishments, who has, for many years, been one of the best known of the worthy men who are making the city of Frankfort a good place in which to live. He has attained prestige through his individual efforts in every enterprise which he has entered upon, and has always been regarded as distinctly a man of affairs, who wields a potent influence among those with whom his lot has been cast. He is a man of lofty principles, honesty of purpose and determination, and is conservative, ingenuous, and cautious. The word fail does not seem to hold a place in his category. He plans his campaign and then executes with sureness and dispatch.

Oscar W. Edmonds was born into this world on March 25, 1861, and was the son of Rheuden J. and Anna (Moore) Edmonds. R. J. Edmonds was a native of the Quaker state, being born in Bucks county, Pa., in the historic year of 1812, the son of Augustus and Elizabeth (Hines) Edmonds. R. J. Edmonds learned the cigar making trade early in life, then went into

the grocery business. He died in West Carrollton, O., January, 1905. His wife, who was Anna L. Moore, was also born in Bucks county, Pa., and is still living in the city of West Carrollton, O.

Augustus Edmonds was a native of Berkshire, England, and came to this country in 1779, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was a gunsmith and civil engineer by trade, and was widely known through his ability as a mathematician. He served valiantly in the Revolutionary war and for his services there was awarded, with the assistance of Gen. George Washington, five hundred acres of land near Mauch Chunk, which he afterwards sold for fifty cents an acre. He died in Bucks county in 1872. His wife, Elizabeth Hines, was also a native of Berkshire England, and she died in 1869. Eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, were born to them. All of the boys participated in the Civil war, five of them being officers.

The boyhood of our subject was passed in the state of Ohio, in German-town and West Carrollton. Until 1881 he studied medicine with Dr. E. M. S. Beaver, a brother-in-law, at Albertus, Pennsylvania. He learned the rudiments of medical practice there, and thus equipped he entered the Starling Medical college at Columbus, O., graduating from that institution in 1886.

He began the practice of his profession at Dayton, O., and continued there for two years with great success. He then went to Albertus, the home of his preceptor, and worked there for six more months. In September, 1888, he moved to Frankfort, Ind., where he now resides, being numbered among the best medical men of the state.

Dr. Edmonds has not confined all of his time and efforts to his profession, as evidenced by the remarkable accomplishments he has made in public life and in the service of his community. He has been county coroner and city health officer, filling both offices with high merit. He has also been president of the Clinton County Medical Society; was a professor of anatomy in the Dayton Medical University, and has made his name prominent in the medical circle of Ohio by his lectures in connection with that institution. In the year 1909, the people of Frankfort displayed their admiration for Mr. Edmonds by electing him mayor of the city. In this capacity he has served faithfully and wisely for the past four years.

Dr. Edmonds was married September 13, 1888, to Alice J. Hertzog, a native of Albertus, Pa., being born there March 29, 1865, the daughter of Nathan and Mary (Richardson) Hertzog. Her parents are also natives of Pennsylvania.

Fraternally, Dr. Edmonds belongs to the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Methodist church, and votes the Republican ticket.

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### JOHN BARNER.

There is an old saying that the dead are soon forgotten, but in the case of the subject of this review, the adage asserts an untruth. No man in the history of Clinton county lives today in the memories of the inhabitants in greater measure of esteem and reverence than John Barner. The life and development of this holy and honest man has been parallel with the growth of the county, and the prosperity and modernity of the community today is the direct result of the influence of such pioneers. Our subject's exemplary life is immured in the hearts of Clinton county's men, and his spiritual presence, if not his material, is a guide to the faith and trust of his friends. Too fast we are losing these old men, these stalwart oaks of the primal forest, so it is with pleasure that we sketch the interesting details of Mr. Barner's career. A true patriot, a thorough business man, a devoted Christian, a successful farmer, quiet, unobtrusive, charitable and democratic—this is our estimate of the man.

John Barner was born in Surrey county, N. C., near the Virginia line, January 11, 1810, two years before the outbreak of the war with Great Britain. He was the son of Horatio and Elizabeth (Chrisman) Barner, and was one of three children. The other two, Mrs. Judith Barner Webb and Horatio, Jr., are now dead. John Barner's parents were American by birth, but claimed descent from French, German and Irish stock. In the year 1814, Horatio Barner, seeking new fields of endeavor, traveled in covered wagons across the Blue Ridge mountains and on into the southwest, until they reach Bledsoe county, Tennessee. On a farm here they settled, and the father took up his regular occupation as a mill wright. John Barner found little opportunity in the rough country to gain a school education, but by ceaseless industry, managed to gain the rudiments of an education, besides working on the farm and learning the cabinet making trade.

On March 27, 1828, Mr. Barner, then but eighteen years of age, found that he must leave the parental roof in order to make a start in the world. In those days the young men left home with a traveling bag and a few dollars in their pockets, given to them by their father. It is to be imagined that thus Mr. Barner left his home in Pikeville, Tenn. He traveled on foot, coursed



*John Banner*





his way along dusty roads, broke through almost impenetrable forests, and swam rivers until finally he reached the town of Bloomington, Ind. There, during the winter of 1828-9, he found employment at his trade of cabinet-making. In the spring months of 1829, he went to Indianapolis, and in November of the same year walked away from Indianapolis to Logansport, passing through the territory of this (Clinton) county. There were then but two houses from Eagle Creek to Logansport—Kirk's and Edward's. He borrowed a hatchet at an Indian camp on Sugar Creek and cut the first tree across the creek where the Michigan road line had been surveyed. The winter of 1829-30 he spent at Logansport with the Whites and Indians, returning to Indianapolis in March, 1830, when he set up a shop on the site of the present Claypool hotel. In the spring of 1832, he loaded his household goods in an ox wagon and left for this county. The ox wagon upset in Eagle Creek and broke an axle at Mud Creek. He made a new one out of a rail. Then one ox played out, leaving the wagon in the mud, and he walked eight miles, borrowed a horse collar, put it on the odd ox and reached the prairie country. Here he borrowed, out of the plow, another ox and arrived in Frankfort on Friday evening, May 19, 1832, making the trip in five days.

Mr. Barner's settled career might be said to have dated from the time of his arrival in Frankfort, a town then "containing about twelve families and forty inhabitants, near an Indian camp." This was just before the beginning of the Black Hawk war, and the settlers were apprehensive of the Indians. Mr. Barner makes the sarcastic statement, in a memoir left by him, that many of the farmers "forted."

Mr. Barner was appointed postmaster in 1834, and diligently served in that capacity until 1849, and then resigned only to take up the duties of clerk of the Clinton circuit court, an office to which he was elected in 1843, and which he held until 1859. After his retirement from the latter office, he was admitted to the Clinton county bar, and remained a member of it until his death on March 31, 1892, in Frankfort.

On February 27, 1831, John Barner married Mary E. Darnell. They lived in Indianapolis until the following spring, when, as Mr. Barner relates in his memoir, "my wife, little boy and I, reached Frankfort by ox team." To them were born five children: John H., David P., Mrs. Mary E. Hill, Mrs. Judith B. Sample and Mrs. India S. Gherc. John H. Barner died April 22, 1885, just about a year after his mother, who died June 21, 1884.

During his life Mr. Barner was the secretary of the Clinton County Old Settlers' Association, an organization which he helped to form. For forty years he was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In speaking of Mr. Barner's church life, we come to the most salient and controlling element in his life. Beginning with the day when he left his mother back in Tennessee and promised her to lead a Christian life, he has clung to his faith. In May, 1831, he joined the Methodist Episcopal church. Old Wesley chapel in Indianapolis was the scene of his first labors in religious life, and he served both as teacher and officer in the Sunday school in that church. In February, 1841, he assisted in organizing the first Sunday school in Frankfort, and from then on he was either a teacher or officer in the school. For eighteen years he held the position of superintendent, for nearly sixty years he was a member of the official board of the church, and at the time of his death he was president of the board of trustees. He not only gave his church personal aid during his life, but assisted in every other way that he possibly could, and many enterprises have been successful under his guidance. This devout spirit extended into the daily routine of his family life. Among the quaint and beautiful customs of his home was the holding of a special prayer service before any member of the family departed upon a journey.

Mr. Barner's reminiscences are intensely interesting, especially of the early pioneer days when he traveled overland searching for a home. These have been published in a small volume, together with remarks made by leading citizens of Clinton county, and resolutions passed by different organizations of which he was a member. Lack of space prevents extensive quoting from this booklet, and we regret that all can not be set down verbatim. Particularly to the point are the addresses made by Dr. Town, Rev. Thomas Meredith, Perry W. Gard, Joseph Claybaugh, Henry Y. Morrison, James V. Kent and Sam Vanton.

It is the duty of the younger generation to follow the example set by this old pioneer, to revere the memory of such men as John Barner, and to teach the same to their children so that the good wrought by a clean, religious life will go on forever. The manner of this teaching has been set down by Mr. Barner, who wrote: "Remember you are under parental authority. Study and obey the laws of health; be industrious; use economy; be truthful; read your Bibles; treasure up the truths and wisdom, and practice the precepts; be charitable; use no strong drinks or tobacco; abstain from all species of gaming, and shun every appearance of evil, that you may be worthy representatives of the pioneers."

It was Mr. Barner's boast that he had seen the development of Frankfort through its every stage of growth from the time of its beginning as a backwoods village.

## OLIVER GARD, M. D.

No profession wins greater respect and admiration from the people than that of the medical man. He is a servant of the public and a willing one. He must bear with him the confidences of many people. A father or mother entrusts to his care their dearest treasure—their child, and he is the one who stands between life and death. To say that he must be deft, skillful and learned in his profession is not saying all; he must also possess that assurance and confidence that is communicable, for therein lies half the battle. The subject of our sketch is not now engaged in the medical profession, but for so many years was he identified with the leading and best physicians of Frankfort, Ind., that his name will ever be the emblem of fair, tactful and successful administration.

Oliver Gard was born on January 12, 1842, in Switzerland county, Ind., the son of Jesse and Amanda (McHenry) Gard. Jesse Gard was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, March 8, 1811, being the son of William and Sarah (Woodruff) Gard, who traveled from the Buckeye state to the Hoosier state many years ago, and settled in Switzerland county. William Gard, son of Jeremiah and Experience Gard, was born June 8, 1788, in Fayette county, Pa. He held the position of one of the leading men of Switzerland county in the early days and represented her in the first Legislature ever held in Indiana. He died April 14, 1827. He is remembered by his successful work in agriculture and the worthy descendants that have graced his name. He married in Ohio, and became the father of two children: Jesse, deceased, and Elizabeth, of Switzerland county. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Gard married her sister who bore him three children: William P., of Kansas; Julia and Sarah J., all deceased.

Jesse Gard, son of the above and father of our subject, remained with his parents until the death of his father and then he was forced to assume largely the parental duties. In early manhood he married Amanda McHenry, a young girl from Hamilton county, O. She was born January 18, 1814, and lived to bring ten children to her husband: Perry W., deceased; Mrs. Charlotte McKowen, of Frankfort; James, deceased; Oliver, Sarah, deceased; Mrs. Cynthia Dronberger, of Terre Haute; Mrs. Eliza Conoway, of Union county, Ind.; M. H., of Texas; and Edward E., a Wisconsin farmer.

Dr. Oliver Gard moved when seven years of age with his parents to Clinton county. Here, amidst the rugged duties of the farm, he spent his

early years. In the common schools he acquired a rudimentary education, and later, when seventeen years of age, he entered an academy at New London, where he studied industriously until the war of the Rebellion broke out. In September, 1861, Mr. Gard enlisted in Company H, Third Indiana Cavalry, in which he served until honorably discharged for physical inability in April, 1864. Mr. Gard saw heavy service in the field, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, and Perryville, and also served loyally for a time as hospital steward. On leaving the army Mr. Gard returned to Clinton county and formed a partnership with his brother Perry, carrying on an extensive mercantile and grain trade in the town of Middlefork.

In 1866, Mr. Gard began the study of medicine with Dr. M. L. Martin, of Middlefork, under whose direction he continued a couple of years, making rapid progress in the meantime. He entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1867, and completed the course there on February 3, 1869. He located in Middlefork with his preceptor and continued a most successful practice there until March, 1882, when he moved to the city of Frankfort, where he was likewise successful. In 1884, he was nominated by the Republican party to represent them in the state legislature, and while he ran far ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by the small majority of forty-five votes. In 1886 he was elected to serve as clerk of the circuit court, being the first Republican ever elected to that office in the county. In 1890, he was re-elected to the same position, serving until November 1, 1895. Dr. Gard has acted as president of the Clinton County Medical society and also belongs to the State Medical society of Indiana. In the educational world the doctor has always taken the greatest interest. As township trustee and member of the Frankfort school board, he has always stood for improvement and progress. In later years, Dr. Gard discontinued his practice of medicine and entered the undertaking profession. Now he enjoys the reputation of being the leading undertaker and embalmer in Frankfort, Ind.

Dr. Gard has been twice married, the first time in 1864 to Martha Bunnell, of Howard county, the daughter of Ezra and Susan Bunnell, of which union three children were born: Minnie, wife of Prof. Lewis Rettger, of the State Normal school, Terre Haute; Mrs. Lennie Haynes, of Evansville, and Mrs. Nina Pullen, of Union county. The mother of these children was called by death on March 4, 1871, and on May 14, 1873, Dr. Gard married his present wife, India J. Merrick, born March 10, 1850, the daughter of John and Nancy (Tyner) Merrick. Six children have been born to her: Grace



(deceased), Rush (deceased), Helen, Russell and two that died in infancy. Mrs. Gard is a member of the Methodist church in Frankfort, and shares equally with her husband in the esteem of the people.

In religion, the doctor is a Methodist and was a lay delegate to the general conference held in Omaha, Nebraska, 1892, and for many years afterward was the efficient superintendent of the Sunday school at Frankfort. The doctor has a beautiful home in the city of Frankfort, and a great deal of valuable land out in the county. He is classed, financially, as one of the most substantial citizens of Frankfort.

Doctor Gard belongs to Clinton Lodge No. 54, in the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed all the chairs, and he also belongs to the council, chapter and commandery, in all of which he has held the highest official positions. He is also a thirty-third degree Mason, having been elevated to same by his work in the order. He is an active member in Stone River Post No. 65, Grand Army of the Republic, and past post commander; he has belonged to the Improved Order of Red Men and Knights of Pythias, also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Throughout his life he has been a strict advocate of temperance.

Doctor Gard served two terms in the State senate in 1901 and 1903. He was elected mayor of Frankfort November 4, 1913.

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#### WILLIAM P. SIDWELL.

There could be no more comprehensive history written of a city or a county, or even of a state and its people, than that which deals with the life work of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have placed themselves where they well deserve the title of "progressive," and in this sketch will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active and less able plodders on the highway of life, one who has not been subdued by the many obstacles and failures that come to everyone, but who has made them stepping stones to higher things and at the same time that he was winning for himself prestige in the business and financial affairs of life.

William P. Sidwell was born in Rockville, Parke county, Ind., January 31, 1857, and was the son of Levi and Margaret A. (Rice) Sidwell. Levi was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, March 25, 1813, and his wife, our subject's mother, was born on March 17, 1833, at Waveland, Ind. Levi was a son of Levi, Sr., who was born in 1770 in Pennsylvania. He was a son of



Needham Sidwell, who was a native of England, and came to the state of Virginia during the colonial days. Later he left the Old Dominion for Maryland, and again left Maryland to move to Ohio. By occupation he was a lawyer and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best pioneer attorneys the country afforded. He died in the year of 1799.

Levi Sidwell, Jr. received a fairly good common school education in his youth, and after leaving school he embarked in the dry goods trade. About the year 1840 he moved to Rockville, Ind., and conducted the same business, which he continued for the long period of forty years. Mr. Sidwell was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1851. He retired from active business life in 1880, and died in Indianapolis six years ago. During his life Mr. Sidwell was a very prominent worker in the Presbyterian church. Before the war he was a Democrat, but at the beginning of that struggle he turned to the side of the Republicans.

Levi Sidwell, Jr. was married on May 8, 1855, to Margaret A. Rice, a daughter of Isaac and Narcissa Montague (Allan) Rice. The Rices were direct descendants of the famous Scotch church reformer, John Knox. The founders of the American branch of the Rice family originally came to Pennsylvania, and the great-great-grandfather of our subject founded Rice's Fort long before the first gun was fired in the American Revolution. This fort was often used as a refuge by the pioneers and their families against the hostile Indian tribes. The fort was located in Washington county, in the state of Pennsylvania. Members of the Rice family also served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. After the close of that struggle the family traveled overland to Kentucky, taking several weeks to get there and undergoing many hardships while on the journey. The family reached a position of honor and trust in that state.

The grandfather of our subject came, with a part of the family, in the early '20s to Indiana, settling in Waveland, Montgomery county. The mother of our subject graduated from the Waveland Academy, and after her graduation was employed as a teacher for some time. Four children were born to her: William P., Nancy C., wife of C. N. Stevenson of Indianapolis; Montague Rice, of Victoria, British Columbia, and Chauncey, who died at the age of twelve years.

William P. Sidwell obtained an excellent education in his youth, and graduated from the Rockville high school in 1877. He entered a bank in Rockville then as a bookkeeper, and stayed there one and a half years, then moved to Frankfort, Ind., and took a similar position in the First National

Bank, serving faithfully in that capacity for six years. He was promoted to the position of teller and he held this place for seven years. His next step was to the position of assistant cashier and in 1893 he was elected cashier.

Besides his banking interests Mr. Sidwell has found time and opportunity to enter upon almost every financial scheme that has been advanced in Clinton county. He was the organizer of the Frankfort Loan and Trust Company in 1901, and has been secretary and treasurer of the same from the beginning. Also he helped organize the Heating Company and the Ice and Cold Storage Company. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Heating Company. He aided in putting in the first electric plant, which is now the city plant. He was a prime mover in the Frankfort Industrial Association and was a director of the same. He was one of the original stockholders of the old Natural Gas Company, aiding the business of the company for fourteen years.

Fraternally, Mr. Sidwell is a third degree Mason. In religious matters he is a Presbyterian and is an elder of the church. He is also treasurer of the Home Mission Committee of the Crawfordsville Presbytery. In politics, Mr. Sidwell follows the lead of the Republican party.

Mr. Sidwell married Caroline Charline Campbell, who was born in Winchester, Indiana, the daughter of John A. and Sarah A. (Hamilton) Campbell, the former a Presbyterian minister. Her people are of pure Scotch descent, and were among the best known of Scotland's families. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sidwell: Chauncey and Keith, who died in infancy, and Paul, a twin of Keith's, who is a professor of English in Purdue University.

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#### LAWRENCE W. HARVEY.

A hundred years ago sanitation and hygiene were not recognized as necessary elements of civilization. One reason was that the communities were not so crowded, people lived over wide areas, and unsanitary conditions had little chance to become existent. As the years passed, however, communities became more crowded, people were compelled to live in close proximity, and hence there were ushered in various means of maintaining perfect cleanliness. Cities became congested and the problem became truly serious. The science of plumbing grew to be an important profession and today the plumber is in constant demand, for upon his skill rests the elimination of

waste. Mr. Harvey has kept abreast of the times in all that pertains to his profession, and he is now ranked as one of the best mechanics in Frankfort.

Lawrence W. Harvey was born at Rensselaer, Ind., January 14, 1885, and was the son of Charles and Catherine (Caster) Harvey. Charles Harvey was born in Lafayette, Ind., in 1852 and is still living in the town of Rensselaer. His wife also born in Lafayette, in 1860, is still living.

Our subject attended the common schools of his home county, and then entered the high school. After leaving there he began learning the plumber's trade, and in 1903 he finished the same and began work as a qualified plumber. For six years he worked for the Frankfort Heating Company, and then went into business for himself. Some examples of his very efficient work are to be seen in the Princess theater, Bankable Cigar Factory, Shartles store, Thrashers store, Hertz Dry Goods Company, M. B. Thrasher residence, Himmelwrights residence, four residences for Chris Arnkins, Ideal theater, William Pilsar residence, P. Armantrout's residence, and the home of Ben Pilser. Mr. Harvey now has his place of business on West Washington street, and carries a full line of plumbing and heating supplies.

On April 8, 1909, Mr. Harvey was married to Tollis A. Preble, of Frankfort. She was born in Delphos, O., November 6, 1889. No children have been born of this union.

Fraternally, Mr. Harvey is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically is a Republican.

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#### JOSEPH COMBS.

The ancestors of the Combs family in America were emigrants from Holland, and they settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey, some time prior to the Revolutionary war. The oldest member of the family known was John Combs, who was the great-great grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was a soldier in the war for Independence, and served as captain in Foreman's regiment of Continental troops, from March 20, 1777, till the date of his death, on September 2, 1779. One of his sons was John Combs, born in New Jersey, July 8, 1770, and on February 25, 1793, married Elizabeth Bowne. This man with his family, at an early date, settled in Butler county, Ohio, on a farm near Hamilton, where he died, September 5, 1829. One of his sons, also named John, was born November 20, 1798. He was married to Jane Brown, and located on a farm three miles northwest



HON. JOSEPH COMBS





of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, where he spent all of his life. He practiced strict economy, became a man of considerable wealth, and was a very devout United Presbyterian, and with his wife and family were regular attendants at the church of that denomination in Hamilton. He died there on his farm in April, 1871, at the age of seventy-three years. Nathan B. Combs, the father of Joseph Combs, was the youngest son of the last named John Combs, and was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 16, 1831, and up to the twenty-second year of his age his life was passed on his father's farm near Hamilton in that county. He had two older brothers, one James B. Combs, who, later settled in Washington, Ia., and William B. Combs, who made his home on a farm one mile southeast of Mulberry, in this county. John E. Combs and William B. Combs are sons of this member of the family, and now live near Mulberry, Clinton county, Indiana.

Nathan B. Combs first visited this county in the year of 1853, and became acquainted with Mary Margaret Wright, to whom he was afterward married. She was the daughter of James W. Wright and Sarah (Baldridge) Wright, and then lived with her mother on a farm in what was then known as the Twelve Mile Prairie (now a part of Jackson township), and about one mile west of the Prairie Center church, in Clinton county.

In August, 1856, Nathan B. Combs and wife and family settled on a quarter section of land in the northwest corner of Washington township, about three miles east of Mulberry, in Clinton county, Indiana, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days. The entire farm was then covered with as thickly grown and fine a body of timber as could be found in Indiana, consisting of oak, walnut, poplar, sugar maple, beech, ash, hickory and many other varieties. Many of the white oak, black walnut and yellow poplar were of gigantic size. Only a few acres of the timber had been deadened, and no clearing was done, and so before he could erect a house he had to cut and roll the logs and pile the brush, so as to make room for a building. This was quickly done and a log cabin for the family speedily erected, then a log stable and barn put up to shelter his horses and stock. Next a small patch of ground was cleared and sowed to fall wheat, other timber was deadened, ground for corn in the spring was cleared, and thus in true pioneer style he made a home for himself and family in the western wilderness. For nearly twenty years his nearest market was at Lafayette, Ind., seventeen miles away, where all of his crops and produce had to be hauled, and part of the way over bad roads. To make the trip in one day he had to get up about three o'clock a. m., feed his horses, get breakfast,

so as to be able to start before daylight. Always having to face a west wind, when the weather was cold, he often walked beside the wagon the entire distance to keep from freezing. This was his regular occupation two or three days out of each week all winter long, in order to get all of his crops to market. Spring and fall were always spent in clearing, ditching and fencing new ground for crops. On account of the dense growth of heavy timber this was a terrible task. The finest walnut, white oak and poplar was considered fit for nothing but to be split into rails for building fences. Trees that would now be worth hundreds of dollars were worked up in this way. Field after field were thus cleared, fenced and sowed to grain, which yielded marvelous crops of wheat, corn, oats, clover, potatoes, etc.

And so the life of Nathan B. Combs, like that of the other pioneers, was a hard one, but his work was well done. He and his wife did their part in making the "wilderness blossom as the rose," and preparing this county for the enjoyment of the generations yet unborn. They accumulated considerable property, and left a fine well improved farm of three hundred and fifty acres as a monument to their toil. Mr. Combs was a man of the strictest integrity, honest and honorable in all of his dealings. He was a firm believer in and supporter of the Universalist faith, though not a member of any church, and was a member of the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, first at Jefferson, and then at Frankfort. In physical appearance he was not tall, but very large, weighing nearly three hundred pounds. He died in February, 1897. His wife, Margaret Combs, died in August, 1893.

Joseph Combs was one of a family of ten children, and was born November 15, 1860, on the farm where his parents lived in Washington township, Clinton county. He grew up under the surroundings above stated, and so from his earliest recollection he was inured to toil. He assisted his father and brother in clearing the land, fencing, ditching, and cultivating his father's farm, and this occupied the entire time of every year, except about three months in winter, when he attended the district school at the village of Hamilton, and where he acquired a common school education. At the age of eighteen he secured a license to teach, and for the next six years he taught in the district schools of the county. He made further preparation for teaching by attending several terms of the summer normal school in Frankfort, conducted by County Superintendent W. H. Mushlitz and R. G. Boone, superintendent of the Frankfort city schools. Later he also attended the the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind.

In 1886 he began the study of law in the office of Judge J. C. Suit, in Frankfort, and the next year was admitted to the bar of the Clinton Circuit

Court. March 1, 1887, he formed a partnership for the practice of law with J. C. Suit, under the firm name of Suit & Combs, which continued two years, and during which time he added to his previous study considerable knowledge of the principles of the law and the practice thereof in the Clinton Circuit Court. During the next two years he practiced alone, having his office in the Heifield building on the east side of the public square. In June, 1909, he was married to Leonora J. Seawright, daughter of James A. Seawright, of the city of Frankfort. In January, 1890, he made his first venture in politics, and announced his name as a candidate of the Democratic party for prosecuting attorney at the spring convention. His opponent was the late Francis M. Goldsberry, of Colfax, Ind., who was then one of the old time shrewd politicians. Combs had then had no experience whatever politically, and knew very few of the party leaders in the county, but he went industriously to work to get acquainted. The contest in the convention was quite spirited, and Combs was nominated by a very narrow margin. Then he had to meet Fred A. Sims, as his Republican opponent in the fall election. The county was then Republican, but the margin was so narrow as to make most elections hotly contested. On account of the strength and popularity of Sims, many of the Democratic leaders expected Combs to be defeated, but when the returns from the voting were all in it showed that he had won in a very close race. The final figures were, Sims 3,000, and Combs, 3,012. He took charge of the office at once, diligently applied himself to a study of criminal law and practice, and soon became a vigorous and effective prosecutor, securing many convictions and allowing very few acquittals of persons charged with crime. The Farley murder case and Freeman Cooper forgery case were two of the notable causes which he prosecuted. The next year he was defeated for re-election by N. P. Claybaugh, his Republican opponent, along with all of his party on the county ticket.

In December, 1892, he formed a partnership for the practice of law with O. S. Brumbaugh, attorney, under the firm name of Brumbaugh & Combs, which was a successful partnership and continuing for eight years, and doing a large business in this and surrounding counties. The Shenkenberger murder case, the Toll Gate cases, and the Cornthwaite case, were some of the causes they were engaged in during this time.

In June, 1901, he opened an office over the Clinton County Bank, and for the next seven years practiced alone. About the 10th of May, 1908, he announced his name as the candidate of the Democratic party for judge of the Clinton Circuit Court, before the Democratic county convention soon

to be held. His opponents were Joseph P. Gray, C. G. Guenther and W. R. Moore. He had only three weeks to make any canvass for the nomination. Mr. Gray, his strongest opponent, and his friends, were quite confident that Gray would be easily nominated. Combs made as thorough a canvass as he could in the short time, and when the convention met it was apparent that it would be a close contest. Mr. Gray and his friends were still confident of the result, but were considerably surprised at the strength Combs was developing. When the balloting began it became a neck and neck race, Combs having a slight lead in the first few ballots. On the fourth ballot Gray's friends rallied and had a slight lead, and at the end of the fifth ballot Gray had a big lead and was getting close to the nomination. Then Combs' friends made a heroic rally, and the sixth ballot closed with the following result, Gray 133, Combs 136. This settled the contest, and on the next ballot Combs received the number necessary to nominate.

Then Mr. Combs discovered that he was in the fiercest political struggle of his life. He was the youngest man that had ever made the race for judge of the court. His opponent on the Republican ticket was Judge Claybaugh, who had been a life-long attorney and one of the leading members of the bar, and had the prestige of six years on the bench to his credit, and many politicians believed that Combs stood no show of being elected. But general conditions were favorable to the Democrats, and unfavorable to the success of the Republican party, and Combs went quietly to work and assisted his chairman and committee to make a thorough organization of the forces of his party. In addition to organization he made an extensive personal canvass in all parts of the county, and so was well prepared for the battle when election day came. When the balloting was over and the returns all in, it showed that Combs had won the election by a plurality of 103.

He took the bench on November 12, 1908, a few days before he was forty-eight years old. From the first he has been a diligent worker and close student of the law and of the cases that come before him, always making it the rule to carefully study every case he is called upon to try. He has been impartial and fair in his rulings, always trying to give every one a square deal, regardless of who he is or what his station or position in life may be. He has given quite general satisfaction and fully met the expectations of his friends who placed their confidence in him and gave him their support. He has a strong leaning to the equity side of every case, and to do equity and justice to every one before him is his desire, so far as the rules and principles of the law will permit. He is a strong believer in law enforcement, and yet will deal leniently with prisoners if he believes



the good of society does not demand harsh punishment, and has granted many suspended sentences in cases he thought the circumstances would justify him in so doing, and where it would help to reform the prisoner. He takes much interest in the Juvenile Court and in looking after the betterment of the condition of neglected, mistreated or delinquent children.

In politics he is a life-long Democrat. He has long been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and a Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Frankfort and one of the elders in that organization, and an active worker in the Sunday school. His family consists of his wife and one daughter, Eleanor Combs, sixteen years old, now in the third year of the Frankfort high school. Mr. Combs takes much interest in all affairs pertaining to the public schools and the cause of education in general, and in the betterment of the people of the city and county. He is a diligent student of history and general literature, and has a large library.

Nathan B. Combs, veterinary surgeon, and representative in the last session of the Indiana Legislature from Clinton county, at Mulberry, Ind., is a brother; also John Combs, retired farmer, at Mulberry, Ind., and Martin V. Combs, farmer, in North Dakota. Mrs. Jennie Swadener, Mulberry, Ind., Mrs. J. H. Grover, Frankfort, Ind., and Mrs. A. W. Black, Los Angeles, Cal., are sisters.

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#### EUGENE O. BURGET.

Prominent in the affairs of Frankfort, distinguished as one of the leading men of Clinton county, and enjoying distinctive prestige in business circles far beyond the limits of the community honored by his citizenship, Eugene O. Burget, of the People's Life Insurance Company, is entitled to specific mention in a work such as this volume, which is to present to the reader the life details of the men who have made for the progress of the county, men in every walk of life, and in every profession who have contributed part of their lives for the good of the community of which this is a history. Mr. Burget is a sound business man, a man of excellent ideals, and a man devoted to the duty which has come to rest upon his shoulders. In the financial history of the county Mr. Burget has been especially prominent, and his career in commercial life has been one of steady advancement.

Eugene O. Burget was born January 5, 1869 at Burget's Corner, this county, and he was the son of William M. and Permelia (Mott) Burget.



William M. Burget was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, on June 28, 1844, and he was the son of William and Lydia (Keever) Burget, and the grandson of Emanuel Burget.

Emanuel Burget, Jr., was born in Butler county, Ohio, February, 9, 1839. His great-grandfather Burget came from England and was killed by the Indians while he was swimming the Big Miami river in an attempt to reach his blockhouse. Emanuel Burget, father of our subject's grandfather, was an early settler of Butler county, O., and a soldier of the Revolution. He married Catherine Garner. His son, William Burget, was born in Butler county, O., and was married to Lydia Keever, daughter of John Keever and became the father of the following children: Margaret C., Emanuel, Elizabeth J., William M., Rachel E., John H., and Samuel. William M. was a valiant soldier in Company H, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Elizabeth J. was the first white child born in Johnson township. The parents were Baptists in their religious faith, and the father, at first a Democrat, became a Republican on account of the war, and was elected justice of the peace eighteen consecutive years. He lost his wife in 1853, and he died in 1881.

Emanuel Burget was brought to Clinton county in 1839, before he was a year old. He was educated in the old log school house, but secured a fair education. He enlisted March 4, 1865, in Company C, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was assigned to the Fourteenth army corps, army of the Cumberland. He passed through the campaigns of North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky: was a member of the pontoon detail, and was constantly skirmishing for many weeks. He was honorably discharged July 25, 1865. In politics he was a Republican, was justice of the peace, and was once nominated for county auditor. He married Naomi Stroup, the daughter of Jacob and Naomi (Debington) Stroup, and the children born to this union were: William J., Cinderella, who died in 1882, and Nora. On June 7, 1894 Emanuel Burget was nominated for county auditor and in November of that year was elected by a majority of five hundred and seventy, and he took possession of his office November 15, 1894.

William M. Burget enlisted on August 13, 1862 in Company H, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland. He fought through the campaigns of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and took an active part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Knoxville. At the latter place he was taken sick and was in a hospital a short time and then was furloughed home to recover. Having recuperated he rejoined his regiment immediately after

the fall of Atlanta, and later took part in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and was honorably discharged June 6, 1865. Politically, he is a Republican.

William M. Burget was thrice married. His first wife was Permelia Mott, daughter of Sayres Mott, and of this union the following children were born: May, born May 15, 1867, died September 20, 1868; Eugene O., our subject; Lula, born February 13, 1872; and Sarah, born July 10, 1874, and died the same day. The second marriage of Mr. Burget was to Sarah Longfellow, daughter of John Longfellow, and of this union was born Leon V., June 10, 1880, died August 14, 1881. The third marriage of our subject's father was to Mrs. Hester J. McCreary, daughter of John M. and Hester (Mott) Dunn, and this union was blessed with the birth of four children: John P., October 16, 1884; Earnest D., January 2, 1886; Minnie T., April 3, 1887, and George E., May 18, 1888.

Eugene O. Burget received a good education in his youth, and later graduated at the state normal school at Terre Haute. Thinking that his excellent education would be of more value when supplemented by teaching, he entered that profession, and soon became principal of schools at Scircleville and again at Hillisburg. In this work Mr. Burget was successful. He was endowed with those qualities which make a good educator, and he had the happy faculty of imparting to others the knowledge he himself possessed. In 1894 Mr. Burget was appointed to the office of deputy auditor of Clinton county, and in 1902 was elected to the office of auditor. For four years he filled this position acceptably to all his fellow citizens, performing well the duties required of him. After the expiration of his term he accepted a position in the Clinton County Bank as assistant cashier, and there he stayed one year. In 1907 he took a place with the People's Life Insurance Company as secretary, and since has held that position in a very efficient and capable manner.

On June 28, 1889, he was united in marriage to Carrie Boyle, who was born in Michigantown, Indiana, on December 28, 1875, a daughter of Josiah L. and Mary Boyle, both of whom are now living in Frankfort.

Fraternally, Mr. Burget is quite prominent in Frankfort. He is a Mason, a member of the York Rite and the Shrine. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious matters is a Methodist.

## JOHN A. ROSS.

It is the aggressive, industrious and capable man of affairs who makes the true history of a community, and it is to such men that biography is dedicated. In addition, the history of the community, aside from biography, is largely a record of the institutions established by this same class of men, and also a record of their accomplishments in the business and social life of the locality, and of their influence in the development of the county. With such values of biography in mind, we here set forth the leading facts in the life record of one of the leading citizens of Frankfort and one of Clinton county's public spirited and substantial men, who has long been prominent in the contracting and banking business circles. His record of a life well spent, of perseverance and steady advancement to a place of honor and distinction in the commercial world, presents an example worthy of emulation by the rising generation. John A. Ross has led a life of integrity and usefulness and his association with business and civic affairs in Frankfort has been notable and highly appropriate for permanent record.

John A. Ross was born in Tippecanoe county, near LaFayette, Ind., January 26, 1861, and was the son of Alexander and Mary (Johnson) Ross. Alexander Ross was of Scotch extraction, was born in Ireland, and was only thirteen years of age when he came to the United States, locating first at Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Ind. He was united in marriage to Mary Johnson, a native of Sweden, who came to the United States when twelve years of age.

John A. Ross, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of eight children. He resided in the city of Lafayette until he reached his majority, and in that place received an excellent education, including a full course in bookkeeping and civil engineering. From the age of fifteen until twenty-one he was of great assistance to his father who was a general contractor. In 1882, John A. Ross removed to Frankfort and engaged in the contracting business for one year and immediately made a success of his trade in the new location. In 1883 and 1884 he engaged in the same occupation in Lafayette and in Huntington, Ind. After alternating between Frankfort and Lafayette, he permanently located at Frankfort in 1888, and went into partnership with the late James A. Hedgcock for the purpose of doing a general contracting business, embracing gravel roads, bridges, street improvement, sewerage and erection of business blocks. The firm was awarded contracts for the im-



JOHN A. ROSS





provement of many of the principal streets of Frankfort, miles of gravel road and a large number of the principal iron bridges of the county. In every instance their work has proved eminently satisfactory to all concerned, and stands as a monument to their ability and integrity as public contractors. They were able at all times to furnish employment to hundreds of laboring men at a just and reasonable compensation, believing that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." The business of this firm was most successful. Street contracting, general contracting and the building of bridges and business blocks occupied the time of the firm from 1888 until 1890, the business amounting to thousands of dollars annually.

In 1890 the firm established the Frankfort Brick works, with a capacity of three and one-half to four million brick annually, giving employment to sixty or seventy men. In the spring of 1894 their brick works were totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of sixteen to eighteen thousand dollars which was only partially covered by insurance. Not discouraged by this misfortune, the firm at once cleared the wreck and proceeded to rebuild the works on a large scale and with increased facilities, and had one of the best equipped brick works in central Indiana. During all of these years, thus engaged in public works, giving employment to hundreds of men, this firm has never experienced the least trouble on account of strikes or dissatisfaction on the part of the men in their employ. The firm of Ross and Hedgecock was merged into the Frankfort Construction Company, of which our subject is the president and largest stock holder. Many are the evidences of their work in Frankfort and the surrounding cities of the county: The Rossville high school, Michigantown high school, Forest high school, the first ward building at Frankfort, Ross block, Fatzinger block, Palmer hospital, Kelly block, both of the Key's blocks, the American National Bank building, the heating plant, the public library, and several garages stand today examples of their craft. Mr. Ross's firm also has to its credit miles of bitulithic and asphalt streets in Anderson, Evansville, Ind., and other cities. During the last few years they have built approximately four miles of railroad bridges for the C. E. & I. and T. S. & W. railroads besides numerous county bridges. Mr. Ross personally contracts for large land deals, and the business in this line is rapidly increasing.

Mr. Ross has taken an active interest also in many enterprises other than contracting. In the year of 1902 he helped organize the American National Bank of Frankfort, and was elected president. He has continued ever since to fill the position and has built up an excellent reputation in fulfill-

ment of the duties of that office. Mr. Ross also took a prominent part in the organization of the Frankfort Heating Company and the Peoples Life Insurance Company, being the largest stockholder in each at the time they were organized. The people of Frankfort number him among the progressive and capable men identified with their financial interests, and do not hesitate to place full confidence in his ability. Mr. Ross has also invested in land near Frankfort, at this writing. He is the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of fertile and tillable land adjoining the city on the northeast and about six hundred acres elsewhere in the county.

On February 12, 1884, Mr. Ross was united in marriage to Lola A. Curtis, the daughter of Charles P. Curtis, who was born in England and Esther (Rinard) Curtis, born in America, but of German extraction. Mrs. Ross was born in Lafayette, Ind., and of a family of eleven children, was the youngest. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ross: Worley A., Carrie Venita, wife of Walter R. Dyer, of Boone, Iowa; Margaret Zola, and Dorothy Thelma. Mr. Ross's wife was called to her death February 21, 1907, after a beautiful life of religious devotion and love for her family and home.

Fraternally, Mr. Ross is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian and in political affairs is a faithful supporter of the Republican party.

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#### GEORGE Y. FOWLER.

George Y. Fowler, son of William A. and Sarah Fowler, was born in Perry township, Clinton county, March 11, 1860. His parents came to Clinton county in an early day, the father being a native of Kentucky and the mother a native of Virginia. They married and settled on a farm near Colfax, where the subject of this sketch was born and where he spent the early years of his life. The first tragedy in his young life occurred in 1867, when his mother died, and five years later, 1872, he was completely orphaned by the death of his father. The bodies were laid to rest and still repose in the old White cemetery in Perry township, where sleep others of the pioneer men and women who bravely undertook the task of reclaiming from swamp and forest the fertile lands of that section of the county contiguous to Colfax.

After the death of his father, being then at the age of twelve years, Mr. Fowler was given a home with relatives who resided on a Perry township

farm and there he remained about two years, attending the district school in the winter and making himself useful on the farm during the remainder of the time. While Mr. Fowler's experience in the actual work upon the farm was limited on account of his immature years he nevertheless bore his part and at a time before much advancement had been made in the production of labor saving farm machinery. It was before the day of the riding plow and the riding cultivator, it ante-dated the coming of the self-binder, and nearly all of the modern methods for harvesting the grain and hay crops. It was during that era of strenuous effort when the farmers of Clinton county were putting their muscle to the natural obstacles to agriculture, and to this work Mr. Fowler gave the best that was in him in exchange for the home that was opened to him when a home was sorely needed.

In 1874 came the turning point in his career and decided his course of future usefulness, for in that year he decided to prepare himself for the occupation of printing and to that end entered the office of the *Frankfort Crescent* as apprentice. The *Crescent* at that time was under the management of the veteran journalist, Staley, and located on the south side of the square in rooms over what is now known as the Spray grocery. In due time he completed his apprenticeship and graduated as a journeyman printer, but remained in Mr. Staley's employ for several years afterwards, his connection with the *Crescent* in the capacities of apprentice, foreman, business manager and news writer extending over a period of eleven years.

During that time Mr. Staley was in the Indiana legislature as representative from Clinton county and Mr. Fowler was practically in charge of the *Crescent*, and the experience thus acquired was a valuable asset to him in after years in carrying out his plans and fulfilling his ambition to be a publisher of a successful newspaper.

In 1885 he resigned his position on the *Crescent*, to go into business for himself. Together with his brother, Finley Fowler, and G. H. Hamilton, he established the *Frankfort Weekly Times*. Mr. Hamilton had been publishing a small weekly paper at Colfax called *The Chronicle*. This plant was destroyed by fire and new equipment was bought. After Mr. Fowler and his brother acquired an interest in the business the material was brought to Frankfort, making two medium-sized loads. In comparison with the present massive equipment of the *Times* this statement is interesting. The material was moved into two small rooms over the Epstein store and there the *Times* office was established in August, 1885. The old *Chronicle* at Colfax had quite a large circulation and this together with the new list of subscribers that

was secured in Frankfort and other points of the county gave the *Times* a very fair footing on the date of the first issue.

Finley Fowler died in 1889 and subsequent to that sad event Mr. Fowler bought the interest of Mr. Hamilton, and with the exception of about two years, during which time J. J. Aughe was part owner of the paper, has published *The Times* under his sole ownership and management. Originally the *Weekly Times* was an eight page, six column paper, half of it being what is known as "ready print." The proprietors were without a newspaper press and during the first few years of its existence the paper was printed on the *Crescent* press. The *Times*, however, gained immediate popularity with the public and the demand upon its columns made by advertisers necessitated the addition of extra columns, so that inside of two years the paper was enlarged to a seven column quarto. At the same time the publishers purchased a press upon which to print their paper, and to stay within their means selected a Prouty, the cheapest newspaper press built at that time. It served the purpose, however, for two years, when it became necessary to have a larger and faster press to keep up with the rapidly growing circulation of *The Times*. This time a Potter drum cylinder press was installed, at that time one of the most popular models of flat bed presses. By that time *The Times* had outgrown its original quarters and the office was moved to the second story of the Cohee building at the southwest corner of the square. Subsequently, another move was made to the Kelly building on West Clinton street to upstairs rooms, and later the office was installed in the down-stairs room in the same building. It took a few years for *The Times* to get in on the "ground floor," but having once attained that desired location it has ever since remained there. The room in the Kelly block was the home of *The Times* until nine years ago, since which time it has occupied a building especially built for the purpose and known as the Times building, located on east Clinton street. The building is thirty-three by one hundred and thirty-two feet, two stories and basement, and was constructed to meet all the needs for the publication of a modern newspaper.

In 1894, believing that the people of Frankfort and Clinton county would appreciate the advantages of a daily morning newspaper, Mr. Fowler launched *The Morning Times*, and has never regretted it, although the attempt to establish a morning daily at that time was rather hazardous and involved possible failure and financial loss. He was advised by friends not to attempt so radical an undertaking in local journalism, but acting upon the firm belief that the field was amply large for a morning paper, he brought out his



first issue, and success has attended his venture from that day to this. The growth of *The Morning Times* has been little short of marvelous. Its population covers the county, and has, since the establishment of free rural mail delivery, that its value as an advertising medium has made ever increasing demand for space, necessitating frequent enlargements. The growth in circulation and business has also made repeated demands for new and better equipment and these demands have been promptly met by the progressive publishers. When the linotype began displacing hand compositors, Mr. Fowler was among the very first of the provincial daily newspapers to install a machine and this gave his readers a quadruple allowance of reading matter. As *The Morning Times* grew the old Potter press became inadequate to the demand for speed and so Mr. Fowler, in 1900, installed a Miehle press, the fastest flat-bed press then on the market. This served its purpose fairly well for a few years or until the circulation of the paper grew to such size that something faster upon which to print the paper was an imperative demand. So in 1912 Mr. Fowler installed a Webb perfecting press that cost a small fortune, but which will fulfill all the requirements for many years to come. The press prints from a continuous roll of paper and is capable of turning out one hundred completed and folded papers per minute. Four, eight or ten papers can be printed as desired. Mr. Fowler's policy of being a little in advance of the times extends to his general equipment, and from a small beginning—two wagon loads of material—the plant has grown to its present large proportions.

For several years past Mr. Fowler has been assisted by his sons, Maxwell and Walter, who are now assuming a share of the burden which for so many years were visited upon one pair of shoulders, and the probability is that *The Morning Times* will be published by several generations of Fowlers, descendants of the man who was responsible for its start.

On October 11, 1882, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage with Christina Kramer, daughter of Edward and Mary Kramer, who were among the early settlers in Frankfort. Three sons, Raymond, George Maxwell, and Walter Scott, have been born to them. While the publication of his paper and the conduct of his business has made steady and ever increasing demands upon Mr. Fowler's time he has nevertheless found time to fraternize with his fellow newspaper men, being one of the oldest members of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, and, until very recently, a regular attendant at its meetings. Neither has he neglected the social side of life, being a member of three of Frankfort's leading fraternal orders—Knights of Pythias, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Improved Order of Red Men.



He is a member of the official board and also the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church and was church treasurer for a long term of years, during the pastorates of Doctors Hollingsworth, Ogden and Halstead.

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#### CAPTAIN GEORGE W. BROWN, M. D.

As the aristocratic Southland today loves the memory of Jeb Stuart's rollicking, courageous and daring cavalry troop, so does the more astute North glory in the recollection of Wilder's Lightning Brigade, that hardy, manly and intrepid company of men who played so conspicuous a part in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland. On the bloody fields of Chickamauga and around Chattanooga these men from Indiana and Illinois fought, and they came to bear the reputation of being able to "lick anything that stood before them." Since those days of strife the men who composed the rank and file have scattered over the whole country. Some in the years since have filled the highest offices in the country, others have entered the different professions, some in the law courts have made their names famous and others as financiers, have made distinct successes. The immediate subject of this sketch was a member of the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which, along with the Seventy-fifth Indiana and the Ninety-eighth Illinois, made up Wilder's Brigade when it was organized at Louisville, Kentucky, in September, 1862. His part in the activities of that famous brigade was a notable one and his conduct was ever that becoming a gentleman and an officer.

Captain George W. Brown was born on a farm in Warren county, O., August 3, 1843, and was the son of Jeffrey and Mary (Irwin) Brown. In the spring of 1851 our subject's father moved to Clinton county, and settled on a farm. Captain Brown's early education was obtained in the common schools of Rossville, which town was near to his home farm. At the age of sixteen years he began the study of medicine, and, not being willing to depend solely upon his father for support while attending medical school, he taught school during the winter of '61-'62.

The call of the North for volunteers interrupted his plans, however, and his patriotism won. On July 23, 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company K, Seventy-second Indiana Regiment. He served until November, 1863, when he was detailed to return home and recruit, and he secured forty-six men, thus filling his company to the maximum. While he was fulfilling

this order, on January 23, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and on April 19, 1864, he rejoined the regiment at Columbus, Tenn., just before the beginning of the Atlanta campaign, and assumed command of his company, the captain being absent on account of wounds. On July 1, 1864 our subject was advanced to the position of captain, and remained in command until the day they were all mustered out of the service. A booklet published on the occasion of the dedication of the Wilder Brigade monument on the battlefield of Chickamauga, the following appears descriptive of Captain Brown:

"Though not past his majority when he became commanding officer of Company K, Captain Brown was a prudent, careful officer, always ready for duty and prompt to perform it. His medical skill proved very valuable to his men and many a boy of Company K escaped a spell of sickness through the careful oversight and wise forethought of his company commander. He was popular with his men, as is evidenced by the fact that when the regiment arrived at Edgefield, Tenn., on the way home at the close of the war, Company K had one hundred and one men on its roll and found twelve recruits in camp waiting to join it.

"Captain Brown is a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, an estimable citizen, highly respected by all who know him. He is generous to a fault, and in the practice of his profession has been to hundreds of sufferers the kind and considerate friend and counselor as well as the patient, skillful, medical attendant. For his old comrades he always has an open heart and cordial greeting, and they all delight to take him by the hand and look into his always pleasant countenance."

In October, 1865, Captain Brown entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, and was graduated with high honors from that institution on January 24, 1866. On February 12, 1866 he put out his sign in Frankfort, and he has since continued his practice in this city. In June, 1889, he was appointed on the Pension Examining Board of Clinton county, and was chosen its secretary, and served until September, 1893. In June, 1897, he was again appointed, and is still performing his duties on the board.

On September 20, 1865 Captain Brown was united in marriage with Laura Gentry, of Frankfort. Two children have been born to this union: Ada G., who died July 18, 1898, and Walter E.

Fraternally, our subject is a member of the Masonic Order, being a Royal Arch Mason. He also is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian, and politically, a Republican.

## DAVID S. BRANT.

As long as history is studied will the American people revere the heroes, who, between the years of 1861 and 1865, fought to keep as one a country that threatened to divide for all time. Monuments and fitting ceremonies may celebrate the lives given so freely in those days in the cause of the land, but the true appreciation, the lasting one, will be in the thoughts of the people, that will be handed down from generation to generation until possibly some day they will become a tradition, the recital of which will serve as a slogan for our childrens' deeds on the field of honor. The veterans are leaving us fast, leaving their records for us to reflect upon, but yet there are many left, an army of them. In the front ranks will be found one of the most honored and respected citizens of Frankfort. He is David S. Brant.

Mr. Brant was born in Michigan township, Clinton county, January 31, 1840, the son of Abram L. and Catherine (Wilson) Brant. The father was a native of New Jersey, and the mother was born in the state of Ohio. Abram Brant came to Clinton county in the early days of 1838, traveling overland in covered wagons, and settled in Michigan township where he followed his life-long trade, that of shoemaking. He raised a large family of eight children, and four of them still survive.

In his early life, David Brant was educated in the common schools of Clinton county, and after leaving his desk in the school room he took up farming in the same county.

In 1861, when President Lincoln called for volunteers to fight for the preservation of the union, David Brant was one of the most eager to respond. On August 3, 1861, he handed his name to the recruiting officer as a member of Company C. Tenth Indiana Infantry. Colonel Manson, now famous in the annals of Indiana's participation in the struggle, was the commanding officer. The Tenth Regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and with them went David Brant, participating in the brilliant and successful campaign of that division under the command of General Thomas. On September 19, 1864, Mr. Brant was mustered out in Indianapolis. He returned to his farm in Clinton county, and remained there until he decided to retire, whereupon, in 1890, he moved to Frankfort and resides there now in comfort and peace.

The lean and grizzled veteran that trudged back to Indiana from the dust and heat of the army campaign was not to go without reward. A sweet-faced Michigan township girl waited patiently, Julia A. Fudge was her name, and on November 8, 1865, a year and two months after he was



DAVID S. BRANT AND FAMILY





mustered out of the army, Mr. Brant married her. She was the daughter of Moses and Mary (Harshbarger) Fudge. Moses Fudge came to Indiana from Rockingham county, Virginia, and the wife came from Ohio in 1833. They settled in Michigan township, five miles east of Frankfort.

To David Brant and wife there have been born three children: Edward Bruce, Warren A., and Mary Katherine, who is now teaching in Chicago.

Mr. Brant has ever taken an active interest in the affairs of his community, never hesitating to take up any task demanded of him by his fellow townsmen and always in a cheerful and willing mood. For three years he was drainage commissioner of Frankfort, and performed the duties of his office in very creditable manner. Mr. Brant is one of the bulwarks of the Grand Army of the Republic, lending his picturesque and interesting character to the aid of his former comrades. The Progressive party found a strong supporter in Mr. Brant, and he bids fair to remain loyal.

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#### ISAAC IRWIN.

To have fought in the days of '61, and to have made a record for bravery and devotion to duty, is, in itself, adequate recommendation for a place in a volume such as the one in hand. Isaac Irwin's name is on the roster of those brave fellows who sacrificed their dearest possessions in order that the Union might not be disrupted. However, Mr. Irwin's success in life after the close of the war would be of sufficient weight to insure permanent record. Mr. Irwin has been a hard and unflinching worker and therein lies the secret of his prosperity; he has made his own path of roses and has never won any reward without an equal expenditure of energy and labor. In Clinton county, Mr. Irwin is numbered among the best citizens and his scores of friends will testify to his integrity and high ideals.

Isaac N. Irwin was born in Center township, Clinton county, August 29, 1845, and was the son of Robert S. and Rebecca (Gray) Irwin. Robert S. Irwin was born in Ross county, O., January 14, 1818, a son of Samuel and Esther (Dean) Irwin. Samuel Irwin was born in Maryland, January 1, 1782, and was but two years of age when taken to Kentucky, and but a few years later to Ohio. He there grew to maturity and was married in Ross county to Esther Dean, who bore fourteen children: Catherine, Abigail, Jessup, Mesner, Gustin, Jared William, Samuel K., John, Robert S., Price,

Asa, Nancy J., and James L., all of whom were born in Ross county, O. In 1829, the parents of Robert S. Irwin came to Indiana and settled in Montgomery county, where the father died on August 18, 1834, in the Presbyterian faith, the mother surviving until January 27, 1865.

Robert S. Irwin was reared to manhood in Montgomery county, Ind., and there made his home until he reached his majority. He then attended school in Jefferson county, and taught for three years in Tippecanoe and Clinton counties and elsewhere; then in 1843 he rented a farm in Clinton county, on which he resided as a tenant for six years. In 1850, he bought a farm of eighty acres of excellent land, in Twelve Mile Prairie, on which he lived until 1892, when he came to the city to live, on account of the great convenience of natural gas, although he was yet the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land. On September 24, 1840, Robert Irwin was married to Rebecca Gray, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, a daughter of John and Sarah (Douglas) Gray. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin was blessed with the following children: Sarah M. Boyd, John S. (deceased), Isaac, Samuel, Rebecca (deceased), Jane Ball and Robert W. The mother of these children died December 5, 1855. In 1856 Mr. Irwin was remarried, his second wife being Elizabeth M. Smiley, who was the mother of the following children: Mary Waite, Elizabeth, (deceased), Rosa Gentry, William (deceased) and Clara Ward. Mrs. Irwin died April 13, 1878. Robert S. Irwin was a Republican in politics and served two terms as township trustee and as justice of the peace four years. By occupation he was a farmer and his career was marked by a succession of useful acts to his fellow citizens and home community. He died on the sixteenth of February, 1895.

On Washington's birthday in the year 1864 Mr. Irwin enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until August 9, 1865. He was in the Federal army under command of the famous Gen. Phil Sheridan, and went through the Shenandoah Valley, participating in the battle of Newmarket, Virginia, on May 15, 1864, when the Federals under General Sigel were defeated; Winchester, Virginia, on September 19, 1864, when Schofield's soldiers downed the rebels; Dinwiddie's courthouse, March 31, 1865, federal victory; and Cedar Creek, Virginia, in October, 1864. Mr. Irwin was with Sheridan at the time that courageous general made his famous ride to rally his routed troops. Although Mr. Irwin's term of service was short, enough action and excitement was crowded into the time to make up for the years he missed.

After the war Mr. Irwin came back to Clinton county and farmed until

1870, then entered the profession of school teaching. He continued successfully in this vocation until thirty-three years had passed, running the farm of one hundred and sixty acres at the same time. He won a reputation for thriftiness and industry during these years, and made a good start toward the independence that is now his. In 1904 he moved to the city of Frankfort and entered the real estate, rental, loan and insurance business, pursued that successfully for several years and is now listed as an exclusive pension attorney. In this latter capacity, Mr. Irwin has prosecuted over two hundred and fifty cases and has been successful in most of them, as is proved by his constantly increasing business. Mr. Irwin, of course, belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is one of the most able supporters of the encampment of his membership. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and religiously, is a Presbyterian.

In August, 1866, Mr. Irwin was married to Rebecca J. Ball, a native of this county. Their married life extended over a period of twenty years and then, in July, 1886, Mrs. Irwin was called to her death. Six children were born of this union: Everett F., a Hendricks county school teacher; Robert M., a stenographer at Indianapolis; Charles L., a stenographer at Columbus, Ind.; Elizabeth, the wife of C. H. Hillis; and two others who are deceased. On August 15, 1888, Mr. Irwin was married the second time, to Eliza M. Brookie, also a native of Clinton county. One child has been born of this union, Flossie L., a graduate of DePauw University and a teacher of Latin and English in the Seircleville high school. She is now living at home.

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#### OWEN E. BRUMBAUGH.

It is not an easy task to give adequate description of the character of a man who has led an eminently active and busy life in connection with the great legal profession and who has stamped his individuality on the plane of definite accomplishment in one of the most exacting fields of human endeavor. However, there is great satisfaction and much pride in adverting even in this cursory manner to the career of Owen E. Brumbaugh, one of the most able, conscientious and honored workers in the legal profession of Clinton county, and one of the most conspicuous men of Frankfort. In civic life he has been prominent, and he has held the unqualified esteem of his fellow citizens since his entrance into the business life of the city. The fact that Mr. Brumbaugh has been honored with the highest public office in

the power of the city is sufficient proof of his able services and reputation of merit.

Owen E. Brumbaugh was born on his father's farm near the town of Rossville, Clinton county, Indiana, and is the eldest child of John W. and Martha (Kanable) Brumbaugh.

John W. Brumbaugh, the father of our subject, was born near the village of Union, Montgomery county, Ohio, and his mother, Martha Kanable, was a native of the state of Pennsylvania. She died, however, when our subject was less than four years of age, leaving him, his father, and his sister, Amanda, who is now the wife of John W. Myler, of Lebanon, South Dakota. John W. Brumbaugh followed the trade of a carpenter, and many residences and other structures still stand in Clinton county that were constructed by him. He was a self-made man and had considerable influence in his community. He was married the second time to Amanda D. Neher, and of this union the following children were born: Eliza A., Susan C., Dennis M., Jacob A., and Martha. In the year 1872 the father, with all of his children, moved to Illinois, settling near the town of Cerro Gordo, and there died in 1874. John W. Brumbaugh led and believed in an honorable and industrious life, and his years were replete with beneficence properly bestowed.

Owen Brumbaugh grew to manhood on his father's farm, working there and attending the common schools. At the age of seventeen he began teaching and continued in the smaller schools until the year 1875, when he accepted better employment in the intermediate and high school departments of the Frankfort city schools. His own education was obtained in the country schools, as mentioned before; in the Frankfort normal schools, under the instruction of Prof. E. H. Staley; at the academy in Ladoga, Indiana, under Prof. M. B. Hopkins; at Salem College, Bourbon, Indiana, and at the Bryant and Stratton Business College of Indianapolis.

Although he had made a success of his pedagogic efforts, Mr. Brumbaugh treasured the ambition to enter the legal profession, and utilized every opportunity to study the fundamental principles of the law. It was while engaged in teaching in the Frankfort schools that he entered the law office of Doyal & Gard, where he rapidly gained the prestige and experience that led to his being admitted to the Clinton County Bar in 1877, of which he has been a member ever since.

His own practice commenced in 1878, when he was elected city attorney of Frankfort. His work has been decidedly active since that time, having practiced in the circuit, appellate, supreme and federal courts of In-

diana, and also in the courts of adjoining states. His practice has been a general one, including civil, probate and criminal cases, and, to his credit, it must be said that he has won the great majority of cases which he has entered. Consequently, his clients have the greatest confidence in his ability and do not hesitate to repose their full trust in his legal skill.

Mr. Brumbaugh, during the last twelve years, has been honored more than once with public office. As city attorney, president of the school board and as mayor of the city, he has given his constituents and patrons the benefit of his hardest efforts. He has also devoted much of his time to municipal law and municipal affairs and has successfully waged and won many legal controversies for the city of Frankfort. In 1896 Mr. Brumbaugh was nominated for judge of the Clinton circuit court by the Republican party, with which he always affiliated, but together with his colleagues on the ticket, was defeated by force of the demand of the voters of that time for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, as proposed by the platform of the Democratic party.

Mr. Brumbaugh was married March 22, 1877, to Mary E. Magee, daughter of William and Jane Magee. Four children were born to them, namely: Ethel M., married to Charles E. Cooper, now farming in Texas; Jessie Jean, married to William K. Sproule, Jr., cashier of National City Bank of Indianapolis; Olive H., at home, librarian at Frankfort, and John N., who died at the age of five years. Mr. Brumbaugh is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### CARL WHISLER SIMS.

Although a young man, Carl Whisler Sims fills a large place in the public eye and in business circles has earned a name and reputation far exceeding those of many men of greater age and wider experience in his special field of endeavor. He is a Hoosier by birth and a son of John T. and Malissa (Whisler) Sims, both representatives of well known families and of high social and moral standing in Clinton county, where for a number of years they have made their home.

Carl Whisler Sims was born at Forest, Indiana, August 1, 1882, and after finishing the common school course entered the Frankfort High School, from which he was graduated with an honorable record as a diligent and



capable student in 1901. Subsequently he pursued the higher branches of learning for two years in Hanover College and on leaving that institution began the struggle of life for himself in the grain business at Cyclone, Indiana, where he soon gained the confidence of the people and built up a lucrative patronage. After two years in the latter town he sold out and purchased the Monon Elevator, south of Frankfort, where he remained for a period of two years, when he disposed of the property and removed to Oakland, Indiana, where he bought an elevator and for one year conducted a very safe and satisfactory trade in grain. At the expiration of the time indicated he engaged in the same line of business at Frankfort with his father under the name of the "J. T. Sims Grain Company," which partnership lasted until 1911, when the subject purchased the enterprise and became sole proprietor, a position he has since retained.

Since becoming the head of the concern, Mr. Sims has greatly enlarged and improved the plant with a corresponding increase in the business and now has an elevator with a capacity of 25,000 bushels and a mill which turns out 150 barrels of flour per day, besides dealing extensively in all kinds of grain and seeds and commanding a patronage second in magnitude and importance to no other establishment of the kind in his part of the state. He gives employment to an average of nine men throughout the year and his mill is taxed to its utmost capacity to meet the large and growing demand for his special brand of "Imperial Flour," which is noted for its excellence and has an extensive sale in both local and general markets, much being shipped to the larger trade centers throughout Indiana and other states.

Mr. Sims is essentially a business man and as such occupies a commendable standing among his contemporaries and with the general public. He is likewise a man of action, actively interested in all that makes for the growth and betterment of his city and county and to a marked degree enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. Conserative and steadfast in his convictions, progressive in his ideas, liberal in the support of all worthy enterprises, and firm in his friendships, he is one of the most valuable and all-round citizens of Frankfort, an estimate in which all who know him will freely and cheerfully concur. Mr. Sims' first vote was cast for the Republican party, of which he has since been an earnest advocate and zealous supporter. In religion he is a Methodist and endeavors so to live that his daliy actions and influence will exemplify the beauty and worth of a living faith when practically applied to the affairs of man. He is a Mason of high standing, having risen to the thirty-second degree in that ancient and honorable

fraternity, besides being a Sir Knight and an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has a beautiful and attractive home in Frankfort, the presiding spirit of which is an intelligent and popular lady of excellent character and social standing who bore the maiden name of Florence Richey and to whom the subject was united in marriage June, 1911. Mrs. Sims, like her husband, is a native of the Hoosier state, having been born in Scircleville, Clinton county, September 10, 1882.

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#### STEPHEN B. SIMS, M. D.

Doctor Stephen B. Sims is a native of the city in which he resides and a son of Cicero and Mary Caroline Sims. The mother previous to her marriage having borne the family name of Black, whose family sketch appears upon another page of this work.

Doctor Sims was born May 15, 1861. He was reared in the place of his birth and after finishing the usual graded school course entered the Frankfort high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1878. Having early manifested a decided preference for the medical profession, he began his preliminary study of the same in the office of Drs. Cox and Adams, under whose direction he continued until entering Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, where he made creditable record as a faithful and diligent student and from which he received the degree of M. D. in the year 1884. Immediately following his graduation he began the practice of his profession at Frankfort with Doctor Knapp, one of the most successful men of his calling in Clinton county, but at the expiration of one year severed his connection with his partner and during the ensuing seven years built up a large and lucrative professional business of his own. In 1892 he again became associated with Doctor Knapp and the firm thus constituted lasted seven years, since which time Dr. Sims has been in the practice alone and, as already indicated, is now one of the representative men of his profession in Frankfort.

Doctor Sims' domestic life dates from May 8, 1888, when he was united in marriage with Miss Agnes M. Miner, of Frankfort, who proved a true wife and judicious helpmate, and who bore him one child, a daughter, Mary L., a graduate of St. Joseph Academy, Tipton, Indiana, and one of the intelligent and popular young ladies in the city of her residence. The first

Mrs. Sims died in the year 1905, and subsequently, in 1906, he chose a second wife and companion in the person of Mrs. Sarah Guernsey.

Politically, he is a Republican, and fraternally, belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Masonic order.

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### JOSEPH ETHERTON HILLIS.

In placing the name of the late Joseph E. Hillis in the front rank of Clinton county's business men of a past generation, simple justice is done to a biographical fact, universally recognized throughout this section of the state by those at all familiar with his history. A man of rare soundness of judgment, wise discretion and business ability of a high order, he managed, with tactful success, important enterprises, and so impressed his individuality upon the community as to gain recognition among its leading citizens and public-spirited men of affairs. What of the man and what of his work? This is the dual query which represents the interrogation at least nominally entertained whenever that discriminating factor, the public, would pronounce on the true worth of the individual. The career of Mr. Hillis indicates the clear-cut, sane and distinct character, and in reviewing the **same** from an unbiased and unprejudiced standpoint, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. In this publication it is consistent that such a review be entered, and that without the adulation of ornate phrases. The city of Frankfort naturally takes pride in the work performed by Mr. Hillis, who stamped the mark of definite accomplishment on the highest plane of industrial activity, and consistently demands that he be given due relative precedence in a work which has to do with those who have lived and labored to good purpose in the great commonwealth of Indiana in times that are past, and thence permeated the great industrial and civic life of the nation in which he stood well to the forefront in representative citizenship, even if his career was such as to gain him no more than a state reputation. His history and that of the latter-day progress of Clinton county is so indissolubly interwoven that they are pretty much one and the same, for he lived to see and take a leading part in the upbuilding of the county and city of his choice, and during the years in which he honored this locality with his residence no man stood higher in public esteem.

Joseph E. Hillis, banker, financier and business man, who for more than thirty years, had been a prominent figure in the commercial life of the



*J. E. Hillis*





locality of which this history treats, and had succeeded well in his many and diversified enterprises, his own prosperity adding material advancement to the city and county along many lines of progress, was born near Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, September 26, 1840. He received limited educational advantages, and he began his business career when quite a young man and at eighteen was a general merchant at Michigantown. His next venture was at Zionsville, where he conducted the same lines of business as at Michigantown, success attending him at both places. His marriage to Jennie E. Avery, a lady of culture and refinement, took place at Zionsville, March 19, 1872, and in the spring of the following year he came to Frankfort and with Elwood Avery engaged in the grocery business on quite an extensive scale on the west side of the public square. After disposing of that business Mr. Hillis was one of the organizers of the R. P. Shanklin & Company, wholesale grocery house. He remained in this business until his death. He also assisted in the organization of the Clinton County Bank, and was its president when he died. Its large success and widespread prestige in the financial world of northern Indiana was due for the most part in his perseverance, wise discrimination and sterling honesty in the management of its affairs. He was also interested in many other business ventures in Frankfort, all of which have prospered and increased his earnings and he was rated as one of the city's wealthiest men. He was deserving of a great deal of credit for what he accomplished alone and often in the face of obstacles that would have crushed the man of less heroic mettle, and all this along perfectly legitimate lines of endeavor. He owned one of the most attractive and modernly appointed homes in the county, which was always regarded by his many friends as a place of old-time hospitality and good cheer.

Success came to Joseph E. Hillis as it does not come to everybody, and in the city where he had carved out the greater part of his fortune his was an honored name. Like others who have succeeded, he found that there is no sentiment in business, and while he at all times followed the rules of established ethics in his relations with his fellow men, both in a business and social way, he frequently stepped aside in his career to help others who needed encouragement and advice. And his assistance did not always consist of words. There are many men in Frankfort who can tell how they were started in business by Mr. Hillis and families who can bear testimony to his leniency in their efforts to acquire a place which they could call home.

Death came to Mr. Hillis without warning, while at his place of business in the wholesale house mentioned above in Frankfort, on Monday, September

27, 1904. He had been in apparently good health and was attending to business matters up to the very moment when stricken down. Interment was made in beautiful Green Lawn cemetery.

Surviving Mr. Hillis is his widow. Their only child, Chalmers H., a young man who seemed to have inherited many of his father's sterling virtues, especially in a business way, died June 14, 1913. A memoir appears elsewhere. Two sisters, Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. O'Neil, both residing near Madison, Ind., survive our subject, and two brothers, Frank Hillis, of Logansport and Paul Hillis, of Kokomo, Ind.

Personally, Mr. Hillis was a gentleman of pleasing and courteous address, his earnestness and candor, diplomacy and kindness never failing to make a deep impression on all with whom he came into contact and he in every way deserved the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

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#### WILLIAM FRANK BURROUGHS.

It seems that there is no start in life which so well prepares a man for his future career, no matter what he may choose to follow, as the boyhood years spent on the farm; this is not strange to the contemplative mind, for in the first place the boy reared next to nature, to the fresh soil, surrounded by the clear air and amidst the growing, blooming vegetation, will be stronger physically and mentally than his city bred brother; and all will agree that health is the first prerequisite in the chase for success in this world. Many a man has been handicapped, submerged and defeated because of lack of it. Another thing, the farmer boy knows few of the temptations that lead to ruin which the city boy has to combat almost from the very cradle; the former uses his energy in wrestling with the plow, the unbroken colt, the quick-growing sprouts, and many other things in his every-day life, while all this pent-up energy of the city lad must seek outlet in various channels, so he gets into trouble or at least neglects to properly direct his energies in life's affairs and when manhood comes he is left behind by his stronger and more self-reliant, self-assured country contemporary.

One of Clinton county's worthy young men who sprang from the rural districts is the present efficient deputy county clerk, William Frank Burroughs, who was born in Jefferson township, Boone county, Indiana, on a farm June 25, 1875. He is a son of John Henry and Mary Adaline (Carter) Burroughs. The father was born September 30, 1843, on a farm which his

father had entered from the government in the early settlement of this state and which is located in Franklin township, Montgomery county. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this review were Uriel and Leannah (Bramblett) Burroughs. Uriel Burroughs was a descendant of an early Virginia family, his progenitors having emigrated to the Old Dominion during the great Cromwell's reign in England, and from that remote period to the present the name Burroughs has been a more or less prominent one in Virginia. Members of this old family have proven themselves to be genuinely American in spirit and patriotism, and their names are to be found on the rosters of our armies in all our wars, some of them having won distinction as soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Uriel Burroughs left his home on the Atlantic seaboard in the year 1813 and, with other westward-looking frontiersmen of that time, plunged into the wilderness and kept his course toward the setting sun until he reached Scott county, Kentucky, and in 1826 moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, where, being attracted by the richness of the soil and the general beauty of the landscape and having the sagacity to foresee a great future for the Wabash county, he decided to establish the future home of the family here, and he accordingly entered wild land from the government, selecting a fine tract in what is now Franklin township. He was a man of courage and grit, one whom hardships had little to appall, so he soon had the heavy timber cleared away and young crops growing. He prospered with advancing years and became one of the leading general farmers of that section of the country and there he spent the residue of his days, living there some forty-four years, passing to his rest in 1869. His wife, who shared with him the hardships and privations of a life on the then frontier of American civilization, was a Kentuckian by birth. Her death occurred in 1848. She preceded her husband to the grave many years. The subject of this sketch is still in possession of the old rifle carried by his grandfather Burroughs, which he used in killing all kinds of wild game in the pioneer days. It is of the ancient hammered barrel type. Politically, Uriel Burroughs was a Democrat, and in religious matters a Baptist. He is remembered as a plain, honest, hard-working man, neighborly and hospitable.

John H. Burroughs, father of our subject, grew to manhood on the home farm. Being the son of a pioneer, he found plenty of hard work to do as soon as he became of proper age, and he worked on the home place during his boyhood, attending the neighborhood schools during the brief winter months, receiving such educational advantages as was common in the country

during that early period. He turned his attention to general farming and stock raising when a young man and continued to follow these lines with ever continued success until a few years ago, when, having accumulated a competency, he retired from active work and is now spending his old age in quiet, maintaining a comfortable residence at Shannondale, Montgomery county. His wife, known in her maidenhood as Mary Adaline Carter, was born in Owen county, Indiana, March 3, 1855, and there spent her childhood, and she and Mr. Burroughs were married in the year 1873. After only five years of happy married life she was summoned to her eternal rest June 30, 1878, when William F. Burroughs, our subject, was three years old. She was buried at the village of Shannondale, Montgomery county. Besides our subject one other child was born to John H. Burroughs and wife, Clifford O., whose birth occurred on November 3, 1876. He died on April 18, 1904, when nearly twenty-eight years of age. The father of these children is a Democrat, but he has never been a public man, devoting his attention to his farming industry and his home. He is well known and well liked in his vicinity.

William F. Burroughs grew to manhood on the home farm, as already indicated, and he did his share of the work there when a boy. He was given excellent educational advantages. After passing through the public schools of his home community he attended the Valpariso Normal School, at Valpariso, Indiana, later attending Wabash College at Crawfordsville for one term. He had taken a general literary course, preparing himself for a teacher, and after leaving school he followed that line of endeavor for a period of sixteen years in Montgomery and Clinton counties, where he won an envied reputation as an educator and during which period his services were in great demand in both the counties named, part of his teaching having been done in the latter county. For ten years he was principal of the schools at Colfax, giving eminent satisfaction, as his long retention in that important position would indicate. He did a splendid work in building up the schools at that place and was popular with both pupils and patrons. He was progressive in his methods and kept fully abreast of the times in all that pertained to his work. Finally tiring of the monotony of the school room and taking an active interest in public affairs he became deputy clerk in the office of the circuit court January 1, 1912, the duties of which he is discharging at this writing in a highly acceptable manner.

Politically, Mr. Burroughs is a Democrat and has ever been loyal to the party of his ancestors. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Subordinate and the Encampment degrees, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Burroughs was married on August 12, 1903, to Nellie G. Hampton, who was born in Sugar Creek township, Montgomery county, Indiana, in October, 1881. She grew to womanhood there and received a good education in the public schools. She is a daughter of Morgan and Amanda Hampton, both of whom were children of early settlers in Montgomery county.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs, John H., Jr., who is attending school, and William M., the youngest.

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#### I. M. CUE.

Among the farmers of Clinton county, Isaiah Marion Cue has been one of the most prosperous and intelligent. It may be said that he was born to the high calling of agricultural pursuits. His grandfather, William Cue, tilled the soil in Ohio, and his father, Lewis Cue, farmed in Indiana. But the subject of this sketch, Isaiah M. Cue, was not bounded in his ambition by the horizon of the farm. He gave his attention to local politics, and in time became one of the most astute politicians of Clinton county.

In recognition of his merit and special adaptability, Isaiah M. Cue was honored by his fellow citizens in 1910 with election to the office of county clerk. He polled the full strength of the Democratic party, and owing to his peculiar fitness for the office was given quite generous support by the members of other parties. This confidence time has proved was not misplaced, as Mr. Cue is easily one of the most faithful and efficient incumbents that the county clerk's office has ever had. He is thoroughly modern and up-to-date in his methods, and from his term will date a new era in despatching the county's business. He is one of the men identified with the progress of his county.

Isaiah M. Cue was born November 11, 1855, near Michigantown, Indiana, the son of Lewis and Sarah (Floyd) Cue. He is of the old Buckeye stock, his father having been born in Clinton county, Ohio, February 11, 1817, and his grandfather hailing from the same state. This carries him back in direct genealogy to the early days of the government, the most momentous in many respects in all history. A notable incident in the family



history is that William Cue, the grandfather, lived to be eighty years of age and was then killed by the falling of a tree. When Lewis Cue, the father of Isaiah, was fifteen years of age, his mother died, and in 1853 he moved from Ohio to Clinton county, Iowa, and subsequently returned to Clinton county, Indiana, where he became a land owner and prosperous farmer, his death occurring in November, 1883. He married Sarah Floyd in Ohio, and five of eight children were born to them there. The place of her birth was Clinton county, Ohio, and that of her death Clinton county, Indiana. She was born June 15, 1818.

Isaiah M. Cue was given a common school education and put to work on his father's farm. Thus he was given, in the judgment of economists and philosophers, the best possible equipment for a satisfactory and prosperous career. And he has proved the soundness of such judgment. On November 20, 1883, he was married to Loretta E. King, who was born in Tipton county, Indiana, April 30, 1861. Four children are the fruit of this union. Carl, the eldest, is deputy clerk to his father; Oral is engaged at farm work, while Merle and Edith attend school.

Mr. Cue is among the foremost Democratic politicians of Clinton county and is a stanch member of the Methodist church. In both political and religious circles he is by common consent a leader, and such is the character of his leadership that it inspires the utmost confidence in those who follow it. He is one of those representative men whose intellectual attainments and benefactions immortalize them in county and state history.

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#### SAMUEL H. THOMPSON.

Indiana sent many of her sons to the great struggle of 1861 to 1865, and many of them did not return, nor is it known where their unmarked grave is placed. Nothing but the memory of the happy, youthful face that marched away is left for those who knew him. Others did return, covered with laurels, and today are a reality, wells of information and interest, and their place in the hearts of their countrymen is secure and hallowed. The subject of this sketch was a soldier with an enviable record, and his presence today in the ranks of the living veterans is one of pride, merit and courage.

Samuel H. Thompson put his birth date September 13, 1838, and the place Kirklin township, Clinton county, Indiana. He was the son of John M. and Ann (Holliday) Thompson, natives of the state of Ohio. John Thompson was born on the first day of the nineteenth century in Clinton

county, Ohio. The mother, Ann Holliday, was also born in Ohio, and in that state married Mr. Thompson. Soon after their marriage they moved to Indiana and settled in Clinton county, where the father began farming and was very successful. During his life John Thompson was a Whig by politics, and on the formation of the Republican party he joined forces with them. Mr. Thompson was the father of twelve children: Sidney, Mary, Delina, Joselia, and Robert, all deceased; Jane; Samuel; Manda; Sarah; John (deceased); Eliza; and Milford (deceased).

Samuel Thompson received his education in a log school house with greased paper windows. After the war, on August 5, 1878, Mr. Thompson was married to Florence Kelly, a Clinton county girl, the daughter of Henry and Ann (Harley) Kelly. She was called by death in the year 1881. Two children were born to her: Ora H., born in 1879, died in 1896; Lenora M., born February 12, 1881, now married to William E. Burgis, of Kirklin, Ind. She also has two children, Florence and Mildred.

Samuel H. Thompson began life with hard work on a farm and he continued in this occupation until August 1, 1862. At that time the heat of the war reached him. He was engaged in the blacksmithing trade at the time and immediately he dropped his tools and started for the front. On September 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Captain Gorham. During his service with this troop, Mr. Thompson smelt the smoke of many of the more important engagements, including Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga. He was with William Tecumseh Sherman on the famous march below Atlanta but when the army was divided he was sent back to join Hood. Later he was made a corporal of the twenty-third corps and sent back to Tennessee to take charge of his command. From there he participated in many smaller battles in and around Nashville, one being the conflict at Franklin. For a time he was on the sick list, but after recovering he joined forces again at Pulaski, Tenn. Again he suffered illness and he was returned to Nashville to mend. His next service began at Huntsville, Tenn., and he continued then without interruption. Mr. Thompson was honorably discharged at Knoxville, Tenn., June 6, 1865, and was later mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind.

After the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, Mr. Thompson went into the merchandise business at Kirklin, Ind. and remained in it for about twenty years. In 1885, he gave up his interests in the merchant line and until 1895 lived a retired life. Then he became active again, this time in the insurance business and has continued thus ever since. He was appointed postmaster of Kirklin, Ind., under President William B. McKinley in September, 1898.

and served eight and one-half years in that capacity, to the gratification and esteem of his friends.

Mr. Thompson owns a palatial and comfortable home in Kirklin, and frequently entertains his many friends. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both lodges at Kirklin. Mr. Thompson saw fit to change politically in 1912, and he cast his lot with the Progressive party.

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### CHALMERS HAYDEN HILLIS.

That man lives not to himself alone, as stated long ago, is an assurance that is amply verified in all the affairs of life, but its pertinence is the more patent in those instances where persons have so employed their inherent talents, so improved their opportunities, and so marshalled their forces as to gain prestige which finds its angle of influence ever broadening in practical beneficence and human helpfulness. He whose productive activities are directed along legitimate and normal lines is by very virtue of that fact exerting a force which conserves human progress and prosperity, and the man of capacity for business affairs of importance finds himself an involuntary steward upon whom devolves large responsibilities. To the extent that he appreciates these duties and responsibilities and proves faithful in his stewardship does he also contribute to the well being of the world in which he moves. The late Chalmers Hayden Hillis, for a number of years one of the best known and most successful business men of Clinton county, was essentially a man who "did things" and this accomplishment was altogether worthy in all lines in which he directed his energies. As a man of ability, sturdy integrity and usefulness, and as a citizen representative of the utmost loyalty he merited the highest consideration of his fellow men, and his life record is eminently deserving of a place in this publication, which touches those who have given to and sustained the civic and material progress and prosperity and precedence of the city of Frankfort and adjacent country and therefore the state of Indiana. As was said at the death of the great Corsican, "His race was short, but it was useful, successful, brilliant," and when the Reaper, whose name is Death, gathered him in with the relentless scythe which spares neither "the flowers nor the bearded grain" all knew that the county had sustained an irreparable loss.

Mr. Hillis was born in Frankfort, Ind., May 25, 1876, the only child of Joseph Etherton Hillis and Jennie E. (Avery) Hillis. The father, who passed away in 1904, was for over three decades one of the leading business



*C. H. Kelly*





men of Clinton county, successful as a banker, financier and merchant and a man who did much to encourage the material and civic growth of the locality. He was born on September 26, 1840, near Madison, Jefferson county, Ind. He was a son of Hiram and Louise (Etherton) Hillis. He was reared on the home farm and received a common school education. He began his business career unusually early. Leaving his native county he came to Michigantown and worked for R. S. Benfield in the general merchandise business, and, having a quick, plastic mind he soon mastered the ins and outs of the business and started a store of his own when only a boy. He and Elwood Avery conducted a store in Michigantown for some time, also in Zionsville. Finally locating in Frankfort he formed a partnership with R. P. Shanklin in the wholesale grocery business which he continued until his death. He was also president of the Clinton County Bank which he helped organize and was largely interested in many other lines of endeavor. A further sketch of his life and character will be found on another page of this volume

During his early life Chalmers H. Hillis attended the public schools in Frankfort, and later attended Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., also a business college at Danville, Ill., making a splendid record for scholarship in all. Like his father he entered business early, being still in his teens when he took a position in the Clinton County Bank, holding the position of book-keeper there for many years, discharging his duties in the most careful and faithful manner. At the death of his father about nine years ago he was advanced to the position of assistant cashier, which he held to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the bank, the board of directors and patrons of the institution. Several years ago he retired from the bank, resigning his position to give his time to the management of his personal affairs, which occupied a greater part of his time. He finally associated himself with W. G. Slagle and purchased the Lahr hotel at Lafayette, but disposed of his interest in the business about a year prior to his death.

Mr. Hillis was popular among the young men of Frankfort and was a member of Frankfort Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was an active worker. Of his many good traits, one of his most characteristic was his devotion to his mother. He was of a nature that held him close to his home and his mother and he was happiest when in her company. The two were almost inseparable, and his death was a severe blow to the mother, equally as devoted to the son as he to her. He was of a jovial, genial disposition and made friends with all with whom he came in contact. He had a personality that was pleasing and none knew him but

to esteem him. He was a young man with all the world and a bright future before him, and his passing away caused general regret and sadness in his city and county. He had been in declining health for over a year and had visited Southern California in the hope of being benefited, but returned to his home city in the spring of 1913, where he grew worse until the end which came on Saturday, June 14, 1913. He had remained unmarried.

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### ROY AARON GHERE.

The subject of this sketch is a fine example of the successful business man who, with a well defined purpose in life, overcomes all obstacles and by consecutive effort, well balanced judgment and perseverance finally wins his way to independence and honor. Endowed by nature with keen practical intelligence, force of character and the courage of his convictions, he has filled with credit the various positions to which called from time to time and while still a young man became a forceful factor among his fellow citizens and attained a standing of influence in the community second to that of few of his contemporaries.

Roy Aaron Ghere, one of the leading business men of Frankfort, is a native of the city honored by his residence and a descendant of one of the old and prominent pioneer families of Clinton county. His ancestors were Pennsylvanians and among the intelligent and respected people of the county in which they long resided. His great-grandparents, David and Sarah Ghere, both natives of the Keystone state, migrated to Indiana in an early day and settled southeast of Frankfort, where David entered a large tract of public land from which he cleared and developed a fine farm, where he and his good wife lived after the usual pioneer customs until their respective deaths, which occurred some time prior to the late Civil war. In addition to cultivating the soil he was a skillful blacksmith, and the shop which he established on his farm was among the first industries of the kind in the county and appears to have been well patronized not only by the citizens of his own community, but by those who lived in other and distant parts.

Among the children of David and Sarah Ghere was a son, Aaron, whose birth occurred at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and who, when a mere child, accompanied his parents to Clinton county, where he grew up amid pioneer surroundings and took an active part in the development of the

section of country in which he lived. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and in due time became not only a successful farmer, but also a very capable blacksmith, the shop he operated for a number of years having stood on the site now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church.

After a useful life of sixty-two years Aaron Ghere was gathered to his fathers, dying in 1894, his wife, Elizabeth, having preceded him to the other world in the year 1854.

William H. Ghere, son of the above parents and the honored father of the subject of this review, was born in Clinton county August 21, 1849, and, like so many of his ancestors, obtained his livelihood by cultivating the soil. He followed that vocation with success and profit until accumulating a sufficiency of the world's goods to enable him to retire, following which he was induced to become superintendent of the county infirmary, a position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public for a period of eight years, resigning the charge in 1901 and moving to Indianapolis, where he now resides. In politics he has long been an active worker in the Republican party and fraternally, holds membership with the Independent Order of Red Men and the Order of Maccabees, in both of which he has from time to time been honored with important official positions. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Cynthia Gaskill and to whom he was married in the year 1872, is likewise a product of Clinton county, having been born April 24, 1854, in Union township, of which her people were early settlers. She, too, is living in Indianapolis and, like her husband, is highly esteemed by the social circles of the capital city in which she moves.

Roy Aaron Ghere, whose name introduces this article, and to a brief consideration of whose life and character the reader's attention is here respectfully invited, was born July 7, 1877, in Frankfort, Indiana, and received his literary education in the high school of his native city, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. Actuated by a laudable desire to fit himself for the more practical duties of life, he subsequently entered the commercial department of the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso, where he finished his course in due time and then entered the United States mail service, with which he was identified until 1910. Severing his connection with the postal service that year he became bookkeeper in the Farmers' National Bank of Frankfort, but a year later resigned the position to engage in business for himself, since which time he has been proprietor of one of the leading shoe stores of the city, and today occupies a prominent

place among the successful merchants of the place. His store is extensively patronized by those who cater to high class goods, and in addition to their sale he also does a large repairing business, employing several workmen selected with reference to their efficiency and skill in their line of work. He carries a full and carefully selected stock and his patronage, satisfactory from the beginning, has already grown in magnitude and importance until, as already indicated, he stands today among the most progressive and successful shoe dealers in the city of his residence.

From his boyhood Mr. Ghere has taken an active part in the growth of Frankfort and the development of its resources and for a number of years his name has appeared in connection with every important enterprise of the city. He has likewise been deeply interested in public and political matters, but not as an office seeker or aspirant for leadership, having been content to use his time and efforts for the common good and to support principles and measures which in his judgment make for the general welfare. In a partisan sense, he is not strictly speaking a politician, nevertheless he has the courage of his convictions on all the important questions of the times and is today recognized as one of the leading members of the Progressive party in Frankfort, whose opinion and counsel always carry weight and command respect.

Personally, Mr. Ghere is a most courteous and affable gentleman, popular alike in business and social circles and not a little of his success as a merchant is attributable to his ability to win and retain warm friendships. He stands high in the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to class him with the representative citizens of his city and county. Fraternally, he belongs to the B. P. O. E., the K. of P., and the K. and L. of H., in all of which orders he is an active and influential worker and not infrequently has he been called to fill positions of honor and trust in each.

Katharine Aughe, who became the wife of Mr. Ghere June 21, 1901, was born in Center township, Clinton county, on September 25 of the year 1876, being a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Smith) Aughe, a well known and highly respected couple of the community in which they resided. Mr. and Mrs. Ghere have a pleasant home which is brightened and cheered by the presence of three interesting children, Lawrence, Ruth and William, all pupils in the public schools of Frankfort.



## WILLIAM FIELDEN MEEK.

The painter's and decorator's art is a fascinating one, also one that requires artistic talent and creative genius. Mr. Meek has been successful in this vocation because he possesses to a marked degree these same qualities. His work is to be seen in many of the larger buildings, churches and residences of Frankfort, and seeing it once, one understands the peculiar quality of his art. Mr. Meek is descended from a family of sturdy pioneers, men who blazed their way into the unknown west, and hewed their homes from the thick forests. Mr. Meek did not follow the agricultural life as his forefathers, but took up painting and decorating, knowing that there was more opportunity there for the full play of his ability.

Our subject was born in the town of Greenfield, James Whitcomb Riley's birthplace, on September 26, 1858, and was the son of Jared C. and Martha (Crockett) Meek. Jared C. Meek was born June 15, 1828, the son of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Williams) Meek.

Jeremiah Meek was a native of Kentucky. He came to Wayne county, Indiana, and entered a tract of land from the government. However, he sold this acreage and went to Hancock county, this state, in the early twenties and entered and bought a large amount of land, situated just where the court house at Greenfield stands. He was one of the very prominent men of his day, and was a judge of the county by virtue of a commission from President Harrison. He was also a Methodist preacher and circuit rider. He died about the year of 1840. Mrs. Meek died in 1873.

Jared Meek lived the typical life of a pioneer. In his early years he learned the blacksmith's trade. He sold forty acres of land in order to get three months schooling. He followed the smithy's trade until his retirement from active life. When the Civil war began Mr. Meek enlisted in Company G, Fifth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain Reuben A. Riley, the father of the Poet Riley. He served valiantly throughout the war, acting most of the time as a scout. He participated in the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, and was mustered out in 1865, with full honors. He retired from active life in 1890. History has it that he was the first white child born in the town of Greenfield. In 1852 he was married to Martha Crockett, who was born in Xenia, Ohio, in 1826, and was of Scotch descent. She died in 1883. Six children were born to the union, two of whom—our subject and Nancy Barr, of Hood River, Oregon—are still living. Jared Meek was a Republican, a Methodist and was a third degree Mason.



W. F. Meek obtained a very good common school education during his early life, and then learned the painting and decorating trade, which he followed ever since. In 1894 he located in Frankfort. Mr. Meek has had work on most of the large blocks in Frankfort and many of the churches; he just finished the decoration of the new First National Bank. His work has extended over all of this section of the Hoosier state.

On October 12, 1888, he was married to Marie B. DuLaney, who was born in Carrollton, Illinois, in 1860. Five children—James C., Elizabeth M., George W., William E., and Martha I., have been born of the union.

Mr. Meek recalls many interesting stories of James Whitcomb Riley, who was one of his boyhood friends in Greenfield.

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### JOHN CALVIN SHANKLIN.

It is the progressive man of affairs that makes the real history of a community, and his influence as a potential factor in the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow men and giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of the community. Such a man is John C. Shanklin and it is eminently fitting that he should be accorded this space in the volume in hand. He is one of the prominent and representative men of Frankfort and enjoys the best regards and respect of the city's people.

John C. Shanklin was born in Carroll county, Indiana, on November 20, 1848, and was the son of John S. and Sarah G. (Young) Shanklin. John S. Shanklin came from Monroe county, West Virginia, having been born there April 12, 1811, and was the son of Robert and Betsey (Shirky) Shanklin. Robert Shanklin was from Scotch-Irish stock, his family coming to this country in the year of 1748. Robert traveled to Monroe county, West Virginia, in 1803. He settled there and lived the strenuous life of the pioneer, besides raising a large family of children. John S. and his wife came to Carroll county, Ind., in 1835, and there they entered a section of land from the government, four hundred acres of which is yet in the possession of the family. He farmed until his death in October, 1888. During his life John S. Shanklin was a staunch Republican, and served as county commissioner

for two terms. He was also an elder in the Presbyterian church. His wife departed this life in November, 1869.

Our subject, John C. Shanklin, obtained his early scholastic training in the common schools and then spent two years in the Logansport Academy. After leaving this academy he farmed until thirty years of age near Bringhurst, Ind.; also he was in the general store and grain business until 1890. Frankfort was his next objective point and in this city he continued in the grain business for two years, in company with J. D. Fritch. In 1892 he bought a hardware store on south side of the square, and is still running this as an incorporation. He holds the office of president. Besides this business, Mr. Shanklin is president of the First National Bank of Frankfort, and is fulfilling the duties of the same with the utmost fidelity and success.

Mr. Shanklin, on September 19, 1872, was united in marriage to Mary E. Olds, of Covington, Indiana, where she was born September 19, 1853. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shanklin: Bert G., Eldridge M., Blanche Quick, Harry C. Dick, Frank, died November, 1903; Andrew D., and Fred G.

Fraternally, Mr. Shanklin is a member of the Masonic Order, and has attained the thirty-second degree, also is a member of the Knights Templar and Murat Shrine. He belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men. Religiously, he holds membership with the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a loyal worker for the Republican party. He served as county commissioner for three years very successfully.

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#### CAMERON L. AND J. PAUL MERRIMAN.

Prominent among the business men of Frankfort are the Merriman Brothers, who are engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Frankfort has gained a reputable place in the roster of Indiana cities on account of the success of whatever enterprise launched by her citizens. Frankfort owes much to these same citizens, and included among them are the subjects of this sketch. Their offices over the First National Bank are pointed out to strangers as typical of the city's best, and the transactions that occur within these offices are known to be ever for the good of the community and guided by the strictest principles of integrity and honor. The Merriman Brothers

are deservedly popular, and great promise is given for their accomplishments in the future.

Cameron L. Merriman, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Johnson county, Indiana, where he was born on May 16, 1871. He was educated in the same county, and after leaving school began teaching. Later he entered the profession of the ministry, and served admirably as a pastor for seventeen years. He resigned his pastorate on April 30, 1913, in order to move to Frankfort and engage in his present business.

J. Paul Merriman, the junior member of the firm, was also born in Johnson county, he in the ear 1885. Like his brother, he received a good high school education, and after leaving school engaged in farming for a few years, and later went into business in Franklin, Indiana. He remained in that city until he moved to Marion, where he remained for two years, when he removed to Frankfort to enter in partnership with his brother in the real estate and insurance business. He belongs to the Red Men and attends the Baptist church. Cameron L. Merriman is also a Baptist.

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#### TAYLOR HARSHMAN.

Luck plays a very unimportant part in the average man's career. We generally like to excuse our own shortcomings and account for the success of other men on the grounds of luck. A fertilized soil, rotation of crops, well fenced land, intelligently tilled fields, well kept machinery, painted houses and blooded live stock are not the result of luck, unless hard work intelligently directed, can be characterized as luck.

One of the successful farmers and stock men of Washington township, Clinton county, who has believed rather in persistent application and the exercise of sound judgment than in luck is Taylor Harshman, owner of "Maple Wood Farm" in Section 11, which consists of one hundred and twenty-six acres, and where he has resided since 1876.

Mr. Harshman was born in Carroll county, Indiana, September 18, 1847. He is a son of Moses Harshman, who was born March 26, 1821, in Butler county, Ohio. Moses was a son of Henry and Mary (Fogle) Harshman, who were the parents of nine children. Henry Harshman was killed by accident. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Christing Everding, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in an early day and settled in Maryland. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as



TAYLOR HARSHMAN AND FAMILY





Elizabeth Everding, and she was a native of Ohio. Her death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-six years. To Moses Harshman and wife the following children were born: Aaron (dec.), Taylor, of this review; Mary M., Susan J., Sarah A., Amanda M., Jasper N., Louisa (dec.), Alice E., Isabel E., Ida C., and Weaver.

The parents of these children belonged to the United Brethren church. The father was a Republican.

Taylor Harshman grew to manhood on the home farm, and there he worked when a boy, during the vacation period, attending the public schools in the winter months. He engaged in teaching for a period of ten years, giving eminent satisfaction, his services being in great demand. When twenty-four years old, in 1872, he married Christie McNeal, daughter of Alexander McNeal. Her death occurred in 1893 at the age of forty-six years. She was a worthy member of the United Brethren church. She left three children, Ora M., of Perry township; Mary B., and Everett of Blackwell, Okla.

Mr. Harshman, in 1897, married Margaret Nichols, who was born, reared and educated in Clinton county. She is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Harshman) Nichols. Her father died at the age of eighty years and her mother died when sixty-seven years old. They had four children: Margaret, who married Mr. Harshman; Mrs. Mary M. Clark, of Washington township, and Ann Eliza Routh (dec.).

Mr. Harshman has a well-kept and valuable farm, a pleasant ten-room house and he keeps a good grade of live stock. Politically, he is a Republican.

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#### JAMES McCLAMROCH.

At five o'clock Sunday morning, April 1, 1906, Mrs. James McClamroch, of Frankfort, received a telegram from San Francisco, Cal., announcing the death of her husband just seven hours earlier. The news spread about the town rapidly and was the source of profound sorrow to the many friends of the deceased. The cause of Mr. McClamroch's death was a complication of pneumonia and paralysis. He was only thirty-six years of age when he died, and his demise was one of those universal losses that is felt in every fiber of a community. He was what you might justly term a young Napoleon in finance. Entering at an early age the Farmers' Bank in Frankfort, he manifested those brilliant qualities that under the stimulus of ample opportunity have made men famous in the financial history of the

country. He unquestionably had the genius for vast enterprises, and had he lived to the maturity of his powers there is every reason to believe that his achievements would have ranked him with the nation's most famous financiers.

James McClamroch was born in Kirklin township, October 29, 1869. He was the son of the late Robert McClamroch, and the early years of his life were spent on his father's farm. Here he acquired his familiar simplicity of taste and manner that one gets only in close association with nature. The time spent in the fields is never wasted. The wide horizons that bound them give us more expansive views intellectually. Mr. McClamroch always thought that he was the better banker for first having been a farmer. In going from one vocation to the other he followed in the footsteps of his father, one of the most popular and influential men known in the history of Clinton county.

The McClamroch family moved from the country homestead to Frankfort when James was quite young, which gave him the advantage of attendance in the local schools and graduation with the class of 1888 from the high school. He then went to Purdue University and after a course there took the position of bookkeeper in the Farmers' Bank, in which his father was largely interested. At the time of his death he was cashier of the bank and a thorough master of the banking business. He knew well the infinite detail of finance and it was through his comprehension of its minutiae that he grasped the full scope of it. He was one of the powers in the business world that know their occupation from the ground up. Besides his connection with the Farmers' Bank, Mr. McClamroch was also interested in the Central Energy Telephone Company, the Frankfort Water Works Company, W. M. Shafer & Co., wholesalers, the Wallace Manufacturing Company, the Clinton Hotel, the Frankfort Brass Company and the Union Title and Guarantee Company. In addition to this varied and extensive local connection he was interested in oil wells in Delaware county and factories at Logansport and Anderson and owned large tracts of land in Indiana and Texas. Such extent and intricacy of ownership for one so young indicates unmistakably to an intelligent observer those faculties that in effecting vast combinations have revolutionized the whole industrial world.

On March 1, 1893, Mr. McClamroch was united in marriage to Miss Ivy Spencer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Spencer of Frankfort. The issue of this union is three sons—John, Robert and James. In his religious affiliation Mr. McClamroch was a member of the Christian church.

in which he was a leader and contributed with extraordinary liberality to its advancement. He was a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite, and was one of the most active and eminent members of the Masonic lodge in Frankfort. After all is said, perhaps the most eloquent tribute to his memory is that in his business transactions, which were many and of much magnitude, he was scrupulously honest and generous even beyond the point of exact justice. His ideals were of the pure and lofty type, and he lived up to them as nearly as a man can come to the perfect pictures of his imagination.

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### HENRY HERBERT THOMAS.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Clinton county within the pages of this book, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose name appears above, one who has identified himself with the best interests of the county and city of his home.

Henry Herbert Thomas was born in Tipton county on a farm, August 18, 1848, and was the son of Minor L. and Cynthia (Jeffrey) Thomas. Minor L. Thomas was born in New York state in 1816 and was the son of David L. and Phoebe Thomas. They came from that state to Fayette county, Ind., being among the earliest settlers to this part of the state, and lived the usual hard life of the pioneer. David L. Thomas departed this life in 1862 and his wife, our subject's grandmother, died in 1858.

When the national horizon was obscured by the ominous clouds of the Civil war, Minor L. Thomas was running a saw and grist mill in Windfall. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company T, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Thomas served valiantly during his active life in the army, but after the long and arduous siege of Vicksburg, in which he participated, he was seized with the dreaded swamp diarrhoea. He barely reached home, for three days after his arrival he was called to his death. His wife died in 1859.

Henry H. Thomas attended the district schools until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he began work on the farm, dividing his time between that occupation and teaming. His next step was into the stock busi-

ness and in this vocation he made a great success, remaining in the same about fifteen years. From 1876 until 1887, Mr. Thomas was in partnership with J. H. Fear, then went into the wholesale produce business, which he followed until 1906. In 1886 he was elected county clerk of Tipton county, and so he abandoned his business during the term of his office. However, in 1888, he was back in the produce business with J. H. Fear, and in 1907 he sold out his interest in the firm. In 1901 he was elected joint representative of Tipton and Clinton counties, and served in that capacity to the full satisfaction of his constituents who had given him the office. In 1910 he was a councilman-at-large in Frankfort, but resigned after serving two years. Mr. Thomas now owns an excellent and well improved farm of 260 acres in Montgomery county and 240 acres in Howard county, Ind. Besides the business interests mentioned, he is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank, and is interested in the Frankfort Loan and Trust Company and the Frankfort Heating Company. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been very prominent in the work of the party. Fraternally, he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in religious affairs is a Methodist.

In 1878 Mr. Thomas was married to Henrietta Free, the daughter of Randolph Free, of Alexandria, Ind., who was a cabinet maker by trade. Both of Mrs. Thomas' parents are dead.

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#### ELI MARVIN.

The present generation of Clinton county was never more honored and benefited by the presence of any man than that of Eli Marvin, capitalist, financier, friend, neighbor and gentleman. He was a noteworthy example of the American business man at his best, and in his sad death his community lost a whole-souled, altruistic, amiable man, one of noble manhood and high ideals. In introducing the life details of Mr. Marvin's life, it is highly proper that we should quote the words of the *Frankfort Crescent*, written from an intimate knowledge of the man and his life:

"The light of a great spirit went out when death won the victory. There never was a soldier who went to death with greater fortitude. Eli Marvin, facing almost sure death, never gave up the fight. The last three days, though suffering intense pain, this noble character did not waver. He felt that the one chance of an operation was worth the fight and he faced the crucial moment bravely.



"Indiana has few men that will be as greatly missed as he who was taken. He was endowed by nature with gifts possessed by but few, being a natural orator, a brilliant conversationalist, a splendid companion and a Christian gentleman. Thoroughly conversant with the Bible, the lowly Nazarene had no greater defender. There are many who have received a Christian inspiration from this forceful character, and many are they who have been the better for the life that has just passed. No man greater loved his God than he and none had the touch of sympathy for his fellowman in a greater degree.

"Eli Marvin never gave up. His whole life in business brought out this characteristic strongly. Many large business deals, given up by associates as impossible, were forced to a successful conclusion by the indomitable will of this man. As he lived, so did his soul pass to the unknown. He had no complaints to make; though suffering indescribably he kept that energy that gave the physicians confidence in performing the last test. Nature, however, was exhausted. The long fight against death did not impair the will, though it did destroy the body.

The state has lost one of its distinguished citizens; Frankfort a man who has been to the fore in every improvement for the city's welfare; the friends, one who cannot be replaced, and the sorrowing family a devoted husband, an indulgent father and a loving brother.

"Like all great characters, Eli Marvin was beyond criticism of the errors of mankind. He realized the imperfections of humanity and his breadth of mind did not permit the analysis of the frailties of human nature. Death could have taken no one where the sting would have been more deeply felt, or the loss more sincerely mourned."

Eli Marvin was born in Boone county, Indiana, on August 9, 1850, and was a son of the late Senator Henry M. Marvin. Mr. Marvin's birth occurred at Northfield, in the county mentioned, and his early years were spent upon a farm. He attended the county schools and later was student in the Professor Hopkins school at Ladoga. After completing his education Mr. Marvin began to teach school himself in Boone and Wayne counties, but did not continue in this occupation very long. During the early years of his life Mr. Marvin treasured the ambition to become a lawyer, and, with this purpose in view, read law at Buffalo, New York, with his great-uncle, Legrande Marvin, and was admitted to the bar of that state shortly before coming to Frankfort. However, he never practiced the profession, as he became actively engaged in business immediately upon his arrival in Frankfort.



Mr. Marvin began active service in the commercial field before coming to Frankfort. In partnership with Adolphus Wysong he was engaged in the hardware business at Whitestown, Indiana, and the firm was very successful in every way. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Marvin and S. C. Booker engaged in the hardware business in Frankfort and in 1884 the firm again sold out to J. H. Coulter and G. T. Dinwiddie.

Mr. Marvin was actively engaged in the business of the Wallace Manufacturing Company, and was one of the first directors of what is now the Clover Leaf railroad, when it was a narrow gauge. He aided in building the road, giving of his time and money to the enterprise. He was interested also in the gravel roads of the county, and he was very successful in getting the farmers interested in and supporting the construction of them. At the time of his death Mr. Marvin was a director of the Indiana Southern Railway Company.

Mr. Marvin was the builder of the water works in Frankfort, which is known as one of the best and most complete plants in the state. He also built the water works plants at Green Bay, Fort Howard and Waukeshaw, Wisconsin, all of which he sold. He then engaged in the telephone business, taking over the plant built here by Mr. Murphy, of Indianapolis, and he was also the organizer of the Central Energy Telephone Association and was president of this company at the time of his death. He was instrumental in the building of the Indianapolis Southern railroad, running from Indianapolis to Swiss City, the line later being sold to the Illinois Central corporation. During the last years of his life Mr. Marvin was interested in the building of electric lines.

In the building of water works systems Mr. Marvin was associated with George H. Norman, of Newport, Rhode Island, a financier and capitalist. Mr. Marvin was a member of the board of control of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis; he held the place of treasurer of the board, and had been a member ten years at the time of his death. The Indianapolis and Newcastle traction line was over three-fourths completed at this time. Mr. Marvin was singularly successful in all of these undertakings, and it can be attributed to nothing but his high business sense and his indomitable will power. He was not the type of capitalist who made money by the blood of others; he was the opposite, for he never believed in extortion of any kind, and gave to every man his proper wage and treatment. These characteristics made him one of the most popular men of Clinton county, and everybody was his friend. Mr. Marvin departed from this earth on July 25, 1909.

On November 25, 1875, Mr. Marvin was married to Eliza Jane Snyder, a daughter of one of the promising families in the county. One son, Le Grande, survives him. Mr. Marvin was one of four boys and five girls, only two of whom, Jesse and Charles, survive. Mrs. Marvin is still living in the city of Frankfort. Mr. Marvin was a member of the Methodist church since he was seventeen years of age, and in every way his life was a Christian one. Fraternally, he belonged to the Masonic Order, the Knights Templar, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Marvin was also a member of the University Club at Indianapolis.

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### JESSE ELSWORTH RYAN.

Among the citizens of Frankfort who are now in the prime of life and enjoying a success won by honest effort and fortitude, is the subject of this sketch, Jesse E. Ryan. He is recognized by all who know him as being a man of high quality and excellent ideals. He is descended from a sturdy pioneer family, and has many inherited characteristics of thrift and energy which have insured the success he has made. Mr. Ryan has been versatile in his years of activity, having tried different vocations before he selected the tailoring trade as a life work. It was a wise choice for Mr. Ryan, for he has made good, and is an aid to the community, not only through his trade, but by hearty co-operation in whatever movement for the public good he may be asked to join.

Jesse E. Ryan was born in Washington township, this county, on October 13, 1863, and was the son of Jesse and Priscilla (Anderson) Ryan. Jesse, his father, was born in the state of New York in 1805, and in company with several brothers came to Clinton county in the later twenties and settled in Washington township, there following the trade of the blacksmith until 1885, when he retired from active life. He died in 1895. During his life he was a Democrat politically, and religiously belonged to the Christian church. Mrs. Ryan died in 1871.

In his youth our subject received a good common school education, and then began the study of photography, thinking to take the same up as a life work. After four or five years spent in this manner he entered business as a mercantile salesman, continuing as such for twenty-five years. In 1910 he established his present business on south side square. His business as a tailor is supplemented by a repairing and cleaning department. In 1911 he moved

his shop to West Clinton, and in January, 1913, he moved to his present location in the Gilbert block. Here he has a large floor space, and he carries a complete and appropriate line of suitings. Mr. Ryan originated the suit club in Frankfort.

Fraternally, Mr. Ryan is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian, and in politics is an Independent.

On June 25, 1907, he was married to Nellie Wolf, a native of Chicago. There have been no children born to this union.

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### FRANCIS M. HENDRICKS.

The biographies of the representative men of a county bring to light many hidden traits of mind, character and courage, designed to increase the pride of their family and their community, and it is to be regretted that the people, as a whole, are not more intimately acquainted with the history of such men, in the ranks of whom may be found men of every occupation known to human art. The subject of this sketch is distinctly one of the foremost citizens of Kirklin township and Clinton county, and as such has made his influence felt among his fellowmen for enterprise, integrity and honor.

Francis M. Hendricks came into this life on September 27, 1859, in Kirklin township, Clinton county, being the son of Nathan and Sarah (Hunter) Hendricks. The father was born May 8, 1820, in the state of Virginia and moved to Ohio, where he lived until 1855, then traveled to his present home in a covered wagon. Later, he went to Iowa, but found the opportunities in that state not so good as the county which he left, so he returned to this locality, and continued his trade of farmer and cabinet maker, at which he was a success. He was a Democrat in politics, and fraternally belonged to the Masonic order. The mother was born September 17, 1820, and died April 17, 1905; the father died April 7, 1877. Twelve children graced the name of Hendricks, namely: Milton, John, Benjamin, Sarah Jane, three unnamed, Lewis, Charles, Francis, Hattie and Olive. Francis and Lewis are the only one still living.

The subject of our sketch received a common school education in Kirklin township, and then took up farming, which he has followed ever since. He owns two hundred and ninety-five acres of tillable land in the township. All but ten acres are well tiled and otherwise improved. He has one of the



MR. AND MRS. F. M. HENDRICKS





handsomest and best equipped homes in Clinton county. It contains all the modern improvements, including a vacuum cleaner in every room.

Mr. Hendricks married, on April 17, 1874, Hattie Roush, born October 17, 1864, in Clinton county, the daughter of Nathan C. and Elizabeth (Neaves) Roush. Her father was born October 8, 1834 in Clinton county, Ohio, and moved to Indiana when a boy. He still resides in this county. He served valiantly through the Civil War in Company G, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In this connection, it must be mentioned that Mr. Hendricks had three brothers in the war: Benjamin was killed while in uniform, and Milton died soon after returning. Mrs. Hendricks, mother, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, on June 6, 1841, and when eleven years of age came to Indiana on horseback with her parents. She was one of five children, including Howard, Fanny, Walter, and Willard. She received a common school education.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks one child has been born—Morris G. His birth occurred July 5, 1886. He received grade and high school training, and later attended both Indiana University and Purdue University. He was married to Georgia Thompson on April 17, 1912, a girl born in Illinois on December 24, 1886.

Our subject declares allegiance to the Democratic party, but does not seek public office. His interest in his farm and family has prevented him from joining any fraternal organizations.

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#### HOWARD HARSHMAN.

This might well be called the age of successful young men, for it is no doubt true that men succeed earlier in their life work now than in past generations. It is not uncommon now to find men retired at middle age, whereas his father and grandfather were compelled to work on to the end unless the infirmities of old age compelled them to cease. The biographer does not presume to offer an explanation. One of the well known citizens of Clinton county who has achieved a definite degree of success at an early age is Howard Harshman, the present able and popular county recorder, a man who has ambition not only to succeed in life but at the same time to confer some degree of good on his home community.

Mr. Harshman was born in Perry township, Clinton county, May 17, 1870. He is a son of Martin V. and Ann Eliza (Henderson) Harshman,

one of our well known and substantial old families, mention of whom is made on other pages of this work.

Howard Harshman was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools. He began life for himself as a farmer, which he continued until 1898, when he engaged in the monument business with Howard A. Cann in Frankfort until 1907. They built up a large and successful business with the city and county. In 1908 he was elected recorder of Clinton county and he served his first term with such credit and general satisfaction that he was re-elected in the fall of 1912 and is now serving his second term in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the praise of his constituents, proving to be one of the best all-around officials the county has ever had, honesty, fidelity and promptness as well as unfailing courtesy are his watchwords.

Mr. Harshman was married February 19, 1893, to Ada O. Hackerd, who was born November 7, 1873, in Madison township, Clinton county, and there she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah F. Hackerd, a highly respected family of Madison township. To our subject and wife three children have been born: Joseph M., George A. and Flora E.

Politically, Mr. Harshman is a Democrat and has been active in the work of his party. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and he is one of the prominent lodge men of the county, belonging to the Masonic Order, Council and Chapter, the Knights of Pythias, in which lodge he is master of finance. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

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#### MARTIN VAN BUREN HARSHMAN.

The great task of clearing the land of its timber in the early years can scarcely be realized by the people of today. Not a crop could be sown nor an orchard tree planted until the large forest trees had been cut down and removed with a team of horses or with fire. Even then the stumps were a great hindrance and it is doubtful if so much as half crop could be raised until they had been pulled up or burned out. The amount of hard labor required to remove the dense forest growth in Clinton county seemed never to end, and all members of the family were required to assist early and late and at all seasons of the year. Martin VanBuren Harshman, now living retired in Frankfort, and his father before him had their share of this work, and they did it well, as may be surmised in looking over the old Harshman homestead. They came of a race that never quailed before obstacles and

hardships, never swerved aside from tasks, no matter how arduous or dangerous, if they believed it their duty to perform them, so it is no wonder that they succeeded and became leading citizens in Clinton county, for such men are those on whom the sunshine of fortune delights to shine and who are the true builders of empires.

Mr. Harshman was born in Clinton county, Indiana, October 6, 1837. He is a son of Henry and Mary M. (Fogle) Harshman. Henry Harshman was born in Virginia in 1797, and from there removed to Ohio with his parents when a boy, the family finally coming on to Clinton county, Indiana, in 1829, thus being among the earliest settlers, finding here little more than a wilderness through which yet roamed red men and wild beasts in abundance. They located on eighty acres in what is now Madison township. On this they erected a log cabin and cleared the land, and here the elder Harshman farmed until his death, in 1843. He took an interest in public affairs, served as constable for a time, and politically he was a Democrat. He was a Dunkard in his religious faith. He and Mary M. Fogle were married in 1818. She was born in Greene county, Ohio, February 3, 1800, and her death occurred on May 25, 1875. To Henry Harshman and wife ten children were born, of whom Martin VanBuren, of this sketch, is the only survivor. He grew to manhood in a manner similar to other children of pioneers, and he found plenty of hard work as soon as he was old enough to go to the field. He received a limited education in the old-time schools. He remained on the home place until he was twenty-four years of age, when he began life for himself, later farming in Perry township until 1875, then moved on a farm in Washington township, where he remained until 1885, then went to Kansas and farmed there until 1887. Returning from the Sunflower state he located in Madison township, Clinton county, and also farmed in Perry township. He subsequently established a store at Fickle station, which he conducted for eighteen months, then removed to Danville, Hendricks county, where he conducted a boarding house for two years. Then for nearly five years he traveled for a firm in Keokuk, Iowa. Retiring from active life in 1901 he came to Frankfort, where he has a pleasant home, and here he has since resided quietly. He is now seventy-six years old, and is one of the oldest native-born citizens in Clinton county. He talks most interestingly of the changes which he has noted taken place here since he was a boy.

Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never been a public man, preferring to devote his attention to his business and his home.

Mr. Harshman was married on November 28, 1861, to Anna E. Henderson, and of this union five children were born, one which died in infancy; Manson O. lives in Kansas; Harriet V., the wife of Joseph A. McBride, of Washington township, Clinton county; Howard, of Frankfort, the present recorder of the county; Clara S. is the wife of Howard A. Cann, of Frankfort.

The death of Mrs. Harshman occurred on April 4, 1875, and in August, 1876, our subject married Mary Jane McBride, whose death occurred in 1887. In May, 1888, he married a third time, choosing Malinda Stover, whose death occurred in 1892. On July 4, 1901, Mr. Harshman married his last wife, Mrs. Rebecca Rodkey-Boggs.

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#### MELVILLE BEVENDGE WHITE.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unfavorable environment we find an unconscious tribute to the intrinsic worth of a character which not only endure the test, but gains new strength through the discipline. The gentleman to whom the biographer now calls the reader's attention was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life, making his influence felt for good in his community of Clinton county, where he is well known by reason of his honorable career and because of the fact that he is numbered among those patriotic sons of the North who assisted in saving the Union's integrity in the dark days of the sixties.

Melville B. White was born December 9, 1844, in Bloomingrave, Indiana, and was the son of Alexander and Nancy (Templeton) White. Alexander White was born also in Bloomingrave on July 11, 1816, and he was the son of William and Nancy (Skinner) White.

Alexander White spent practically all of his life in farming, and was very successful in the pursuit of the same. At the time of his death, on August 3, 1905, he possessed one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land in Franklin county. He married Nancy Templeton, who was born in Franklin county in 1816, and who died in Wisconsin, where she and her husband had gone in the spring of 1860 in hopes of benefiting her health.

William White was born in Delaware in the latter part of the eighteenth century and came to Indiana before the year 1800, being one of the very



first white men to penetrate the forests of this locality and brave the hardships therein. Most of his life was spent in the vocation of farming and he experienced the usual life of the pioneer of the day.

Melville White received a good common school education in the county of his birth. He spent the early years of his life on his father's farm and was yet a boy in his teens when the first gun was fired in the Civil war. He enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was attached to the Army of the Potomac, under General Grant. He participated in all of the more important engagements of the Army of the Potomac. In September, 1865, he was given an honorable discharge, at the time holding the rank of corporal of his company. After the close of his military career, Mr. White began farming in Franklin county, which he continued for a couple of years, then conducted a dry goods business at Bloominggrave, Indiana, until 1872. He then came to Clinton county, still following the same business, and settled first in Rossville, where he stayed until 1901. He came to Frankfort in that year, and accepted a very lucrative position as cashier of the Central Union Telephone Company, and here he has been since that year.

In politics, Mr. White is a Progressive, and in 1909 was elected as councilman from the third ward of Frankfort, and in this capacity has given very efficient service. Fraternally, Mr. White is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Methodist in religion and has always been a liberal supporter of the church.

In June, 1874, Mr. White was married to Emma C. McClure, of Brookville, Indiana, she having been born there May 20, 1847. Two children have been born of this union: Oakley M., of Indianapolis, and Lula R., at home.

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#### JOSEPH WILBUR PENCE.

The history of Clinton county would be incomplete without appropriate mention of the life and character of Joseph Wilbur Pence, the present efficient deputy sheriff of Clinton county and one of the most popular men ever appointed to this responsible position. Mr. Pence is a native of Clinton county and a descendant of a long line of sturdy ancestry, many of whose sterling characteristics he inherits, as is indicated by the honorable and useful life he has lived and the influence for law and order he has ever exerted.



His grandfather, John Pence, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, December 31, 1800, of German parentage, married in his native state and at the age of twenty-seven, with three brothers, came to Clinton county, Indiana, and entered 320 acres of land on which the city of Frankfort now stands. He was a typical pioneer of the time in which he lived, strong, vigorous and courageous and not only took an active part in the development of the country, but became a leading factor in the organization of the county of which he was elected the first treasurer. He was a man of high standing and generous impulses, a leader among the early settlers of his community and one of the prominent Democrats of his day and generation in the county of Clinton. On April 11, 1824, he married Miss Judith Aughe, who was born April 11, 1806, in Rockingham county, Virginia, but later removed with her parents to Warren county, Ohio, where the nuptials indicated were duly solemnized.

John and Judith Pence became the parents of eleven sturdy children and lived long and useful lives, the former dying July 31, 1882, the latter preceding him to the unseen world on January 2d of the year 1874.

Thomas Coke Pence, one of the eleven children of the above couple and father of the subject of this review, was born in Frankfort, Indiana, on February 17, 1846. He married December 16, 1869, Miss Floretta Gaskill, whose parents were among the prominent pioneers of Clinton county, and departed this life May 14, 1876, in the prime of manhood, being only thirty years of age when summoned to the "silent land." He, too, was a Democrat and an influential factor in his party, and like his father took an active part in public affairs. His wife, a most estimable lady, whose memory is cherished as a priceless heritage by her descendants, died January 2, 1874, at her home in Frankfort.

Joseph Wilbur Pence was born July 26, 1870, in the above city and has spent the greater part of his life in Clinton county with the varied interests of which he has been for a number of years actively identified. His educational discipline included the usual public school course and when a young man he entered the railway service, but at the end of eight years resigned his position to engage in the express business at Frankfort, Indiana, where he remained for a period of three months, an efficient and faithful employe of both the Adams and American Express Companies. At the expiration of the time indicated he went to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he was an employe in the state reformatory for a period of five months. He then engaged with the American Laundry Company of Frankfort and continued

with the same until January 1, 1913, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Clinton county, which honorable and responsible position he has since most acceptably filled.

Mr. Pence has supported the principles of the Democratic party ever since attaining his majority, and is very popular, not only among his political associates, but with the people irrespective of party ties. He is a gentleman of pleasing address, easily approachable, affable and courteous in manner and in the full vigor of life. He manifests an abiding interest in all matters of local importance and is a useful and influential citizen as well as a fearless and popular public servant. Fraternally, he is identified with the B. P. O. E., the Masons, K. of P., and Ben Hur, and socially is held in high esteem by all.

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#### GEORGE B. McCLELLAN KNAPP.

When crops grow in rotation and proper tillage methods are followed, they will suffer less from dry weather than when they are grown continually. This has been demonstrated in the season of 1913 on the farm of George B. McClellan Knapp, of Washington township, Clinton county, who evidently understands well the various secrets of proper crop rotation and soil fertilization. Crop rotation is usually of more importance than the method of tillage used in this respect, although both are important. We should never lose sight of the fact that the soil must be well supplied with organic matter. Humus is absolutely necessary to the soil to make plant food available.

Mr. Knapp, who is a commissioner of Clinton county, an office which he most creditably fills, and who is proprietor and owner of "Jersey Stock Farm," and a well known dealer of pure bred Jersey cattle, is a representative of one of the fine old pioneer families of this locality. He was born on the old homestead here December 10, 1864. He is a son of Horace G. Knapp, who was born in New Jersey, the son of Daniel Knapp, also a native of that state. The mother of our subject was Martha E. (Mattix) Knapp, a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, a daughter of Giles Mattix.

Horace G. Knapp located on the farm just north of that owned by our subject in an early day and became one of the successful farmers of the community. There he lived many years. His family consisted of seven children: Giles D., Mary F., Samuel O., Elizabeth H., George B. McClellan, our subject; and Aaron.

The father was an extensive dealer in live stock and was a good and useful man.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm and he worked there when a boy. He received a good public school education. Upon reaching manhood he married Virginia P. Heavilon, a daughter of Joseph P. Heavilon, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work.

Our subject has one of the best farms in the township. On it stand an attractive ten-roomed residence and a good set of outbuildings. He has a large barn, forty-eight by eight feet. He handles a great deal of live stock from year to year and no small part of his income is derived from this source.

To our subject and wife these children have been born: Martha Josephine, Helen, Ralph H., Virginia and Joseph H., the last named dying when eighteen months old.

Politically, Mr. Knapp is a Republican. He was elected county commissioner in 1910 and is discharging the duties of the office in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

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#### JAMES A. STEPHENSON.

Among the best known and most progressive of our younger generation of farmers is James A. Stephenson of Owen township, a man who has had the privilege of spending his life on the old homestead. We say privilege advisedly, for the biographer is of the opinion that all who have been permitted to live under the roof that heard their earliest cry esteem it a rare privilege, for there is a certain "charm which hallows us there," that we never find under any other roof, although perchance better and more pretentious the environment in general. He has been glad to remain at home and has kept the house well repaired and the place well tilled and improved, so that it is today as valuable and productive as ever before since it was reclaimed from the virgin forest.

Mr. Stephenson was born in Owen township, Clinton county, on the farm where he now lives, as before intimated. He is a son of William and Emeline (Brown) Stephenson, a highly respected early family, a complete sketch of whom appears on another page of this work, hence need not be reported here.

James A. Stephenson grew up on the home farm, where he worked hard when a boy during the summer months, and in the winter time he attended

the rural schools in his district, receiving a very practical education. On February 20, 1901, he was married to Pearl Erb, who was born in Rossville, Ind., December 5, 1879. She is a daughter of John and Ida (Gehres) Erb, the latter being a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and the former of Wabash county, Indiana.

They grew up, were educated in the old-time schools and were married here. John Erb died December 5, 1907, and Mrs. Erb still lives at Rossville. Mrs. Stephenson grew to womanhood and was educated in the common schools at Rossville, and graduated from the high school at Rossville with the class of 1898. Our subject and wife have had but one child, Russell J. Stephenson, born October 10, 1909.

Mr. Stephenson has always farmed and raised livestock of a general breed and he has met with a large measure of success with advancing years. He is a scientific farmer, having attended Miami University, at Oxford, O., taking a general course, which has made him of an investigating turn of mind, a close observer and a student of nature and science. He owns eighty acres of the old home place, where he lives, and he farms three hundred and forty-seven acres, all in one body.

He thus farms on a large scale and he raises large numbers of cattle which he feeds for the market. He also buys and feeds hogs. No small portion of his annual income is derived from his judicious handling of livestock.

Mr. Stephenson is a Republican in political matters, and fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both at Rossville.

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#### SPAHR-MORRISON ABSTRACT CO.

Naturally a county rich in real estate values as Clinton county would also require of those engaged in the preparation of titles to its real estate a high standard of proficiency and a thorough knowledge of the business in which they are engaged. Not a little of the intrinsic value of land depends on the accuracy and clearness used in setting out the history of its title, and for this careful and painstaking labor people have learned to seek the most experienced, capable and competent men. The firm of which we write in this sketch has won such a place in the estimation of the county and adjoining communities, and there is not a land owner or a farmer who would hesitate to place explicit confidence in the service rendered by this firm, the Spahr-Morrison Abstract Company.



The Spahr-Morrison Abstract Company was organized September 24, 1907, and is the successor to the late Union Title, Guaranty and Loan Company, which was organized November 1, 1902. The business of the company consists in the drawing of accurate abstracts of land titles in Clinton county, and the lending of money on farm and city property. When real estate is purchased, the buyer naturally should want to know the exact condition of the title, whether or not it is good and merchantable, and if not, the full nature of its defects. To inform the buyer of the exact condition of the property's title as the same appears in the public records of the county is the business of the Spahr-Morrison Abstract Company.

The members of this company are experts in their profession, and the abstracts furnished by them can be relied on implicitly. The company possesses a library of realty records unsurpassed in any county in the state and equaled by very few. Their record is complete so far as land titles in Clinton county are concerned. They can show you the name of every entryman and the respective owners of every tract or lot of land in the county, from the date of entry down to the present time. If your tract of land is fractional, they have a copy of the original survey showing the number of acres it contains. They have in their office a copy of every will probated in Clinton county. They have a copy of every dedication and plat of every city and town in the county. Their records show the name of the mortgagor, the mortgagee, the amount of money borrowed, rate of interest and time when due of every unreleased mortgage in the county. Their records, comprising the abstract books formerly compiled by the firms of John L. Young, Gard & Sheridan, William S. Sims, and the Morrison Abstract Company, all of whom sold their respective books to the late Union Title, Guaranty & Loan Company, constitute the original and only complete record system of the county. The members of the Spahr-Morrison Abstract Company are among the best known title men of the state; both are members of the Indiana Title Association and the American Association of Title Men.

Samuel A. Morrison, treasurer of the company, was born and reared in the city of Frankfort. He is a graduate of the local common and high schools. He is a son of James W. Morrison, in whose office he received the foundation for his education in the abstract of title profession.

George M. Spahr, president and secretary of the company, was born and reared in Marion county, Indiana, but has been a resident of Clinton county since May 24, 1897. During the past sixteen years he has been engaged in his present profession. He was among the first to change the manner and



style of making abstracts from the brief and inaccurate chain of title method formerly adopted by the older members of the abstract profession to the present high standard of the work, which is an exact copy of every essential detail of the instrument abstracted, as now turned out in abstracts made by this company.

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### HARRY BOYD VAN EATON.

It is a well authenticated fact that success comes not as the caprice of chance, but as the legitimate result of well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action once decided upon by the individual. Only those who diligently seek the goddess Fortuna find her—she never smiles upon the idler or dreamer. Harry Boyd Van Eaton, a man well known in Boone and Clinton counties, now the popular and efficient city treasurer of Frankfort, clearly understood this fact early in life, so he did not seek any royal road to success, but sought to direct his feet along the well-beaten paths of those who had won in the battle of life along legitimate lines. He had their careers in mind when casting about for a proper field of endeavor, and in tracing his life history it is plainly seen that the success which he has enjoyed was won by commendable qualities, and it is also his personal worth which has gained for him the good standing among his fellow citizens in this locality.

Mr. Van Eaton was born in Boone county, Indiana, September 17, 1872. He is a son of Valentine Harlan Van Eaton and Harriet Elizabeth (Shumway) Van Eaton, natives of Union county, Indiana, from which they removed to Boone county in 1865 and there they spent the rest of their lives. The father was born at Brookville, January 29, 1833, and his death occurred on April 30, 1873, near Thorntown. The mother of our subject was born at Dunlapville, and her death occurred near Thorntown, April 20, 1906. Valentine H. Van Eaton was a school teacher by profession and United States Senator LaFollette went to school to him. The former devoted some of his time to farming, owning eighty-two acres in Union county. Politically, he was a Republican. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Methodist church. His family consisted of seven children: Ludlow Harland, born October 28, 1855; Winchester Valentine, born July 18, 1857; Danforth Irving, born September 22, 1860; Rosella Harriet, born March 4, 1863, died December 8, 1893; Ulysses Grant, born May 4, 1865, died October 14, 1867; Theodore Potter, born

October 8, 1868; and Harry Boyd, of this review, who is the youngest child.

The subject of this sketch grew up on the home farm and he attended the public school three miles east of Thorntown. He remained on the home place until he was nineteen years old, then learned the barber trade at Thorntown, at which he worked for a period of seventeen years, becoming one of the most skilled barbers in the country. He came to Frankfort in 1905, and here has since resided. In November, 1909, he was elected city treasurer, and took office January 1, 1910, and he is still in the office, having discharged the duties of the same in a manner that has been entirely satisfactory to all concerned. He is a very careful, painstaking and courteous official, looking well to the interests of the county. At the primary of 1913 he received the nomination for re-election, which fact proves that his fellow men place implicit confidence in him. Politically, he is a Republican and has been more or less active in the ranks. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order, the Blue Lodge; the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He belongs to the Methodist church.

Mr. Van Eaton owns property on Sims street. His wife was known in her maidenhood as Lena H. Rathfon, a daughter of John and Lucinda (Norman) Rathfon, an old family of Frankfort, where Mrs. Van Eaton grew to womanhood and was educated. The father was killed about 1875 by a hayfork. The mother, with whom our subject and wife are making their home, still lives in Frankfort.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Ralph N. and Mary Elizabeth. They are both attending school.

Mrs. Van Eaton has one sister, Nola, wife of William Hodge, of Frankfort.

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### JAMES W. BOYLES.

The student who is interested in the history of Clinton county does not have to carry his investigation far into its annals before learning that James W. Boyles has long been an active and leading representative of its agricultural interests and that his labors have proved a great force in the development of the resources of the county, and the upbuilding of her citizenship. Mr. Boyles is one of the early pioneers who are living today, and his recollections of the strenuous times when homes were being hewn from the native forest is interesting and vivid. In every enterprise with which he has been identified, Mr. Boyles has given it his whole-souled effort and all of his time.

Personally, Mr. Boyles is a genial old gentleman, and is a very accommodating and entertaining man to meet.

James W. Boyles was born in Green county, Ohio, on a farm February 17, 1835, and was the son of John and Catherine (Skinner) Boyles. John Boyles was born May 24, 1798, near Lexington, Kentucky, and spent the years of his youth in that state. Until 1839 he acted as an overseer on a tobacco plantation, then he moved to Clinton county, and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Union township. Here he spent his entire life, farming until about four years prior to his death, which occurred January 26, 1875. He was married December 15, 1817, to Catherine Skinner, who was born in Kentucky on April 1, 1802, and who died November 16, 1870. Mr. Boyles was a Methodist in religion, and politically was a Republican.

Our subject, James W. Boyles, received a common school education in the limited pioneer schools, working on the farm during the time he was not in attendance at school. Mr. Boyles became an excellent agriculturist, having had his early training in that vocation under his father, who was considered one of the most successful and industrious farmers of the pioneer community. Our subject has followed this vocation more or less all of his life, and also raised live stock on a large scale, becoming the owner of the finest animals in the county, and doing an extensive shipping business. Today his land is in excellent condition, well tiled and fenced and covered with the latest improvements, including a large home, commodious and attractive, also a large barn and outbuildings. Mr. Boyles owns an automobile, a Cole "30," out of which he derives a great deal of pleasure. Mr. Boyles is a Republican politically, and has served as county commissioner three terms of three years each, leaving his farm during the period of service, but returning immediately after the expiration of his time in office. In religious affairs, Mr. Boyles has always been a Methodist, and is a deacon in that church.

April 27, 1857, marked the date of Mr. Boyles' marriage to Mary E. Bell, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 20, 1836, and was the daughter of William and Mary Ann (Hamilton) Bell. William Bell, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Clinton county in 1842 and lived here until his death, holding eighty acres of land entered by his father from the government and deeded to him when he came here. Mr. Bell, at different times in his life, was a Democrat and a Republican, but in church matters remained with one denomination, the Presbyterian. He served as squire of Union township, this county, for quite a number of years. Mrs. Bell was a native of Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Boyles there were born eight children, five girls and three boys; the boys all died in infancy. The girls are: Delcina, wife of Frank Wonders, of Frankfort; Carrie Bell, wife of Landa Elliott, a farmer near Michigantown; Fannie May, wife of William Price, of Union township; Anna Maude, wife of Parks Robinson, near Sedalia; and Bessie E., wife of Smith Salmon.

In 1864 he was drafted while threshing wheat, but bought his release, paying eight hundred dollars. At that time he was the father of three small children.

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#### JEFFERSON PARKER HOLLOWAY.

Jefferson Parker Holloway, owner of Pleasant View Farm, consisting of two hundred and eighty acres in section 10, of Perry township, Clinton county, was born in Boone county, Indiana, October 8, 1850. He is a son of Thomas Holloway, a native of Montgomery county, this state. The family is of English ancestry, and have been in America for many generations, proving to be excellent and loyal citizens all the while. Thomas Holloway grew to manhood on the home farm, and, being a pioneer child, found plenty of hard work to do when a boy in the development of the farm from the wilds. He received a meager education in the old-time schools. In early manhood he married Sally M. Truitt, a daughter of Anderson Truitt, of English descent and an early settler in this part of Indiana, where he secured government land, the patent for the same being signed by Andrew Jackson. One hundred and twenty acres of this land is now owned by the subject of this sketch, constituting his home place. Anderson Truitt reared a large family, one son, Parker Truitt, is a prosperous farmer and well known citizen of this county. The mother of our subject died on the home farm at the early age of thirty-two years, leaving five children: Enoch, a soldier in the Civil war and now living in Minnesota; Jefferson Parker, of this review; John T., I. N. and Mahala. The father of these children was a soldier in the One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and saw considerable hard service. He was with General Sherman on his march to the sea through Georgia. He was shot in the mouth and lost seven teeth and part of the jaw. He died at Danville, Illinois, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a member of the Methodist church.

Jefferson P. Holloway spent his boyhood on the farm and there learned

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the various phases of general agricultural pursuits. He had little opportunity to attend school, but, remaining a student all his life, he is a well educated man.

In 1870, when twenty years of age Mr. Holloway married Mary E. Dukes, a woman of fine attributes of head and heart, who has proven to be an excellent helpmeet. She was born January 12, 1853, and is a daughter of William S. Dukes, born in Ohio, from which state he came to Indiana and lived in Boone county for many years. He was born in 1825 and died in 1892 at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a leading farmer and extensive stock shipper of his community, a man highly respected by all. He was a member of the Methodist church and a trustee of the same for some time. The death of the mother occurred in 1912 at the advanced age of eighty-three years. She had remarried, her second husband being U. C. McKenzie, now deceased.

Our subject began life for himself by renting land. Managing well he soon was enabled to purchase a farm of his own and each succeeding year has found him further advanced. He first purchased forty-five acres, then purchased the Truitt estate of one hundred and twenty acres, later adding to his holdings until he now has two hundred and eighty acres as stated above, constituting one of the most desirable and productive farms in the county, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising, reaping large annual rewards for his outlay of labor and good management. He has an attractive rural home in the midst of pleasant surroundings, and his outbuildings are large and convenient, everything about his place denoting thrift and prosperity. He always keeps an excellent grade of live stock, preparing large numbers for the market from time to time. His place is located three miles east of Colfax.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holloway: Dr. William A., a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, New York City, and post graduate of the Polyclinic Institute of that city, now one of the leading physicians of Logansport, Ind.; Thomas C., educated in the State university at Bloomington, Ind., a successful farmer and stock man of Clinton county, owns a fine farm of one hundred acres, married, has two sons; Asher E., a graduate of electric engineering, from Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., now married and living at San Diego, Cal.

Fraternally, Mr. Holloway is a member of the Masonic Order at Colfax. Politically, he is a staunch Republican and has long been active in the interest of his party, and regarded as a local leader. He was elected to the state legis-



lature as representative from this county in 1907. He made a notable fight in regard to the county license question and the liquor law.

Personally, Mr. Holloway is a man of fine presence, one whom it is a pleasure to meet. He is cordial, gentlemanly, obliging and a man of exemplary habits. Both he and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Colfax, and they stand high in all circles in which they moved.

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#### CHARLES B. McCLAMROCH.

Whether the elements of success in this life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of development, is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life, whatever the field of endeavor, is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this same uncertainty. In studying the life history of Charles B. McClamroch, prominent business man and leading agriculturist of Kirklin township, Clinton county, and one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of this section of Indiana, we find many qualities in his make-up that would insure success in any career if properly directed. In his case, it has resulted in a life of good to the community, and to himself and family. The splendid success which has come to Mr. McClamroch is directly traceable to the salient points in his character. With a mind capable of planning he combined a will strong enough to execute his well-formulated purposes, and his great energy, sound judgment, keen discrimination and perseverance have resulted in the accumulation of a handsome property, and at the same time he has proven himself in every way to be a worthy son of a worthy sire.

Mr. McClamroch was born December 8, 1861, in Kirklin township, Clinton county. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth J. (Hollcraft) McClamroch. Robert McClamroch was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 24, 1834. His ancestral record is traceable through several generations to Scotland, from which country his great grandfather emigrated to America in our Colonial days, and settled in North Carolina. In this state his son, James McClamroch, grandfather of Robert McClamroch, was born, grew to manhood, there married Elizabeth Cornell, and was the father of the following children: Thomas, father of Robert; James, John, Mrs. Martha J. Longfellow and Mrs. Sarah Beal. Thomas McClamroch was born in August, 1808, in North Carolina, but a year later the family removed from that state to Butler county, Ohio, settling on a farm. There he grew to manhood, and



*CSM Clamsoch*



was united in marriage to Nancy Bildridge, who was born in Ohio, November 15, 1815. The parents of Mrs. McClamroch were Daniel and Sarah (Woods) Baldridge, both natives of Ohio and members of old and highly respected families of Butler county. After his marriage Thomas McClamroch engaged in farming, which he carried on in Ohio until 1838. Then he emigrated to Indiana, locating in Boone county, where he purchased a tract of wild land, which he afterward cleared and developed into a good farm. He possessed abilities as a trader, and during a residence in Boone county, covering a period of about eleven years, he became the possessor of over eleven hundred acres of land, besides other valuable property. In 1849 he moved to Indianapolis, from which time until his death, December 15, 1859, he lived a life of retirement. He was a man of excellent judgment and intelligence, an earnest member of the Christian church, which he assisted liberally with his means, and until 1854 he supported the Democratic party, but after that year was a strong adherent of the principles taught by the Republican party.

Robert McClamroch was four years old when brought by his parents to Boone county, Indiana. In his youth he assisted his father in the work on the farm, and such education as he gained was that afforded by the common schools, which he attended during the winter season until he was twenty-one years of age, when he entered what is now Butler College, then known as the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis. He then accepted a position with the old Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company, now the Big Four, as bridge repairer, holding the position four years. February 7, 1858, he married Elizabeth J. Hollcraft, daughter of Abraham Hollcraft and wife, and of this union seven children were born: Mary F., married to C. K. Smith; Charles B., the subject of this sketch; Thomas (dec.), Abraham A., James, Nancy, married to Nathan Frith (dec.), then to H. C. McClamroch, and Grace, married to James Lucas. The mother of the above named children, passed to her rest on November 8, 1896.

For two years after his marriage Robert McClamroch engaged in farming on the old homestead, removing then to Indianapolis, but not being satisfied with his residence in the capital city, he moved to a farm in Kirklin townshin, Clinton county. This was in the early sixties, and here he continued to reside until the year 1891. Many years before this date, however, he had become an important factor in the business world. His mind had a financial trend and he gradually became interested in banking affairs. This interest took practical shape in 1874, when he was made director in the Farmers' Bank at Frankfort. In 1881 he was made president of the institution, a place which his integrity and ability retained for him continuously up to the time

of his death. The demands of his business in the county seat became such that in 1891 he moved to Frankfort and retained his residence there up to the end, the final summons coming to him on January 22, 1900, at the family residence on South Jackson street.

In a business way he was eminently successful, and he left what was probably the largest estate in Clinton county, estimated at a fourth of a million dollars, his holdings consisting of several hundred acres of Clinton county real estate, city property, a large stock in the Farmers' Bank of Frankfort and valuable holdings of realty in Indianapolis and Marion county. He also carried heavy life insurance. In attaining to this high position in the business and financial world Mr. McClamroch retained to a remarkable degree the good will and confidence of those with whom he had transactions. Many indeed, are there now among Frankfort and Clinton county citizens who were materially helped by him. In judging human nature he had few superiors, having the rare faculty of closely estimating a man as to his business and personal integrity. This endowment stood well to his advantage and to that of the institution of which he was the head, but it can truthfully be said that he never used this faculty as an oppressor. He was of decisive character, open in his expression and tenacious in his purpose, and while never losing sight of a full and complete regard for the rights and privileges of others, he was unyielding in protecting that which he clearly thought his own. Personally he was unpretentious, unassuming and always courteous. He appeared to have no higher ambition than to be honest and successful, and none who knew him well ever questioned but that he was both. In a social way he was pleasant and generous to his friends.

At the time of Robert McClamroch's death lengthy tributes were paid him by the local press, which, to copy in full would far transcend the limits of the present article, so we quote only the following paragraph from *The Frankfort Evening News*, of January 22, 1900:

"In the death of Robert McClamroch Clinton county loses one of its most valued and beloved citizens. He was a man universally esteemed. While a man of great wealth his success never excited the envy of the people, as is so frequently the case, and the writer has the first time to hear an ill word spoken of him. His charities, while not paraded, were many. There are hosts of people throughout this and adjoining counties who have been recipients of financial assistance of a substantial kind from this great-hearted modest man who will bear witness to this statement. His interpretation of the word charity was not indiscriminate giving but to help those who were willing to help themselves. He was never known to force an honest debtor and there are



many prosperous people today who owe their success to Mr. McClamroch's kindness in starting them in business. He was a splendid judge of human nature—could tell the worthy from the unworthy with wonderful accuracy, and a creditor was always safe in his hands. It was due to this rule which he adopted in early life, that he won the admiration (and held it) of all with whom he came in contact: due to this admirable trait of character that the genuine sorrow over his death exists today throughout the community."

Robert McClamroch was preceded to the grave by his estimable wife four years, she having passed to the silent land November 8, 1896, after a lingering illness at the family residence in Frankfort. She was born July 19, 1835, grew to womanhood and was educated at Kirklin, Clinton county. She was a prominent member of the Christian church, and was always active in its work. She was universally loved and respected by her large circle of acquaintances to whom she was endeared by her many virtues. Kind and charitable, she was always the friend of the needy and distressed, a comfort in the hour of sorrow to those about her. The memory of her good deeds will continue to live on in the hearts of those who knew her.

Charles B. McClamroch grew to manhood in Kirklin township, this county. His early education, which he received in the district schools there and in Frankfort, has been greatly supplemented by wide study and actual contact with the business world until today he is an exceptionally well informed man.

On April 8, 1891, he married Effie Berry, who was born in the year 1871, in Jackson township, Clinton county, Indiana. She is a daughter of James and Louisa (Burchart) Berry, an influential and highly esteemed family of this county, and here Mrs. McClamroch grew to womanhood and received a common school education. She is a lady of many estimable attributes and is a favorite with a wide circle of friends.

The union of our subject and wife has been graced by the birth of two children: Mary, born June 7, 1895, and Charles, born April 8, 1903.

Charles B. McClamroch began life for himself on the farm in Kirklin township soon after he had quit school. He had much natural ability as a judge of livestock and soon began buying and shipping on a large scale, being very successful from the start, and he won the sobriquet of "The Kid Stock Buyer." In this vocation he was nearly always thrown with much older men who marveled at his good judgment and tact. Although known widely as a business man and banker, he has always carried on a large live stock business, raising large numbers annually and preparing them for the market, and he has for many years ranked among the most extensive and progressive

general agriculturists of Clinton county. He owns four hundred and forty-seven acres in Kirklin township individually, and in partnership with his brother owns three hundred and twenty acres in another part of the same township. He lives in a commodious, modernly furnished and attractive home on the former tract. His land is all under a high state of improvement and cultivation, a small portion being in timber and pasture.

In the year 1908 he and Eli J. Goar organized a state bank in the village of Kirklin, of which he has been president for some time, discharging the duties of the same in a manner as to reflect much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons of the bank, which is regarded as one of the soundest and safest banks of this part of the state, and its prestige and large success has been due to the wise management, keen foresight and honest dealings of Mr. McClamroch.

Politically, he is a Progressive, and while he is deeply interested in all public matters as affecting the general upbuilding of his county, he has not cared for the emoluments of office, preferring to devote his exclusive attention to his large personal interests. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, all of Kirklin. He seems to have inherited many of the sterling traits of character of his honored father, and is therefore popular with all classes and deserving of the high esteem in which he is universally held.

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#### CATHARINE BEWSEY.

The life of this estimable lady has been as an open book, and those who know her best find least to criticize, for she is the possessor of those praiseworthy characteristics of head and heart that never fail to win friends and retain them. She is industrious and a good manager. She always finds time to help others on the highway of life, and therefore knows that happiness which is truest and which can only come with unselfish service.

Mrs. Catharine Bewsey, widow of Manson A. Bewsey, of Colfax, Clinton county, was born in this locality, reared and educated here. She is a daughter of Isaac Goodnight, now deceased, for many years a prominent farmer of Perry township. He was a native of Virginia, of an excellent old family of that state, and here he grew to manhood and married Alvaline Davis on January 18, 1849, she being one of a family of ten children, born to John Davis, Sr., a sturdy pioneer, who lived to be eighty-five years old.

Alvaline Davis died May 17, 1904. She was one of two children, her brother, Joel Goodnight, lives in Colfax. Mrs. Bewsey's parents were both members of the Christian church, the father having been an elder in the same.

M. A. Bewsey was born on the old homestead in Perry township March 22, 1861. He was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dukes) Bewsey, one of the best known of the early families of Clinton county, the Bewseys having come from Ohio to Indiana in an early day. The father of M. A. Bewsey died at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother passed away at the age of sixty-eight years. They were married in 1849. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their children were Manson A., Favorite H. and Mrs. Elmedia Payne. The father was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, taking part in stopping Morgan's raid into Indiana. He was wounded in the foot.

M. A. Bewsey was reared on the home farm and there assisted with the work when a boy. He received a good common school education. On December 20, 1882, he and Catharine Goodnight were married. They spent about twenty years on the farm in Perry township, where Mr. Bewsey became noted for his fine stock, especially horses. He made a pronounced success also in general farming, his farm always being well improved and well tilled. His splendid road horses and other fine stock were greatly admired by all who saw them, and he was regarded as one of the best judges of horses in this section of the state. He finally removed to Colfax, where he had an attractive and modern bungalow, in which his widow still resides. It is located near the Christian church, of which Mr. Bewsey was a leading member and a liberal supporter. He was a member of the building committee for some time, and when he was summoned to his reward on April 1, 1912, his loss was greatly deplored by the community and the church, for he was a useful citizen and a man who was esteemed by all who knew him for his public spirit and exemplary personal habits.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bewsey one child was born, a daughter, Estella Edith, who married Jess Pollett on August 15, 1903. She passed to her rest at the age of twenty-three years and ten months. She was a young lady of many praiseworthy traits and a favorite with her many friends. She had united with the Christian church February 3, 1902. Father and daughter are now sleeping side by side in the cemetery at Colfax.

Fraternally Mr. Bewsey was a charter member of the Knights of Pythias and was keeper of records and seal for about seven years; also a member of the Modern Woodmen.

## JOSEPH A. McBRIDE.

Foresight is one of the greatest assets of the individual. The average man has a good hindsight. We all know what we should have done yesterday, what investments ought to have been made last year. The real problem is to know what to do today. There have always been great opportunities in Clinton county for the young and middle-aged men who were not afraid to go into the fields and work and wait for time to bring them recompense for their years of toil. Yes, both in the country and in the town, there have been for a century, and are yet, great opportunities in Clinton county awaiting the man of foresight and industry.

One of the well known citizens of Washington township who has been alert to the present day opportunities in the locality of which this history treats is Joseph A. McBride, who was born here on the old homestead October 27, 1863. He is a son of Thomas McBride, deceased, one of the pioneer settlers of this county, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was a son of William McBride, who was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He emigrated to the United States when young and here spent the rest of his life. Both William McBride and his wife, Sarah, are deceased and are buried in this township. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter.

Thomas McBride was born in 1836, was reared amid pioneer conditions, and received a meager schooling in a log school house. He married Margaret J. Fickle, also of a fine old family, a daughter of Joseph Fickle, who was a son of William Fickle, the latter having been one of the largest landowners in Clinton county, owning at one time two thousand and five hundred acres, most of it having been bought of the government. He came to this county about 1832. Joseph Fickle's mother was known in her maidenhood as Elizabeth Brown, a daughter of Judge Brown, a leading citizen here in his day. The following children were born to Thomas McBride and wife: Joseph A., of this review; Frank A., Ira, Charles and Alpy. Two children died in early life. The father was a Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

Joseph A. McBride was reared on the home farm and he received a common school education. He spent eleven years as a teacher, giving great satisfaction, his services being in much demand. He was married on March 10, 1886, to Hattie V. Harshman, a daughter of Martin V. Harshman, a well known resident of Washington township, a son of Henry Harshman, a



pioneer of Clinton county, who came here from Butler county, Ohio, in an early day. Mrs. McBride's mother was known in her maidenhood as Eliza Henderson. Her death occurred in 1875, leaving four children: Mamie O., Hattie V., Sylvester H., and Claude S. Her husband died in Frankfort at the age of seventy-seven years.

Mr. McBride owns the old Fickle homestead, one of the best farms in the township, and he has kept it well improved and well cultivated and the buildings carefully repaired. He carries on general farming and stock raising. He has a silo, ten by thirty feet. He is agent for a silo concern and has sold forty within the past four months. He is an enthusiast on the silo question and knows all about its value to the farmer.

To our subject and wife have been born four children: Elsa P., Elmer Earl died when six years old; Thomas M. died when eight years old, and Ruth. Politically, our subject is a Democrat.

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#### WILLIAM J. CRULL.

There is a great satisfaction to us, the younger generation, to know that our father, uncles, cousins, or any relation, enlisted in the armies that were formed in 1861 to expunge false aristocracy and slavery from the southern states. Just as the veterans of the Civil war boasted of the deeds their fathers accomplished in the Revolution or the War of 1812, just so will their sons boast of their fathers' services in the Rebellion, in reeking prisons, smoky battlefields, and restless field hospitals. It is a gratification to write of the subject of this biography, for he was one of the rank and file that suffered through the four years in the early sixties.

William J. Crull was born in Scioto county, O., September 16, 1836, the son of John H. and Sally (Squires) Crull. John Crull was a native of Ohio, and he remained there all of his life. Nine children completed his family, three of whom still survive.

William Crull spent the pleasant days of his youth in the common schools of the county of his birth, and afterward utilized the training in imparting the same knowledge to others as a teacher. He ceased the pedagogic life soon, however, and entered the mercantile business, in which he remained until the southern states seceded.

On May 1, 1861, Mr. Crull enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio National Guard. The regiment was placed in the Army of



West Virginia, under the command of General Crooks. Mr. Crull made an honorable and notable record while serving for the Federal cause, and in September, 1864, he was mustered out at Galipolis, O. During the course of the four years' conflict, Mr. Crull made his mark by clever and careful work in guard and scout duty, both probably the most hazardous undertakings in military science.

Mr. Crull came to this county in February, 1880, and took up the agricultural work. He continued successfully in this until he decided to retire in 1900. Frankfort was chosen by Mr. Crull as a residence, and there he resides happily at this date.

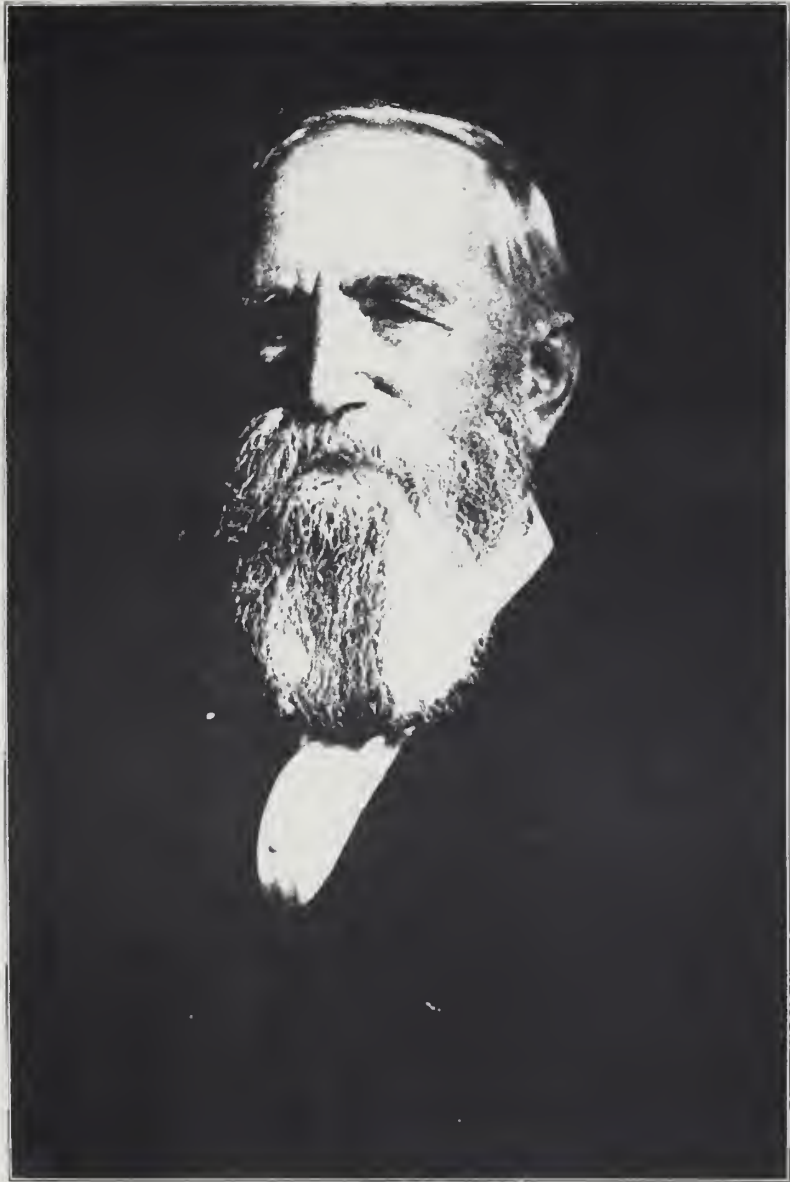
In May, 1878, Mr. Crull married Emma D. Allen, the daughter of Moses and Rachel Allen, early settlers of this county who came from Ohio in 1834 to go into the farming and stock raising business. Both of her parents are now dead. Two children have been born to William Crull and wife, Fenton A. and William J.

During his life, Mr. Crull has not cared to enter into public life, and so has held no public offices. He is loyal to the Republican party, however, in more ways than one, and always does his share of the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, to which organization he is intensely devoted.

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#### JAMES GATH WEBSTER, M. D.

The man who devotes his talents and energies to the noble work of administering to the ills and alleviating the sufferings of humanity pursues a calling which, in dignity, importance and beneficial results is second to no other. If true to his profession and earnest in his efforts to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he is indeed a benefactor of his kind, for to him more than to any other man are entrusted the safety, the comfort and in many instances the lives of those who place themselves under his care and profit by his services. Of this class of professional men is Dr. James Gath Webster, of Colfax, one of the pioneer physicians of Clinton county, whose name has long since become a household word throughout this locality, a man who has stood for a long lapse of years with few peers and no superiors among the medical men here, during which long period of practice he has not only gained wide fame in his chosen vocation, but also established a sound reputation for uprightness and noble character in all the relations of life. When but a youth he realized that those who attained determinate



JAS. G. WEBSTER, M. D.



serving even of greater respect than is shown them, for we of the present generation cannot fully realize what they had to go through with in order that the serried hosts of rebellion might be put down forever in this fair land of ours.

Mr. Gilmore was born near the village of Putnamville, Putnam county, Indiana, on August 2, 1842. He is a son of Eli and Ellen (Brafford) Gilmore, both natives of Virginia, of old Scotch-Irish families, members of which have lived in the Old Dominion during a number of generations. The maternal grandfather of our subject was James Brafford, who moved to Indiana in an early day and here spent the rest of his life. The parents of our subject grew up in their native community, were educated and married there, and to them twelve children were born, an equal number of sons and daughters, namely: James, a soldier during the Civil war in the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, went to Colorado after the war, where he died; William R., of this review; Thomas H., Samuel, Jehu, Nancy, Martha, Virginia, Ellen, Nancy (the second), and Mary Jane, (all eight deceased); Debby Ann Barker and John M., of Perry township. The parents of these children are both deceased, both having gotten well along in years before summoned to their rest.

William R. Gilmore, of this sketch, was reared on the home farm and there he worked when a boy, receiving his education in the common schools of his community during the winter months, between crop seasons. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Sylvester Lane and Colonel Cruse. He began his military career at Clark's Hill, July 4, 1863, just as the backbone of the Confederacy was being broken at Gettysburg and Vicksburg; but there remained, as it proved, plenty to do and our subject did his little part most faithfully, serving in several battles and skirmishes, such as Strawberry Plains and Tazewell, in Tennessee. He was honorably discharged after his term of enlistment expired and returned home.

Mr. Gilmore lived in turn in Mercer county, Illinois, near Aledo, Missouri, and near Ossawatimie, Kansas, finally returning to Indiana and locating in Clinton county, where he has a fine farm of seventy acres on which stands a good set of buildings and where he has made a comfortable living. He was married in 1875 to Bertie Alice Thompson, daughter of Joseph Thompson. Our subject has no children of his own, but is raising an adopted child, Claude Floyd, his sister's child. Politically, he is a Republican, but has never sought public honors, preferring to lead a quiet home life and attend strictly to his own business.

## JESSE B. GHERE.

Prominent among the men of Perry township, Clinton county, who have attained a competence through their individual efforts is Jesse B. Ghere, owner of Timber View Farm, of one hundred and forty-three acres in section 12, four and one-half miles east of Colfax. Despite his years, for he has recently passed his sixtieth mile-stone, Mr. Ghere is an active man, and gives close personal attention to his business. He has spent his entire life in the locality where he now resides, having been content with the advantages that Clinton county had to offer, and he holds a high place in the estimation of his neighbors, who know him as a man of probity and integrity.

Mr. Ghere was born on March 20, 1853, in Jackson township, Clinton county, on the old Ghere homestead. He is a son of Joseph Ghere, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1824, and who spent his earlier years in the old Keystone state, and when he reached manhood he married Mary Jane Isgrigg, who was born in 1831. He was a son of David and Sarah (Tyson) Ghere, both natives of Pennsylvania. Eleven children were born to David and Sarah Ghere, Mrs. Sarah Price, Hiram and Joseph, being all that now survive. Joseph Ghere was seven years old when he came with his parents to Jackson township, this county, and here he grew to maturity, received a common school education and was married, and he and his wife became parents of six children: Mrs. Martha Wyley, Jesse B., Mrs. Mary E. Cones, Mrs. Sarah A. Hinton, of Frankfort; Samuel and Andrew A. The father of Joseph Ghere died at the advanced age of eighty-three years, in 1907, and the mother was seventy-nine years old when she passed away. They both belonged to the United Brethren church, and were known for their honesty and hospitality, liked by all.

Jesse B. Ghere was reared on the home farm and there he worked hard when a boy. By close application he received a good common school education in a log cabin school. When twenty-eight years old he married Mintie Long, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Ball) Long, of an excellent old pioneer family, both now deceased. The father was a native of Ohio, but in an early day he came to this state and located in Boone county, where he engaged successfully in farming.

It was in 1906 that our subject came to his present farm, and since then he has made a number of good improvements. He has a neat home and good buildings in general, and on his place is always to be found an excellent grade of live stock.



Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ghere: Lelia married Curtis C. Pendry, an express agent of Indianapolis; and Clifford Tyson, now twenty-three years old, who lives at home, assisting his father with the work on the farm, having, in fact, practical charge of the place. He received a good education in the common schools.

The Ghere family is one of the most highly respected in the county, and are noted for their industry and honesty.

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### NUN BAILEY.

It is with a degree of satisfaction that the biographer has an opportunity at this juncture to write the following biographical memoir of the pioneer farmer and well known citizen whose name appears above, who has been for many decades active in the affairs of Clinton county. The readers of this book, especially the younger generation, will doubtless gain inspiration from perusing these paragraphs to lead more industrious, kindlier and worthier lives, seeing what the life of Mr. Bailey has accomplished, not only individually, but for the locality as well, affecting all with whom he has come into contact in an uplifting manner. He came with his parents to this section of the state in pioneer times and he assisted in bringing about the transformation of the locality in the wild condition in which it was found at the time of his arrival to its later day progress and improvement.

Nun Bailey, who has spent the major portion of his life in Perry township, he being now seventy-six years of age, was born on the old Bailey homestead in West Virginia in 1837. He is a son of Silas Bailey, and a grandson of Thomas Bailey, a soldier in the war of 1812, in which war, William Bailey, a son of the latter, also fought. Thomas Bailey was a son of Jonathan Bailey, a horse trader and dealer in old Virginia in the Colonial period and he bought and sold horses for the soldiers in the Revolutionary war. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He got hold of a good deal of continental money, but by reason of its depreciation he lost most of his fortune. However, the government later redeemed this scrip or continental money.

Silas Bailey married Sarah Trotter, a native of West Virginia and a daughter of William Trotter, also a native of that state. Silas Bailey and family removed to Ross county, Ohio, in 1838, thence to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1839, and soon thereafter came on to Clinton county where they

established their permanent home in Jackson township. Seven children were born to Silas Bailey and wife: Melinda, Jane, Nun (subject), William Thomas, a soldier in the Civil war; Dorothy, Barbara, M. Jehu and Henry E.

William Trotter, maternal grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Silas Bailey, mentioned above, started for the California gold fields, intending to go by water, in 1852, but died of cholera at Cleveland, O., and there he was buried. He left a widow and six children. The mother died at the age of sixty-three. The father of our subject was an exceptionally large man physically, being six feet and six inches in height. Our subject had an uncle Trotter who was over six feet and seven inches tall. He comes of a sturdy race on both sides of the house.

Nun Bailey was reared on the home farm where he found plenty of hard work to do when a boy. He received a meager education in a log cabin school of the primitive type, the cabin being furnished with slab seats, sod floor, greased paper for window panes, and a large stove in one end. He was married on April 1, 1869 to Matilda Ely, who was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, and there reared to womanhood, receiving a good common school education. She was a daughter of John Ely and wife, both natives of Ohio, from which state they came to Indiana in an early day and established the family home in Montgomery county where they spent the rest of their lives on a farm.

Mr. Bailey is owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres which he has kept well improved and well cultivated, and which has retained its original fertility under his skillful management. He carries on general and mixed farming and stock raising. He has a comfortable home and such outbuildings and improved farming implements as his needs require. His family consists of five children: Laura, now living in this county; Guy, living in North Dakota; Jonah B., owns a good seventy acre farm in Perry township; Jesse C., lives in Colfax, and Bertha, married to Floyd Frederick. The death of the mother of the above named children occurred on March 30, 1909. She was a good Christian woman, kind and neighborly and raised her children well, proving to be a faithful helpmeet to her husband during their married career of forty years. She was optimistic, always seeing the silver lining in the dark clouds that overcast life's skies for everyone. She was a worthy member of the Christian church, to which Mr. Bailey also belongs. He is a staunch advocate of the church and school work and has encouraged both all his life. He has always been noted for his kindness, steady habits and spirit of helpfulness. His home is known far and near as a place of old-time hospitality.

## CHARLES A. DAVIS.

The subject of this sketch is a native son of Clinton county and a representative of one of its sterling and honored families. He has shown himself to be a man of marked individuality and enterprise, ranking among the most successful and popular of our modern agriculturists, and he has labored not for himself alone, but has found time to assist such worthy movements as have had for their objects the general improvement of his locality, whether in a material, civic or moral way, and no man stands higher in his community than he.

Charles A. Davis, owner of The Oaks, a most desirable stock and grain farm of Section 7, Perry township, which place contains one hundred and seven acres, is the scion of one of our worthiest pioneer families, whose good reputation he has been careful in sustaining. He was born on the old homestead December 5, 1862. He is a son of William Davis, an early settler here, who was born in Ross county, Ohio. He spent his earlier years in the Buckeye state and there received such education as the old-time schools of his day afforded, and married Edith Tharp, who was born in Galion county, Ohio, on October 4, 1827. She was a daughter of James Tharp, a native of Pennsylvania. His wife was born near the city of Carlisle, that state. She was known in her maidenhood as Caroline Wicker, daughter of Thomas Wicker, who lived and died near Carlisle. James Tharp died in 1835. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters. The mother died at the age of sixty-five years.

William Davis married Elizabeth Tharp when she was nineteen years old in Ross county, Ohio. John Davis was born in Virginia of an old family of that state. The mother, Catherine Stuckey, was born in Ohio. Her parents came to this country from Germany. The death of William Davis occurred in 1896 at the age of seventy-two years. They were active workers in the Christian church of Colfax. Their children were Robert (deceased), Mrs. Mahala Holt, Elsberry, now at home; John, at home; Darius (deceased); Charles A., of this sketch; Noah, living at Clark's Hill, Tippecanoe county, and Mary Belle, married to William Hudson.

Charles A. Davis was reared on the home farm and there did his share of the work during crop seasons, and in the winter time he attended the district schools. He was married on October 13, 1892, to Eliza J. Arbegust, a daughter of Benjamin and Anne (Lindsay) Arbegust. Two children

were born of this union, Ella, who died in childhood, and Coral, who is at home.

About this period Mr. Davis was elected county recorder by a large majority and he served for four years in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. His books were in fine shape when he turned them over to his successor, for he was accurate, methodical and painstaking. He always looked out for the best interests of the county. After the expiration of his term of office he was engaged successfully in the abstract real estate business in partnership with William Milroy. He sold out his interest to Mr. Milroy and has since engaged extensively in the live stock shipping business and farming, being an excellent judge of all kinds of live stock. He keeps his fine farm well stocked, often having as many as three hundred sheep at a time. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order, and politically, he is a loyal Democrat.

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#### F. EMIL KNABE.

The great empire of Germany has contributed a most valuable element of our national social fabric, and, among the worthy sons of the Teutonic fatherland, who stand as reputable and honorable citizens of Frankfort, none occupy a more prominent place in the esteem and confidence of the public than the well known business man whose name appears above. Mr. Knabe will soon have resided in the city of Frankfort twenty years, and it is evident, from the well wishes of the people towards him that he has "made good," as they say in business parlance, and has established an honorable reputation.

F. Emil Knabe was born in Leipzig, Germany, November 12, 1861, and was descended from a family of florists. He spent his youth in the usual manner of the German youth, enjoying the benefits of the excellent primary educational system of his country. When he became of proper age, he entered the army, as is required by law, and served out his full time of three years in the military service. In 1893 he crossed the Atlantic to America, settling first in the city of Washington, D. C. In 1895, he came to Frankfort and established his present business as a florist, the rudiments of this trade having been learned by him in Germany as an apprentice. His establishment now is the largest in the city, and in point of equipment and quick service is one of the best in the state. Mr. Knabe has twelve thousand square



MR. AND MRS. FRIEDRICK E. KNABE





feet of space in his greenhouses, and grows the handsomest varieties of the common flowers, as well as various species of the more uncommon and expensive plants. He has made a specialty of handling large contracts, often taking over the entire responsibility for the floral decorations of weddings, receptions, and other entertainments. Also, so satisfactory has been his work, that his efforts are frequently desired by outside towns. Mr. Knabe is a member of the American Florists Association.

On January 7, 1904, Mr. Knabe was married to Augusta F. Kaiser, also a native of Germany, having been born in Urfurt, Germany, November 20, 1875, and coming to America in 1893. One child has been the result of this union, Frederick Otto, born March 17, 1908, and now in school.

In political matters, Mr. Knabe takes the cause of the Republicans as the best, and in religious affairs holds membership with the Methodist church. Fraternally, our subject belongs to the Masonic order, the York Rite, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Woodmen of the World.

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#### MARION ANDERSON.

The well known owner of Cherry Grove farm, Marion Anderson, has been contented to spend his life in Clinton county, and he has always had deeply at heart the well-being and improvement of this locality, using his influence whenever possible for the promotion of enterprises calculated to be of lasting benefit to his fellow men, besides taking a leading part in all movements for the advancement of the community along social, intellectual and moral lines.

Mr. Anderson, who is a representative of one of our sturdy pioneer families, was born on February 14, 1859, and is a son of James Anderson, Sr., who was born in Butler county, Ohio and was a son of Samuel Anderson, also a native of Ohio. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Samuel Anderson's wife was of an old Southern family and she was born in Virginia. Samuel Anderson and wife came to Indiana when the state was little less than a wilderness and here he found many things to discourage, but being of the true pioneer type he went to work with a will and soon had a good home established, first erecting a cabin in the woods, then clearing a place for his crops. Here he spent the rest of his life, dying at the age of eighty years. His family consisted of ten children: Jeremiah, who was a soldier in the Civil war, deceased; James and Elijah, both deceased; John, Samuel, Jr.,

Griffith, Joseph, died when twenty-one years of age; Nancy, Almeda and Amanda.

James Anderson grew to manhood on the old home place, and, being a pioneer child, he found plenty of hard work to do when a boy, helping to clear the land and develop a farm, build corduroy roads, log barns, etc. When twenty-one years old he married Catherine Young, daughter of David Young, a pioneer citizen, who married Anna Johnson. They are both long since deceased. The father lived in Frankfort thirteen years prior to his death. The following children were born to James Anderson and wife: Annie, Frank, deceased; Lloyd, Marion, of this sketch; William is deceased, Jeremiah, Jennie, Carrie, James, Jr., Catherine, deceased. The death of the father occurred at the age of seventy-five years. He was a member of the Christian church and was a liberal supporter of the same, was a deacon for some time. His wife is still living and eighty years of age.

Marion Anderson, of this review, was reared on the home farm and there worked hard when a boy. He received his education in the public schools of his native community. When twenty-seven years of age he married Mary Leary, of an old family, daughter of Ignatius Leary, for many years a well known citizen of Frankfort. He was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, from which country he emigrated to the United States when young. While living in Brooklyn, New York, he married Ellen Curtain, a native of the same county in Ireland. This couple came to Frankfort, Ind., in 1857, and here became well established through their industry. Here the father's death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His family consisted of four children, namely: Mary, who married Mr. Anderson; Margaret Devitt, of Frankfort; Mrs. Julia Berkmeier, and William S., who died at the age of fifty-three years.

Mr. Anderson is owner of a finely improved and productive farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Perry township, which he manages in an able manner and which is well adapted in every way to general agricultural pursuits. He has a good residence and substantial outbuildings, and he raises an excellent grade of live stock, feeding large numbers from time to time for the market. His residence is one of the most attractive in the township and it stands in the midst of beautiful surroundings, and his barn is also one of the most desirable in this part of the county.

He has two sons, Frank J., born May 30, 1887, received both a good high school and business education, and graduated from Purdue University; in February, 1909, he married Zula Price, daughter of U. S. Price, of Perry township, and here she was reared and educated. To this union

one child, a son, has been born, Hubert, whose birth occurred on November 4, 1911. Our subject's other son, Charles N., was born January 7, 1890. He attended school at Frankfort and was later a student at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. He married Olena Weaver, of Frankfort, Ind. She is a daughter of Samuel Weaver and wife.

Politically the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and he has been more or less active in public affairs for years. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Christian church and his wife is a member of the Catholic church. They stand high in all circles in which they move.

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#### W. J. CRULL, JR.

This is a time of progress and development. Old methods are being revised and old or previously accepted facts are being examined or questioned as never before. "Every man to his own business" no longer means that the knowledge of others is to be ignored by the successful business man or successful farmer. The successful business man, whether he be agriculturist or merchant knows more of the business in which he is engaged than any outsider can know; but this is no longer interpreted to mean that the successful business man may not learn many useful and profitable facts and principles from the outsider who has made a thorough study of a large number of business establishments and their methods.

One of the successful young farmers and stock men of Washington township, Clinton county, who is quick to adopt a new idea, if it be practicable, no matter where it is obtained, is W. J. Crull, Jr. System seems to be the watchword on his farm, and consequently everything runs smoothly.

Mr. Crull was born in this township and county on November 5, 1886. He is a son of W. J. Crull, Sr., a prominent and well-to-do retired farmer and business man and a veteran of the Civil war. He resides in an attractive home in the city of Frankfort, and is one of the most substantial citizens and large tax payers of the county. He owns two well improved and valuable farms in the western part of Washington township, aggregating four hundred and sixty-five acres, of as productive land as the township affords. The elder Crull was born in Ohio some seventy years ago, coming from a sterling old Buckeye family, noted for its industry and honesty. He was reared and educated in his native state, coming to Clinton county when

a young man and here soon got well established through his good management. He married Emma D. Allen, daughter of Moses Allen, also a fine old family.

To W. J. Crull, Sr., and wife two children were born, F. Allen and W. J., Jr.

W. J. Crull, Sr., is a strong Republican, and has been more or less influential in local party affairs in past years. He is a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The immediate subject of this review was reared on the home place in this county and he was taught to work and to handle live stock when a boy. He obtained a good education in the common and high schools.

On March 4, 1908, he married Mamie Harshman, who was born, reared and educated in Clinton county. She is a daughter of Edward Harshman, a sketch of whom appears on another page in this work. The union of our subject and wife has resulted in the birth of one child, Emma Lucille.

Young Crull has charge of his father's large farm and he is making a pronounced success in the management of the same, carrying on general farming and stock raising on a large scale, feeding annually large numbers of cattle and hogs for the market. He has a beautiful rural home and everything about the place denotes thrift and good taste. He is a young man of pleasing address and is well liked by all who know him, and, judging from his past excellent record as a business man he gives every promise of eventually ranking among the leading agriculturists and stock men of the county.

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#### JOHN J. KALLNER.

The people of Perry township, Clinton county, point to John J. Kallner, the proprietor of the Tree Lawn Farm, as one of their most valued citizens, admiring him for his high moral character, for his life among them for many years has been as an open book. That they place implicit confidence in him is evidenced by the fact that they have selected him as their delegate to numerous conventions and to occupy several local offices in various lines of public service, the duties of which he has ever discharged with credit to himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Kallner was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in the north-western part, on April 14, 1860. He is a son of Matthew and Rosa (Shafer) Kallner, an excellent and thrifty old German family, both parents having



been born in Germany, in which country they spent their earlier years, and they became very comfortably established in the old Keystone state, the father toiling as a village blacksmith, having learned his trade in Germany. He became an expert iron and steel workman. His death occurred in 1871, at the age of sixty-five years. He was known for his sterling honesty in all relations of life, and was a faithful member of the German Lutheran church. The death of the mother occurred at Portsmouth at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Six children were born to these parents, four sons and two daughters; Jacob J., John J. (our subject), William, Caroline, David (deceased), and Margaret (deceased).

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native state and when a boy assisted his father with his blacksmithing, and he received his education in the common schools. Early in life he came to Indiana and worked five years for W. J. Crull, of Frankfort, then rented a farm. He managed well and saved his earnings, and in due course of time purchased a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres in 1896. He is now the owner of a finely improved and productive farms of one hundred and seventy-three acres in Perry township, Clinton county, which is regarded as one of the best farms in the township. He has an attractive residence and substantial outbuildings, including a modern garage for his automobile, etc. Beautiful shade trees stand on the lawn and about the buildings, and an excellent grade of live stock is to be seen in his fields. His place is pleasantly located two miles east of Colfax.

Mr. Kallner was married in 1885, when twenty-five years old, to Sophronia Cunningham, daughter of Nicholas Cunningham and wife, of Butler county, Ohio, and a prosperous and highly respected family, owning a good farm in Jackson township.

Four children, three sons and one daughter, have been born to our subject and wife: Clayton C. married and now living in Carroll county; A. B., at home, took a six months' course in the Marion Business College, now twenty-one years old; A. Fleet, sixteen years old; Ruth, eighteen years old, was graduated from the Colfax high school with the class of 1913.

Mr. Kallner is one of the leaders in the ranks of the Democratic party in Perry township, and his advice is always sought at elections. He has done much for the success of the party in Clinton county. In the year 1900 he was elected township trustee by a large majority, having been the first Democratic trustee Perry township had had for sixteen years. He proved to be a most efficient official. He has been chosen frequently as a delegate from

his locality to township, county and state political and other conventions, and, being active, well read and a fluent talker he always makes his influence felt. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 472, and has been treasurer of the same for many years. He is also a member of Mercy Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and a liberal supporter. His wife and daughter are also members of this church.

Mr. Kallner is a stockholder in the Farmers' Elevator at Colfax and is a director in the same. Personally, he is a genial, friendly and helpful gentleman whom everybody likes.

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### JAMES ANDERSON

Perry township, Clinton county, has no more progressive farmer than James Anderson, although many may farm on a more extensive scale, yet he handles his place with such skill and sound judgment that he makes his acres produce more than is grown by some on much larger farms. He is a man of keen observation and is also a student of both nature and literature as they bear on the various phases of his vocation.

Mr. Anderson, owner of Maple Grove farm, was born on the old homestead in Perry township, this county, on September 25, 1869. He is a son of James Anderson, Sr. This family was among the early settlers of the county, having located here in 1833 and from that early day to the present they have performed well their part in the work of development, and no family has been held in higher regard here than they. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Anderson, found upon his arrival a vast wilderness, in which the cabins of first settlers were as yet few and far between. He was a man of courage and resource and he set to work with a will to clear a place for his cabin and put out a crop, and in due course of time he was very comfortably established. His son, James, father of our subject, was born in 1830 and was therefore only three years old when he was brought to this locality. Here he grew to manhood and assisted in clearing and developing the home farm, growing up to know what hard work meant, and he had but meager opportunities to be educated. He devoted his life successfully to farming in Perry township. He was one of a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. James Anderson, Sr., married, in early manhood, Catherine Young, who was born and reared in Clinton county. She was a daughter of David Young, also a pioneer settler. To James Anderson,

Sr., and wife ten children were born, six sons and four daughters, some of whom died in early life. Among the number were Lloyd, Marion, Jerry, Mrs. Jennie Sayers, Mrs. S. M. Philips, Catherine, died in 1887, and James, Jr. Frank and William both died early. The death of the father of these children occurred in 1905 at the age of seventy-five years. Politically, he was a Republican, and was a member of the Christian church, and was for many years an officer in the church. He was a good and useful man, liked by all who knew him.

James Anderson, Jr., was reared on the home farm and there worked hard when a boy. He received his education in the public schools and the Frankfort high school, attending the latter two terms. He began life for himself as a railroader, being employed by the Clover Leaf Route for a period of eight years, during which he gave them very faithful and satisfactory service. Finally tiring of this line of work he rented a farm, the old homestead of his uncle, Elijah Anderson, and soon had a good start farming. He is now owner of a well kept place of ninety-four acres of rich land, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. He has a cozy residence and an excellent barn. He feeds considerable live stock from year to year.

Politically he is a Republican, and he affiliates with the Christian church. He does his part in supporting good public measures. Mr. Anderson was married June 25, 1913, to Miss Emily Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Johnson of Frankfort. He is a member of the K. of P. order.

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#### CHARLES A. ERMENTROUT

One of the enterprising business men and public-spirited citizens of Mulberry, Clinton county, is Charles A. Ermentrout, a man who would have succeeded in any line of endeavor or under any environment for he seems to possess by nature those attributes that make for success wherever found. Such men are a distinct asset to any community. He is proprietor of a popular livery and feed stable.

Mr. Ermentrout was born near Colfax, Montgomery county, Indiana, October 28, 1872, a representative of an old family of that section of the Hoosier state. He is a son of Joseph H. Ermentrout, who is now making his home with our subject. His father was an early settler of Montgomery county, having come from Virginia to Indiana about the year 1832. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Mary Davis, and

she was a native of Clinton county, of which section the Davises were early settlers. The mother of our subject is deceased. She left three children, Mrs. Clara Lanum, of Lafayette; Rena, who lives in White county, this state; and Charles A., of this sketch. Politically, the father is a Democrat, and a member of the Baptist church, of which his wife was also a member.

Charles A. Ermentrout was reared on the home farm, and he received his education in the public schools. Early in life he spent two years on a farm in South Dakota, later returning to Clinton county, where he engaged in farming. For some time he has been proprietor of the livery and feed barn at Mulberry, which is located near the center of the town, and near the railroad and traction lines. He has a large barn, seventy-five by one hundred feet, which is well arranged and well equipped for a general livery business. Eighty horses can be fed at a time. A good grade of horses is always kept and modern vehicles of all kinds, so that the traveling public is properly accommodated at all times. Most of the buggies are rubber tired. A good automobile is also kept, for those wishing to make long trips quickly. His rates are reasonable, and his barn is very popular and is known throughout the country. He keeps excellent help, his drivers being familiar with all the roads, nearby towns and even farms of this locality.

Mr. Ermentrout was married in White county, Indiana, in 1896, to Rosa Utley, who has proven to be a most faithful helpmeet. She was born in White county and there was educated and grew to womanhood. She is a daughter of John Utley, a soldier of the Civil war.

To our subject and wife one child has been born, Carroll H., who is now eight years old.

Politically, our subject is a Democrat.

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#### SAMUEL G. FICKLE.

It must be gratifying indeed, to know that our own family has been influential in the upbuilding of the locality in which we reside and that they have borne unstained reputations and that we have so ordered our daily lives before men in all vicissitudes of this none too pleasant world that our neighbors may conscientiously say of us that we have kept entirely untarnished the bright escutcheon of our family name. That is just what Samuel G. Fickle, successful farmer of Madison township, Clinton county, has done. Those who peruse the history of this locality are familiar with the facts of this fine old family which has honored Clinton county with their





SAMUEL G. PICKLE AND FAMILY





homes since the early days, and we are glad to herein set forth more of the personal side of their lives.

Mr. Fickle, of this sketch, who seems to have inherited the thrift of his German ancestors and the wit of his Irish forebears, was born in Clinton county, on July 11, 1860. He is a son of Stewart G. Fickle and wife. William Fickle the first of the family born in America, first saw the light of day in Virginia in 1784. When ten years old he removed with his parents from the Old Dominion to Perry county, Ohio, which country was then practically a wilderness, and there he grew to manhood and married. He became His son, Isaac Fickle, was born in Perry county, Ohio, April 2, 1815. There he grew to manhood and on February 14, 1838, he married Jane M. Miller, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Bell) Miller, natives of South Carolina, where the daughter was also born, the date of her birth being September 24, 1816. Her father came to Clinton county, in 1829, locating in Madison township where he lived until 1841, then sold his property and moved to Mercer county, Illinois, where both parents died, her death occurring on December 22, 1863, leaving four children.

Stewart G. Fickle, mentioned above, was born in Perry county, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood and married Eliza Durham, daughter of Dennis Durham and wife. They came to Washington township, Clinton county, and here they both died.

Ten children were born to Stewart G. Fickle and wife: Dennis, a carpenter and contractor at Frankfort; Almeda, the widow of Andrew Ghery; Nancy, single, now living in Frankfort; and Samuel G., of this sketch. The death of the father of these children occurred in 1869 at the age of fifty-three years. He devoted his life to farming. His wife died at the age of forty years.

Samuel G. Fickle grew to manhood on the farm and he received his education in the public schools. He was eight years old when his father died, and he went to live with Robert Fickle, a son of Isaac Fickle, and there grew to manhood. In 1879, when nineteen years old, he married Marinda McClary, who for a period of thirty-four years has proven to be a faithful helpmeet. She was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and there reared and educated. She is a daughter of Harvey K. and Kate (Fink) McClary, natives of Ohio. The death of the father occurred at the age of seventy-two years, and the mother was sixty-two when summoned to her eternal rest. Eleven children were born to them: Eliza Jane, Marianda, who married Mr. Fickle; Byron, and Mrs. Olive Beck.

Mr. Fickle located in Washington township after his marriage and

here he has engaged in farming on different farms. He has improved places and sold for a profit. He now owns two good houses and lots in Mulberry, and formerly owned another which he sold. He has a substantial and modernly appointed large brick house in Mulberry. He has been very successful in his business life and can now live in comfort and without apprehension for the future.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fickle the following children were born: Minnie, who received a good education in Lafayette at a business college, now in Indianapolis; Nellie, married to John L. Davis, of Lafayette, parents of two children, Dorothy and Ruth; Alice M., at home, and Ida, attending school.

Politically, Mr. Fickle is a Republican. He is a member of the United Brethren church, as is also his wife.

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#### GEORGE H. MILLER.

The prosperity and substantial welfare of a town or community are in a large measure due to the enterprise and wise foresight of its business men. It is progressive, wide-awake men of affairs that make the real history of a community, and their influence in shaping and directing its varied interests is difficult to estimate. George H. Miller, the present able and popular cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Mulberry, Clinton county, is one of the enterprising spirits to whom is due the recent substantial growth of the town whose interests he has at heart. With a mind capable of planning, he combines a will strong enough to execute his well-formulated purposes, and his great energy, keen discrimination and perseverance have resulted in material success.

Mr. Miller comes of an old and influential family. He was born in this county, June 23, 1868. He is a son of Aaron Miller, one of the highly esteemed pioneers of the town of Mulberry, who is still living, being now seventy-one years of age. He was born in the state of Indiana, the son of Elias Miller, a native of the old Keystone state. Aaron Miller's wife was Caroline Moore, a native of Ohio. To Aaron Miller and wife the following children were born: George H., of this review; Stanley A., of Mulberry, manager of the Jay Grain Company; Frank, a farmer, and Bertha, the wife of Dr. Martin, of Frankfort.

George H. Miller grew to manhood on the old homestead where he did his share of the chores when a boy. He received a good public school educa-

tion. When a young man he started in life for himself by learning the brick-layer's trade, and then engaging in the hardware business which he followed successfully for a period of eighteen years, enjoining an extensive trade in this and and Tippecanoe counties. He carried a large and well selected stock of all kinds of hardware commonly used by the farmer, and he dealt honestly with his many customers so that he had no trouble in retaining them.

In July, 1912, he became cashier of the Citizens National Bank, of Mulberry, which position he has held ever since, to the eminent satisfaction of both patrons and officials. This is one of the sound and conservative institutions of the county of its kind and is rapidly growing. J. E. Combs is president and F. M. Goble, vice president. It occupies a substantial brick building, which cost five thousand dollars, and is well adapted to banking purposes. The upper story of the building is the Masonic hall.

Mr. Miller was married in 1890 to Addie Gangwer, a woman of education and refinement, a daughter of Monroe Gangwer. Of this union three children were born, namely: Ruth, Howard and Kenneth, the last named dying when fourteen years of age.

Mr. Miller is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias Orders.

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#### TILGHMAN HOWARD ALLEN.

The true spirit of American progress and enterprise has been strikingly exemplified in the lives of such men as Tilghman Howard Allen, for many years one of the leading agriculturists of Clinton county, now living in honorable retirement in the town of Mulberry. A man whose energetic nature and laudable ambition enabled him to conquer many adverse circumstances and advance steadily. He has met and overcome obstacles that would have discouraged many men of less determination and won for himself one of the choice estates of this favored locality, and also a place among the enterprising men of the county. Such a man is a credit to any community and his life forcibly illustrates what energy and consecutive effort can accomplish when directed and controlled by correct principles and high moral resolves, and no man is worthier of conspicuous mention in a volume of this kind.

Mr. Allen was born in Clinton county October 19, 1840. He is a son of John and Cynthia (Rush) Allen, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively; and of English and German-Welsh descent. John Allen was born

in Greene county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1805, and was the seventh son of a family of twelve children born to Isaac Allen and wife, the former's ancestors having settled in the Keystone state at a period antedating the war of the Revolution. When twelve years old John Allen was taken by his parents to Butler county, Ohio, where, owing to the reduced circumstances of his father, he was early thrown on his own resources and for some time he followed river, rafting logs and lumber and various kinds of merchandise, corn, flour, bacon, etc., to New Orleans. He was quite successful in this enterprise, but, while making what he proposed to be his last trip, suffered a severe financial loss by the sinking of his boat and all its contents while it was tied to the bank as he was securing fuel. The bank was undermined and a tree fell on the boat. In 1828 he located in Clinton county, Indiana, where a brother had previously entered land, and he worked for the early settlers there until 1853, when he invested his savings in a tract of land which he cleared and placed under cultivation. He was married in Butler county, Ohio, to Cynthia Rush, and they lived in a log cabin for a period of thirteen years. Occasionally he was engaged in hauling goods from Cincinnati to the village of Jefferson, and once while making a trip to Chicago he narrowly escaped death by drowning in the Tippecanoe river, which he attempted to cross on horseback.

Moses R. Allen, brother of our subject, has a military record covering a period of three years in the Civil war. He enlisted on September 16, 1862, in Company I, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. James N. Sims, and his first baptism of fire was at Vicksburg in the memorable siege, in which he took an active part. He later participated in the picturesque battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and in the spring of 1864 he was with General Sherman's army and fought throughout the strenuous Atlanta campaign, during the progress of which he was under fire almost continuously for about one hundred days and nights. After a great deal of service in Georgia the regiment participated in a battle near the town of Griswold, and entered the city of Savannah, December 23, 1864, thence went to Beaufort, South Carolina, marched through the Carolinas, capturing Branchville, Columbia, Georgetown, Bentonville, and finally reached Goldsboro, March 26, 1865, after having marched thirteen hundred miles and fought seventeen battles. Moses R. Allen was honorably discharged on June 20, 1865, with a fine record as a soldier for the Stars and Stripes.

Tilghman Howard Allen, of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm and he received a common school education. He was one of a family of nine children. His father, John Allen, died September 28, 1876, and the mother passed away at the age of sixty-eight years.



On February 6, 1873, Howard Allen married Mary A. Ohl, who was born July 26, 1854, and was a daughter of Edward and Mary Ann (Rodocker) Ohl. The father was born June 26, 1835, in Ohio. He is living on a farm, but his wife died in 1892 at the age of fifty-nine years. Eight children were born to them: Mary Ann married Mr. Allen; Rachael Agnes died November 4, 1885, at the age of thirty years; Malinda Jane married Thomas Rush; Samuel, Jacob and Charles all dying in childhood; Levina, born March 1, 1886, died November 10, 1881; and Ada, wife of Clinton Harshman, born August 28, 1872, now living on the old homestead.

Mr. Allen engaged successfully in general farming and stock raising on a large scale on his two fine farms of four hundred acres, two miles south and southeast of Mulberry. He remained there until 1909, when, having accumulated a competency, he retired from active duties of life and purchased ten acres in Mulberry, on which stand a modern ten-roomed house, and here he is spending his declining years in quiet and comfort. His family consisted of four children: Cora S., John Edward, now in Shreveport, Louisiana; Moses Rush, Jr., died when seventeen months old; and Lucretia, the youngest, now living at home.

Politically, Mr. Allen is a Republican, and fraternally a Mason. He has always stood high among his many friends and acquaintances throughout the county.

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#### MRS. LAURINDA OHL MOORE.

Words of praise and periods of encomium could not clearly convey the personal characteristics of the noble woman of whom the biographer now essays to write in this connection, for only those who have had the good fortune to know her personally can see the true beauty and individual traits, which have been the resultant, very largely, of a long life of devotion to duty—a life filled with good deeds to others and led along worthy planes. She is one of those brave women who did so much to help their loved ones during the early days of the settling of our counties, and in the dread days of the Civil war when gloom and danger settled upon our fair land. Mrs. Moore lives in Washington township, Clinton county, where she has successfully managed a valuable landed estate of eighty acres, known as Oakwood, left by her late husband, George W. Moore, farmer and veteran of the war between the states, and twenty acres more owned by Mrs. Moore. As a result

of her commendable characteristics she enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances in her community.

George W. Moore was born in Madison township, Clinton county, November 21, 1842, on the old Zebulon Moore farm near Mulberry, the old log house in which he opened his eyes to the light of day is still standing. His father, Zebulon Moore, was born July 19, 1814, in Virginia, of an old southern family. There he grew up and when a young man married Nancy Mitchell, who was born April 12, 1818. His death occurred on the old home place in Clinton county, October 2, 1846, his widow surviving thirty-five years, passing away October 2, 1881. Two sons were born to them, George Washington, of this sketch; and J. Smith.

George W. Moore was reared on the home farm and received his education in the common schools. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served nine months, later serving six months in the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, proving to be a very faithful soldier for the Union.

January 2, 1873, he married Laurinda Ohl, who was born in Clinton county September 26, 1856. She is a daughter of David Ohl, who was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, a son of John and Lydia (Wehr) Ohl, of Pennsylvania. David Ohl grew up in his native community and married Sarah C. Peter, daughter of William and Laura (Stinespring) Peter. The father was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of William Peter, Sr. To William and Laura Peter seven children were born, six of whom grew to maturity, namely: Henry, Julia, Adam, Sarah C., Gustavus and Laurinda. The death of David Ohl occurred at the advanced age of sixty-eight years. His family consisted of three children: Mrs. Laurinda Moore, of this sketch; William, and Mrs. Elizabeth McNelley.

George W. Moore devoted his life successfully to general farming and stock raising. He owned a good farm in Washington township, on which his widow still resides. This place was well improved by him and on it stand a pleasant home. Mr. Moore was killed by the interburabn cars August 17, 1903, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a hard working, honest, neighborly man who had the respect of all who knew him. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Methodist church at Mulberry.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, namely: Zella, who married Charles W. Collins; Otto M. is operating the home farm; Giles S. is an inventor of considerable note, having a number of important inventions to his credit; Sarah Mildred died when nineteen years old.

## JOHN T. PAYNE.

One of the owners of valuable farming interests in Clinton county is the gentleman whose name initiates this sketch, who resides in Perry township. His excellent property has been acquired through his own persistency of purpose and determination, and the prosperity which is the legitimate reward of all earnest effort is today his.

John T. Payne, proprietor of Locust Grove Farm, in section 3 of the above named township, is a descendant from one of the old and well known early families of this locality. He was born on the old Payne homestead in Perry township on November 9, 1859, and he has been contented to spend his life in his native community. He is a son of Elijah and Nancy Heston Payne, both natives of Ohio, the father having been born in 1825, the son of William Payne, a soldier in the war of 1812. It was in the pioneer days that the father of our subject took up his residence in Clinton county and here he worked hard, lived honestly, developed a good farm and lived to see the country progress from a wilderness to one of the foremost counties in the state. His children are, John T., of this sketch; Albert C., now living on the old home place; William F., died February 11, 1873; George W., died June 16, 1872; Charles E., died October 6, 1895; Nancy J., born January 13, 1848, died in infancy; Sarah Ellen, Martha J., Lydia C. and Mary E.

John T. Payne was reared on the home farm and there he did his full share of the work when a boy. He received his education in local public schools, and he has made farming his life work.

He was married in 1890 to Elmeda Bewsey. She was born, reared and educated in Clinton county. She is a daughter of Samuel Bewsey, one of the well known and substantial residents of this county. Mrs. Payne has proven herself to be a faithful helpmeet. She has some valuable land, a part of the old home place.

Mr. Payne carries on general farming and stock raising, paying particular attention to the raising of draft horses. He sold one for which an offer of one thousand dollars was made at the Chicago Stock Show. His fine stock is admired by all who see them, owing to their superior quality. He understands well the care and training of livestock as well as general and mixed farming, and his place ranks with the best in the township.

Four children have been born to our subject and wife: Blanche Opal, Flossie Gail, died at age of eight months; Doris Marie and Forest Hubert.

Physically our subject is a man of robust health and size and a genial,

jovial and obliging gentleman whom everybody likes. He is a member of the Christian church, and was a member of the building committee that erected the fine edifice of this denomination in Colfax.

Mrs. Payne was born on the old home place in this county, August 17, 1865. Her mother's name was Elizabeth Dukes before her marriage. The Bewsey family came to Indiana in an early day. Mrs. Payne had three brothers; Manson A. (deceased); A. W. and Favorite H., of Frankfort. The former, an influential citizen of Clinton county, who died in 1912, was a large farmer and horse dealer, active in church work and was a liberal supporter of the church. The father of Mrs. Payne died at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a member of the Methodist church. He was a soldier during the Civil war, and took part in repulsing Morgan's raid. Mrs. Payne's mother died at the age of sixty-seven years. She was also a member of the Methodist church.

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### JOHN E. COMBS.

Few can draw rules for their own guidance from the pages of Plutarch, but all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life. The unostentatious routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of the community than any meteoric public career, cannot, from its very nature, figure in the public annals, though each locality's history should contain the names of those individuals who contribute to the success of the material affairs of a community and to its public stability—men who lead wholesome and exemplary lives which might be profitably studied by the coming generation. In such a class must consistently appear the name of John E. Combs, one of the leading business men and public-spirited citizens of Clinton county, and president of the Citizens' National Bank of Mulberry, an honor which was conferred upon him by the votes of the stockholders of that sound and popular institution, and he is also largely interested in agricultural affairs and stock raising. He is a man who leads a plain, industrious life, always endeavoring to deal honestly with his fellow men and to contribute in every way possible to the general public good in an unobtrusive manner.

Mr. Combs was born March 24, 1853, in Madison township, near the town of Mulberry, Clinton county. He is a scion of one of our sterling old pioneer families, noted for its industry and honesty. He is a son of William B. and Susan Patterson (Richardson) Combs. The elder Combs who came



MR. AND MRS. JOHN E. COMBS





to Clinton county in 1852, became one of the prominent citizens of this locality. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was a son of John Combs, a native of New Jersey, where the family had long been well established. Susan Patterson Richardson, mentioned above, was a native of Butler county, Pa., and was a daughter of M. C. Richardson, a well-known citizen there in his day and generation. The death of William B. Combs occurred at the age of fifty-five years. His widow survived to the advanced age of eighty-one years. They were the parents of five children: John E., of this review; Sarah Frances, who married a Mr. Elliott, living at Elwood, Ind.; William B., an extensive farmer and stock man of Madison township, this county; Malachi and Charles N.

The father of the above named children owned a valuable farm of two hundred acres here and was a successful general farmer. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and is an Odd Fellow and a Mason.

John E. Combs was reared on the home farm, leading a life during his boyhood days not unlike that of other boys on the farm of his time. He received his early education in the public schools, which has been greatly supplemented in after life by wide home reading and by actual contact with the business world. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-three years old, when he married Tillie Steckel, representative of an excellent family, and herself a young lady of much promise. She met an untimely death in 1880, when only twenty-one years of age, being accidentally burned. She left one child, Ollie, who died when two years old. She was a member of the Reformed church. She was a daughter of Joseph Steckel. Mr. Combs subsequently married Jennie Muse, a native of Lehigh county, Pa., of a highly respected family, and she has proven to be a worthy helpmeet in every respect. She is a daughter of Charles Muse, deceased. Our subject's last union has been blessed by the birth of six children: two sons and four daughters: Cleveland, married to Bertha Kinney; Lulu, wife of E. Clapper of Lafayette, Ind.; Mattie B., Elizabeth B., William and Emma, who died in infancy. These children were all given good educational advantages, attending the local schools and Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind.

John E. Combs has devoted his life principally to general farming and stock raising and he has long ranked among the leading men in these lines in the county. He owns a finely improved and productive farm of four hundred acres in Madison township. He has an attractive, large and modernly furnished home, and substantial and convenient outbuildings. He is a stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank at Mulberry and has for some time been president of the same, doing much toward making this one of the leading

banks of the county. Politically he is a Democrat and is a worker for the party. He takes a lead in all movements that are calculated to be of general good to the county in every way, and he is a man of exemplary habits, so that the high esteem in which he is universally held is well merited. Mr. Combs is a member of the Masons, I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. He was postmaster at Mulberry for four years during Cleveland's administration.

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### JOHN W. TIMMONS.

One of the careful and up-to-date farmers of Perry township, Clinton county, and a man who has so ordered his course as to gain the respect and admiration of his fellow men is John W. Timmons. He has been a close student of the soil, noting its changes as well as the climate changes since he was a boy, and has farmed so skillfully and scientifically that his land has retained its original fertility and his outlay of labor is annually rewarded by handsome crops.

Mr. Timmons was born September 27, 1864. He is a son of John Timmons, Sr., who was a native of Fountain county, Ind. Our subject is descended from a thrifty pioneer family, who did their part in clearing the wilderness. His paternal grandfather came to Indiana from Ohio in a very early day. Our subject's mother was known in her maidenhood as Harriet Wyant, a native of Virginia, and was a daughter of William Wyant, a soldier under Gen. William Henry Harrison in the war of 1812, and who fought at the great Indian battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. After the war he returned to his home in Virginia, where he continued to reside until 1828, when he built a flat boat, in which he placed his household belongings and his family and drifted down the Kanawha river to the Ohio, and down that stream to Cincinnati, where he sold his boat and purchased a wagon and an ox team and came overland to Indiana, locating in Clinton county, three miles northwest of Colfax. Here he established the future home of the family. William Wyant's wife was a native of Ireland and she always retained a strong love for the old sod.

To John Timmons, Sr., and wife was born the following children: Michael, Ezekiel, Elizabeth, David, Jane, Sophronia, John W., Jr., Alice and Della. The father of the above named children died at the age of fifty-one years. Politically he was a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. The mother survived to the advanced age of

eighty-one years. The father was a very large man physically, weighing three hundred and twenty-five pounds.

John W. Timmons, Jr., was reared on the old home farm and there he worked hard when a boy, and received his educational training in the common schools of his township. When twenty-two years old he married Ida Chenoweth, who was born and reared in Clinton county, and here she was educated in the public schools. She is a daughter of William N. Chenoweth, a respected farmer of Perry township. He was born on April 20, 1839, the son of Arthur Chenoweth, a native of Kentucky. William Chenoweth was married at the age of twenty-four years, while living in Montgomery county, Indiana, to Esther Dunbar, a widow. Of this union one child was born, Ida, wife of Mr. Timmons.

Mrs. Esther Chenoweth died at the age of twenty-six years, in 1866. Her mother's name was Bowers before her marriage. She was a daughter of Abner Bowers, an old soldier.

The subject of this sketch has a productive and well improved farm of seventy-five acres, and here he carries on general farming and stock raising successfully. He has a pleasant dwelling and substantial outbuildings, including a garage. He owns a good forty horse power automobile.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Timmons: Lela, wife of Prof. J. Sarig, of Cass county; Walter, Russell, Carl and Eugene.

Mr. Timmons was president of the local telephone company for four years, and its large success was due to his able management. He brought it out of a debt of three hundred and fifty dollars, and soon had it on a money making basis. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 473, of which he served as master four years. Mrs. Timmons is a member of the Eastern Star, of which she has been matron for two terms, discharging the duties of her position in a most commendable manner. They are both members of the Christian church of Colfax.

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#### R. C. CARTER

The subject of this sketch is one of the progressive agriculturists of Perry township, whose fine farm, known as Sunny Side, the name the great author, Washington Irving, gave his estate on the banks of the picturesque Hudson, ranks with the best in this locality, this attractive place having been improved by Mr. Carter to its present high state of excellency by years

of patient toil and skillful management. His success has been won entirely along the lines of old and time-tried maxims, "honesty is the best policy," and "there is no excellence without labor," being among the ones he has sought to follow. His place consists of one hundred and twenty acres, well located in section 24, one of the best agricultural districts in Clinton county.

R. C. Carter was born in Franklin county, Indiana, May 31, 1868. He is a son of William Carter, who was born in England near the world's greatest city, London. He came of a sterling old Anglo-Saxon family, noted alike for its industry and honesty. The date of his birth was 1832, and his death occurred in 1897 at the age of sixty-five years. He emigrated to the United States in early life and here became well established and was respected by all who knew him, for he was industrious and honorable at all times. He was accompanied to this country by his parents, the family settling in Franklin county, Indiana, and there occurred the death of the grandfather of our subject. The mother of our subject was Rebecca Beasley before her marriage, and she, too, was a native of England, and her family brought her to Franklin county, Indiana, when she was a young girl and there established their new home, and there she grew to womanhood and received her education. Only her mother came to America, her father having died in England. Her mother lived to be sixty-three years of age. Eight children were born to William Carter and wife, five of whom are living, four sons and one daughter: John, Joseph of Perry township; Richard, of this review; Susanna, who lives in Jackson township, and Thomas, also of that township. The father of the above named children followed farming all his life. Politically he was a Republican, and he and his wife belonged to the United Brethren church.

Richard C. Carter grew to manhood on the home farm and there worked when a boy. He received a good common school education, and he has devoted his life to farming and raising live stock. His excellent farm lies three-quarters of a mile north of Manson. He keeps his place in a high state of improvement and cultivation. He has a cozy home in the midst of attractive surroundings and has substantial outbuildings. He handles at all seasons a good grade of live stock.

Mr. Carter was married when twenty-two years of age, in Jackson township, to Flora Goode, who was born in Boone county, this state, where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Philip Goode and wife, who finally removed to Jackson township, this county, and established a good home there. Mr. Goode was killed by accident at the age of fifty-three years in 1896. Politically he was a Democrat, and he belonged to the United Brethren



church, in which he was a deacon and a steward. His family consisted of the following children: Levina, Flora, who married Mr. Carter of this sketch; Lew Wallace. Lulu, Ora, who was a soldier in the Philippines; America, Birdie and Clifford. The mother of the above named children is still living, making her home in Jackson township, where she has a host of warm friends.

To our subject and wife one child, a son, Guy, has been born, his birth having occurred in 1894. He is attending school in Frankfort, taking a business course.

Mr. and Mrs Carter are members of the Christian church and are liberal supporters of the same.

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### SAMUEL B. SMITH.

A well known and prosperous business man of Mulberry, Clinton county, is Samuel B. Smith, a man who has done a very great deal for his community, for he has always been more deeply interested in her welfare than in any other locality, and it is quite natural that he should have been, this being his native home, the scene of his parents' struggles to rear their children, the scene where many things have happened to make it hallowed. To him, as to most of us, "there is no place like home."

Mr. Smith was born in October, 1855, on a farm near Mulberry. He is a son of Israel Smith, one of the old and honored citizens of this community, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1829, a son of Christian Smith, also a native of Pennsylvania, and he in turn a son of Michael Smith, a native of Germany, from which country he emigrated to the United States in the old Colonial period and settled in Pennsylvania, where he spent the rest of his life. Christian Smith married Elizabeth Miller, a sister of Eli Miller, an early settler of Madison township, Clinton county. Christian Smith and family came to this county in 1839, locating two miles west of Mulberry, and there he worked at farming and shoemaking. He was, like most of the pioneers, a hunter, there being at this time of his settlement here, bear, deer, turkey and many other denizens of the wild. He obtained plenty of honey from bee trees in the forest. His family consisted of four children, namely: Levi, Israel, Moses and Paul. His death occurred at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife lived to be seventy-six years of age. They were fine Christian characters, members of the Reformed church. Israel Smith, father of the subject of this sketch, grew up amid pioneer conditions and he worked hard assisting his father on

the home place. He received a meager education in the old log cabin schools of his day. When a boy he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. He became owner of some good property in Madison township. In 1852 he married Susan Clapper, who was a native of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Kephart) Clapper, who emigrated to Randolph county in 1851, and here they spent the rest of their lives, the father dying at the age of seventy-four years and the mother at the age of seventy-eight. They were members of the Reformed church, and were the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters. Israel Smith and wife have been married sixty-one years, mutually happy and helpful. They are an old couple whom everybody admires for their honesty and charitableness. Only two children were born to them, Samuel B., of this review; and Catherine Elizabeth, who married William Bates, they living on the old Smith homestead. The parents are members of the Reformed church, the father being a deacon and formerly elder in the same.

Samuel B. Smith was reared on the home farm and he was educated in the district schools. On March 11, 1880, he married Jennie M. Nobes, a woman of education and a successful school teacher before her marriage. She is a daughter of Rev. W. B. Nobes, now deceased. He was a prominent minister in the Methodist church. He was a native of the Isle of Wight. The mother of Mrs. Smith was known in her maidenhood as Matilda Burchby, a native of Lancaster, England. The Nobes family emigrated to St. Louis, Missouri, later moved to Illinois, then to Cincinnati, Ohio, then to Jefferson county, thence to Tippecanoe county, near Lafayette. The father's death occurred at Flora, Indiana. He was a sincere minister of the gospel and a man greatly beloved by all who knew him. His wife died at the age of seventy-seven years. Three children were born to them, namely: C. E., of Lebanon, Indiana; A. C., of Indianapolis; and Mrs. Jennie M., wife of Mr. Smith.

Samuel B. Smith has been engaged in the grocery and hotel business for a period of twenty-three years. He has built up a large and lucrative trade with the surrounding country, always carrying a fresh and general stock of staple and fancy groceries, and his hotel is popular with the traveling public. It contains twenty-three rooms, well furnished, and courteous treatment is given all guests. Cleanliness is the motto here. Excellent home cooking is found here and the hotel is known to all traveling men who make this section of the state who are always glad to spend their time here when in Mulberry. Everyone is made to feel at home. As a musician and band leader Mr. Smith is well known, and he has been leader of the local band, one of the

best in the county, for a quarter of a century. He is also a choir and orchestra leader of prominence and his services are in great demand. He has been connected with the choir of the local Reformed church for a period of thirty-five years. He has also been superintendent of the Sunday school and his wife has been superintendent of the children's department for years. Jessie Smith, a daughter of S. B. Smith, is a teacher of music and has been in charge of the pipe organ at the church for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both prominent in church and Sunday school work. They both belong to the Reformed church.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Perlin, married to Bert Seifert, of Chicago, has two children, Harold and Bertha; Jessie, at home; Violet Marie, born in 1900, died April 1, 1912, was noted for her talent as an artist and musician, and gave every promise of a brilliant future; Samuel B., Jr., the only son, died in early life.

Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, but is not a politician and was never an office holder.

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#### MRS. FRANCES COIN.

This estimable lady is deserving of much credit for what she has accomplished in the face of obstacles and discouragements that would have thwarted the purposes of others of less sterling fibre, and she has shown herself to be capable of managing successfully a large and valuable farm, being the fortunate owner of The Oakland, one of the best stock and grain farms in Perry township, Clinton county, on which stands one of our most attractive rural homes. She is the possessor of many commendable attributes of head and heart and has long been a favorite with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Martin Coin, deceased husband of Mrs. Frances Coin, of this review, was one of the prominent agriculturists and stock men of this county. He was born in Cass county, Indiana, May 1, 1854, and his death occurred on November 17, 1907. He came of a worthy old family, noted alike for their industry and honesty. He was a son of Randolph and Eleanor (Ryan) Coin, both born in Virginia, and each representatives of fine old Southern families. There they spent their earlier years, finally coming to Cass county, Indiana. They each received such educations as the old-time schools afforded. They became well established in Cass county and there spent the rest of their lives.

Martin Coin was reared in the Hoosier state and when a boy assisted

with the general work on the home farm, and he received a good common school education. In early manhood he was married to Frances Coyner, a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families, who early settled in Perry township, this county, where Mrs. Coin was born, reared and educated. She is a daughter of Jacob Coyner, who came of an old Maryland family, whose ancestors originally came from Germany, about the year 1700. The family became prominent in the old Oriole state, assisted in the development of the localities where they lived, fought in our early wars and encouraged the work of the school and the church. The family finally moved to Indiana and became well established in Clinton county, known here for their honesty and industry, and many noble qualities of head and heart. Jacob Coyner left a large and valuable estate for his children.

Mrs. Coin's valuable farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres lies three and one-half miles northeast of Colfax. It is well managed, well kept, everything denoting thrift and care.

Mrs. Coin has one daughter, Mrs. Goldie Gladen, who was given excellent educational advantages. She was married in 1908 to Walker Gladden, a young man of much promise and fine character. They have one child, a daughter, Frances Marguerite, born February 11, 1912, and a son, Raymond, born July 26, 1909.

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#### PHAON STECKEL.

There could be no more comprehensive history written of a community or county or even of a state and its people than that which deals with the life work of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have placed themselves where they well deserve the title of "progressive." In this sketch will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active and less able plodders on the highway of life, one who has been consistent in his life work and never permitted the "grass to grow under his feet," one who, while advancing his individual interests, has not neglected his full duties to the general public, at the same time upholding an honored family name.

Phaon Steckel, for many years a prominent farmer and surveyor, now living in retirement in Mulberry, Clinton county, was born near Ellentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1846. He is a son of Joseph Steckel, also a native of that county and state, his birth having occurred in 1811. He was a son of Peter Steckel, also born there. This was a sterling



MR. AND MRS. PHLOX STECKER





old Pennsylvania German family. Joseph Steckel grew to manhood in his native community and married Ann Maria Ludwig, who was born in his own county on September 28, 1827. In 1849 they left Pennsylvania with their two children and came in wagons to Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Their first home there was a log cabin. They worked hard and became well established, buying land which they sold for a profit after improving. The two children mentioned above were Phaon, our subject, and Mrs. Mary E. Bear. To Joseph Steckel and wife twelve children in all were born, an equal number of sons and daughters, namely: Lydia, Oliver, David, all died young; Phaon, Mrs. Mary E. Bear, Deborah (deceased); Joseph H., Mrs. A. Burkhalter (deceased); Ella J., married to Frank B. Elliott, whose sketch appears in this volume (deceased); Matilda, married to John E. Combs (deceased), Methusaleh, living in California, and Martin, living on a farm near Mulberry.

Joseph Steckel was a successful man in his life work and was prominent in church work, being an elder and deacon in the church.

Phaon Steckel was reared on the home farm and was educated in the common schools. He took up farming when a boy, and this has been his life work. He engaged in general farming near Mulberry, and when a young man he took up surveying at which he became quite expert. His services were in great demand, and he became one of the best known surveyors in this section of the state. He has surveyed much land in Clinton county.

Mr. Steckel was married at Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, to Frances Tuel, who was born in Dubuque, Ia., and was there reared and educated. She is a daughter of John Tuel, who was a soldier in the Civil war, in which he saw much service. His wife, Martha Ellen (Kline) Tuel, is still living, being now eighty-four years old. John Tuel and wife were the parents of twelve children, six boys and six girls, namely: Frances Virginia, wife of our subject; George William, Laura Ann, died in childhood; John Gilbert, Andrew Warren, Abraham Douglas, Charles, Benjamin Rupert, Susan Catherine, Clara Viola, Mattie Jane, Ida May.

Mr. and Mrs. Steckel are the parents of six children: Laura Ann, Mrs. Ida O. Kleinsmith, Clara B., married to David Ruch, of Clinton county; Christy Moleva, died young; Josephine May, married George Hacker, of this county; Thomas Emmanuel, a teacher in the University of Indiana, and Laura Ann, married to Preston Kurtz, and living at Treichlers, Pa.

Politically, Mr. Steckel is a Republican. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Steckel is a member of the Lutheran church.

## ROBERT F. BRADEN

It is a mistake to farm on the theory that crop rotation is the only essential to soil fertility. It is true that an intelligent rotation of crops will generally result in increased yields, but unless the rotation includes one of the legumes or the land is heavily fertilized with manure, the rotation will really mean depletion. Rotation will have the effect of increasing the yields for a period of years and an increased yield naturally draws heavily upon the plant food element of the soil. Continued cropping exposes the land to various weaknesses of the particular crop that is grown, and as no two crops extract the same proportion of plant food, the continually grown crop is bound to lessen the available fertility of one or more of the principal soil constituents. Rotation has the effect of making available all of the plant food element, and as the average soil is generally well supplied with fertile material, depletion will come that much sooner unless proper steps are taken to maintain the principal soil ingredients.

One of the most extensive and successful general farmers and stock men of Washington township, Clinton county, who has well understood the subjects of crop rotation and fertilization, so that the original fertility and strength of soil has been retained on his fine farm, widely known as "Blue Grass Stock Farm," is Robert F. Braden, whose attractive home is located three miles west of the town of Jefferson.

Mr. Braden was born on a farm in this locality on July 20, 1868. He is a son of William M. Braden, deceased, who was for many years one of Clinton county's leading citizens. He was born on the old Braden homestead in 1837, and here he spent his life engaged in farming and his father, Burr Braden, kept a store at Jefferson. He married Laura Watt daughter of Robert Watt, and here she was reared and educated.

Burr Braden, our subject's paternal grandfather, was a farmer in Virginia, and he emigrated to Clinton county, Indiana, when this country was a wilderness and settled in the woods, but being a hard worker and a rugged character he soon had a good home established. His wife was a Miss Jenners, of a prominent old family of Virginia. Their family consisted of nine children: Hector, Mrs. Sarah Clark, William M., father of our subject; Robert F., Sr., a soldier in the Civil war, died at Lafayette where he was a prominent citizen; Alba, Annie, Jennings, Addison, died in 1912 in Lafayette, and Mrs. Jeanette Garrett of Frankfort.

To William M. Braden and wife three children were born: Mary J., still living on the old home place; Robert F., of this review, and Alba who died

when thirty-five years of age, leaving a widow and two children, William M., and Laura N.

The subject of this review was reared on the home place and he assisted with the general work there when a boy. He received a good education in the public schools. He was married in 1911 to Christine Dorner, who was born, reared and educated at Frankfort. She is a daughter of Philip and Magdalene Dorner, a well known family of Frankfort.

Mr. Braden has a well improved and valuable farm of over five hundred acres, and everything is under a superb system. On it stands an excellent set of outbuildings, and a good ten-roomed dwelling, neatly furnished. He is an excellent judge of live stock, and feeds large numbers of cattle and hogs annually for the market. He raises Percheron horses and his fine draft horses find a very ready market owing to their superior quality. He is owner of some of the best horses in the state, which are greatly admired by all who see them.

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#### J. FRANK SMITH.

The biographies of representative men of a county bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their family and of the community, and it is a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men, in the ranks of whom may be found tillers of the soil, merchants, mechanics, teachers, professional men, business men and those of varied vocations. J. Frank Smith, secretary and manager of the Clinton Lumber Company, of Mulberry, is one of the creditable representative business men of Clinton county, and as such has made his influence felt for the general good of his community, and earned a name for enterprise, integrity and honor.

Mr. Smith was born near Delphi, Carroll county, Indiana, December 16, 1875. He is a son of James W. Smith, a native of this state, and a representative of an old pioneer family. He was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. He is still living and is an elder in the Christian church. He married Mary Jane Drummonds, who was called to eternal rest some five years ago. To this union six children were born.

Our subject was reared on the home place and received his education in the public schools, and the high school. When a young man he was connected with the Voorhees Lumber Company, at Flora, Indiana, with which he remained for seven years, in the meantime learning the ins and out of this

line of business. He was engaged in the lumber business at Gaston, Indiana, for a period of four years. He then returned to Flora, Indiana, and was engaged in the retail hardware business in partnership with his brother, Chas. E. Smith, under the firm name of Smith Bros. for a period of four years.

Mr. Smith is secretary of the Mulberry Poultry Association. His hobby is the raising of fancy chickens, his specialty being White Orpingtons. He and his son, Don, devote a great deal of time to this and finding a ready sale over a wide territory for their chickens, which have taken many premiums at different poultry shows. He has for some time been secretary and manager of the Clinton Lumber Company, at Mulberry, and has done much toward increasing the prestige of this popular concern. This is one of the largest and most widely known lumber firms in Clinton county, and an extensive business is carried on over a wide territory. A twenty thousand dollar stock of lumber is carried, of all kinds, carefully selected and prices are always reasonable. Everything that is needed in the construction of all kinds of buildings may be obtained here—lumber, laths, shingles, doors and sash, lime, cement and plaster, builders' hardware, Royal field fence, white cedar, red cedar and locust fence posts, sewer tile, paints, varnish and oils.

Michael J. Gilmartin is president of the firm and Emma J. Smith vice-president and treasurer.

A planing mill is maintained in connection with the large yard, and all kinds of fixtures for stores are turned out, also for banks or special home furnishings. Cement blocks, posts, columns for buildings, etc., are also manufactured here. Their main building is fifty by seventy-five feet, two stories high, and the building is well adapted to the business. The office is neat and well arranged and tastily furnished.

J. Frank Smith was married in 1896 to Emma J. Metsker, a daughter of David Metsker, now deceased. He was a soldier in the Civil war and was for a number of years a prominent Carroll county citizen. His death occurred in 1906. His widow makes her home with our subject.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Huldah Blanche and Richard Don.

Mr. Smith is a Republican, and he belongs to the Masonic order, of which he is secretary; to the Knights of Pythias, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs. He belongs to the Christian church, as do also his wife and family. He has a large and beautiful home with all modern conveniences in Mulberry.

Mr. Smith does an extensive wholesale lumber business, operating under the name of J. Frank Smith Lumber Company.



## JOHN D. COOK.

The firm of Cook Brothers, blacksmiths and wagon makers, of Mulberry, Clinton county, is one of the most popular and best known of its kind in this section of the state. It would be a credit to towns much larger than this. The firm has met with exceptional success, partly because these gentlemen have developed into experts in their line, and partly because they turn out honest work and never fail to deal with their fellow men as they would have them deal in return. The Cook brothers are also men of persistency and indomitable industry, and never let the grass grow under their feet. They are good citizens in every respect as all will gladly attest who know them well.

The firm is composed of Jacob Cook, the senior member of the firm, and John D. Cook our subject. They have two large shops, one for horseshoeing and general blacksmithing, and one for wagon making. A number of skilled artisans are employed in each. John D. is in charge of the blacksmith shop and Jacob superintends the wagon works. They both understand well all the ins and outs of the work that is constantly going on in both shops and each shop is under a superb system, and equipped in an up-to-date manner for prompt and high-grade work. They are kept busy, work coming to them from all parts of the county and there is a good demand for their wagons owing to their superior qualities of workmanship and material.

John D. Cook was born near Mulberry, Clinton county, March 11, 1864. He is a son of Philip Cook or Koch, as it is spelt in German, this being a German family. The father was born at Hesse-Darmstadt, and there he grew to manhood, was educated and learned the shoemaker's trade. He married Clara Heddrich, also a native of Germany. They remained in their native land until two daughters were born—Elizabeth, who lives in Mulberry, and Christina, who married Dr. Koons, who died, leaving two children, Mrs. P. V. Ruch and a son. After emigrating to America three sons were born to Philip Cook and wife: Jacob, member of the firm mentioned above; Henry, who is a successful druggist, who married and has one child; and John D., of this review. The death of Philip Cook occurred at the age of sixty-one years, his widow surviving until she was eighty-one years old.

John D. Cook was reared on the farm and he received a common school education, besides attended the State Normal at Terre Haute. He began life for himself by teaching school two years, then entered the shop with his brother Jacob and learned the blacksmith's trade and wagon making and he has continued in this line of endeavor to the present time with much success. He was married in 1894 to Margaret Peters, who was born, reared and edu-

cated in Clinton county. She is a daughter of R. H. Peters. To this union one child was born, Lena M. His first wife died in March, 1895. Mr. Cook was married again on August 13, 1896, to Amanda Jacoby, daughter of Moses and Christina (Kauffman) Jacoby, there were two children by the second wife: Lee, born May 20, 1898, and accidentally killed December 28, 1911, and Emma, born February 17, 1900, now attending high school.

John D. Cook was elected township trustee in 1895 and served five years, during which time he did much to encourage education in his vicinity; also in securing good gravel roads and in making many other lasting improvements. In fact, it may be said that he made Madison township famous for its good roads. Politically, he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Masonic order, and is a member of the Lutheran church, to which his family also belong.

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#### WILLIAM J. LEADER.

Although he himself would never admit such thing, being a modest man, William J. Leader is one of the best farmers in Washington township, and one of the most valuable citizens of the home-building class in Clinton county. He has sought to perform well the duties of good citizenship while laboring for his own advancement, and every movement which has had for its ultimate goal the bettering of local conditions, whether material, civic or moral has found in him an ardent advocate, for he has the best interests of the county at heart.

Mr. Leader was born September 26, 1878, in Washington township, Clinton county. He is a son of David F. Leader, who died in 1898. He was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his father, Charles W. Leader, of German ancestry. David F. Leader grew to manhood in his native state and there received his education. On May 12, 1870, he married Sarah F. Beil. She was a daughter of Jonathan Beil, of Pennsylvania. He died at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was Anna Fenstermaker before her marriage. She also died at the age of seventy-five years. The death of David F. Leader occurred in 1898 at the age of fifty-five years. For many years he operated a saw mill, sawing the material that went into the houses and barns of his locality for miles around, doing an extensive business. He finally moved to Clinton county and became owner of a good farm of one hundred and fourteen acres four miles east of Mulberry.

William J. Leader, of this sketch, grew to manhood on the farm and

received a common school education. When twenty-three years of age he married Margaret Ruch, a native of this township and a daughter of Martin Ruch, deceased, formerly a well known farmer here. Martin Ruch was a son of Peter Ruch, born on April 12, 1809, in Pennsylvania, and who died December 19, 1881. Peter Ruch married Lucy Troxall, who was born October 9, 1811, and died May 9, 1886.

To David F. Leader and wife five children were born: Anna, wife of Manson Hart, of Stockwell, Indiana; William J., subject of this sketch; Alva, living in California; Edna E., of Mulberry, and Robert, died when a child.

Martin Ruch was born January 11, 1850. He married Amelia Bear, whose death occurred in 1877. To them four children were born, three of whom are deceased, the one living being Mrs. Flora Leibenguth, of Ross township, Clinton county. Mr. Ruch was married a second time, his last wife being Emma Deibert, who was born November 9, 1853. She is a daughter of Nathan and Lavina (Landis) Deibert. By this second union eight children were born: Mrs. Margaret Leader, wife of our subject; Nathan, a soldier in the Philippine Islands; Lucy, Calvin, Mrs. Anna Burns, Thomas, Elma, Garrett, and Ella. The mother of these children died February 13, 1898. The father is a Republican and a member of the Reformed church.

Mr. Leader is a member of St. Luke's Reformed church, and is superintendent of the Sunday school there, and active in church work in general. In a business way Mr. Leader is engaged in farming.

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#### FRANK MARION HINDS.

One of the ablest and busiest contractors of Clinton county is the subject of this sketch, Frank M. Hinds, of Frankfort. His success is due to his uniform method of accomplishing his best in whatever he undertakes, proof of which is shown in the many buildings in the city which are monuments of his ability in his chosen profession. Mr. Hinds' father followed the same vocation, and under him our subject received his early training, learning the technicalities and other points that otherwise would have been the result of only years of patient and discouraging labor.

Mr. Hinds was born in Madison, Indiana, March 10, 1846, and was the son of Jesse and Johanna (Jacax) Hinds. Jesse Hinds was a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and was a contractor by trade. His early work was in

Indianapolis, and there he built the first Union station, also a great many other blocks that are now replaced by new ones. He spent the latter years of his life in Frankfort. He died February 12, 1896.

Our subject, after a good common school education, took up work with his father. In 1877 he went to Frankfort and undertook contracting work for himself. Both opera houses, all of east side square except the I. O. O. F. hall and Cushwa block. Paris block, old first ward school building, old Baptist church, the addition to the Presbyterian church, Shanklin wholesale house, Fuller block, fire department, Wirt block, Frankfort, Kokomo & Western traction building, Young's block, the addition to Coulter hotel, Times building, telephone exchanges, and the township school houses in the county, all are the products of Mr. Hinds' building talents, and are among the finest structures of their kind in the state. Religiously, Mr. Hinds is a Presbyterian, and politically, is a Republican.

In April, 1872, Mr. Hinds was married to Frances Rose, who was born in Zionsville, Indiana, in November, 1851, being a daughter of Col. A. D. Rose, of Civil war fame. Two children have been born to the union, namely; Philip R., a Frankfort contractor, and Rasemary, died July 22, 1894. Mrs. Hinds died May 20, 1908.

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#### MRS. EMMA McBRIDE GRICE.

The estimable lady whose name forms the caption of this article is well known to the people of Washington township, Clinton county, where she has long maintained her home and where her reputation is such as to win and retain a host of warm personal friends. Mrs. Grice has proven herself to be a woman of fine business acumen, managing her finely improved and productive farm in Section 4 with that care, discretion and foresight that insures abundant returns annually for the care and labor expended.

Mrs. Emma McBride Grice is a native of this locality, and here she was reared to womanhood, received a good education, and has lived continuously to the present time. She is the widow of Eli M. Grice, for many years one of the best known and progressive general farmers and stockmen. He was born in Delaware county, Indiana, near the city of Muncie in 1852, and there he grew to manhood and received a good common school education. As boy and man he was always noted for his industry and honesty. He was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hardrick) Grice, natives of Ohio, in which state



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ELI M. GRICE, DECEASED, AND WIFE





they grew up and married, finally removing to Delaware county, Indiana, where they established a home, but later removed to Washington township, Clinton county, where they ended their days. Their family consisted of two sons and eight daughters.

Eli M. Grice grew to manhood on the home farm, and it was in 1877 that he and Emma McBride were married. She is a daughter of John McBride, a native of Butler county, Ohio, and a son of James McBride. The latter was a native of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parents. He emigrated to America in an early day and settled in Ohio. John McBride married Mahala Wyant, a native of Virginia, she was a daughter of William Wyant, of an old Virginia family. He came to Montgomery county, Ind., when a young man and there settled. John McBride came here in the fall of 1857 and established the family home in the woods, and, being a hard worker, he soon had a good place developed from the wilds. His family consisted of eight children, three sons and five daughters: William, James, Thomas, all deceased; Louisa, Elizabeth, Martha, Amanda, and Emma, our subject, the youngest. Elizabeth is the wife of William Fickle, of Mulberry. The father of the above named children died at the age of fifty-six years, while the mother lived to be eighty-seven years old.

Mrs. Grice lives in a pleasant and attractive nine-room home, which has always been noted for its hospitality. Her valuable and well kept place is known as Woodland Park Farm, and it consists of one hundred and ninety-seven acres. Here general farming and stock raising are carried on successfully, and the place is well improved in every way.

To Mr. and Mrs. Grice five sons were born: William Henry, farmer, married to Laura Need, has two children, Alma Need and Marian Carroll; John Wilson, farmer, married to Rosa Ann Lachner; Albert Ross, at home.

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#### SAMUEL P. THOMAS.

Among the venerable and highly honored citizens of Madison township, Clinton county, is Samuel P. Thomas, who has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He is a scion of a gallant old Southern family, of Welsh origin, many of whose sterling traits seems to have been handed down to him, which caused him to succeed in his business life and at the same time win and retain a host of friends wherever he is known, and his career might well be emulated by the younger farmers of his vicinity, who are ambitious of making a success at farming and at the same time making good citizens.

Mr. Thomas was born June 30, 1839, in Jefferson. He is a son of Asahel W. Thomas, a native of Virginia, his progenitors having come from Wales to the Old Dominion in Colonial days. The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Thomas, born in Wales, from which country he emigrated to Virginia, and served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. The powder horn he carried in that memorable struggle is in possession of the subject of this sketch. After the war he returned to Virginia, where he died. In that state Asahel W. Thomas grew to manhood and married Margaret Davis, who was a native of Ohio, and a daughter of George Davis, born in Ireland. He crossed the Atlantic ocean five times before finally settling down in the United States. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He eventually came to Madison township, Clinton county, where he spent the rest of his life. Asahel W. Thomas was a cabinet maker by trade and he followed the same for some time when he and his wife lived in Frankfort. He made many of the old bureaus in the homes of this section of Indiana. He later lived at the village of Jefferson. His death occurred at the age of seventy-two years. He was first a Whig, later a Republican, and was a member of the United Brethren church. The mother of our subject was born in 1811 and her death occurred at the age of seventy-one years in Mulberry. Eight children were born to these parents, namely: George W., a soldier in the Civil war, died in Mulberry, leaving five children; John M. died in Butler county, Kansas; Milton died in early childhood; Samuel P., subject of this sketch; Almira D. (deceased); Denars, Mary, Almada and Drusilla J., all deceased. The subject of this review is the only one of the family living.

The boyhood of Samuel P. Thomas was spent at Jefferson in this county, where he received a public school education. On October 19, 1862, he married Susanah Buck, who was born, reared and educated in Madison township and married here. She was a daughter of Nicholas Buck, a native of Pennsylvania, born there June 4, 1811. His grandfather Buck was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Nicholas Buck was a son of Andrew and Eve (Tox) Buck. Nicholas was three years old when his parents took him to Perry county, Ohio, in 1832. The family eventually came to Clinton county, Indiana, and entered eighty acres of government land in section 17, Madison township. Nicholas Buck married Catherine Burkhalter, a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Berry) Burkhalter, born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. Nicholas Buck was a blacksmith by trade. His family consisted of six children: George W., Mary C., James A., Susanah, Eliza Ann, and one who died in infancy.

Samuel P. Thomas has lived on his fine place of one hundred and ten acres, known as the Walnut Grove Farm, since 1870, and has been successful as a general farmer and stock raiser. He has a roomy, comfortable home, near a splendid walnut grove. He has paid considerable attention to stock raising, and now in his declining years, he having passed his seventy-fourth milestone, he finds himself very well fixed in every respect, surrounded with such luxuries as make a man of his simple tastes happy. He has three children: Zelda May, wife of Professor Kyger, of Frankfort, two children living; Lial Glen and Susan Jane; Nicholas A., engaged in insurance and light business in Mulberry, married to Nettie Shaffer, two children, Bessie and Park Thomas; and Dallas C., who died leaving a wife and one child, Catherine Irene.

Politically, Samuel P. Thomas is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. They are popular with all who know them, being friendly, neighborly and helpful.

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#### EDGAR SWACKHAMER.

Among the men of influence in Clinton county who have interest of their locality at heart and who have led consistent lives, thereby gaining definite success along their chosen lines, is the subject of this sketch, Mr. Swackhamer being regarded as one of the leading farmers of Perry township, owning an excellent farm in section 15, his highly productive landed estate being managed with that care and discretion that stamps him as a twentieth century agriculturist of the highest order, his place being known as Grand View Farm, which he has owned since coming here from the state of Iowa a number of years ago. He was born in Athens county, Ohio, near the town of Nelsonville, January 8, 1853. He is a son of Elijah and Caroline (Bates) Swackhamer, who removed to Clinton county in an early day and spent the balance of their lives here, becoming well established and well known. The father, who was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, died at the advanced age of seventy-five years. The mother, who was a native of Athens county, Ohio, is still living, making her home at Frankfort, Indiana, having attained the ripe old age of eighty-one years. Six sons were born to this couple: Edgar, of this review; Clarence, Frank, living in Elwood, Indiana; George, Morris, living in Jackson township, this county; and Charles.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm and there he

worked hard when a boy, and during the winter months he attended the neighboring schools. When twenty-one years of age he went to western Iowa, locating near the Missouri river in Harrison county, near the town of Woodbine, that section then being a new country. There he engaged in farming and soon had a good start, and there he married in 1879 Mary Barnum, a woman who proved to be an excellent helpmeet. She was born near Woodbine, reared and educated there, and was a daughter of David Barnum and wife, pioneers in western Iowa, her mother having been known in her maidenhood as Lovina Palmer. Both these parents died at Woodbine. Our subject and wife continued to live in that vicinity until 1903, having the meanwhile developed one of the finest farms in that locality, when he sold out and came to Perry township, Clinton county, where he purchased an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which is well improved and well kept, and on which stands a comfortable residence and good outbuildings, surrounded by large shade trees, his place being well located two miles east of Colfax.

Seven children have been born to our subject and wife: Mrs. Caroline Cope'land, of Vernon county, Missouri; Charles, now at home; Daisy married to a Mr. Robinson, now living at Woodbine, Iowa, a teacher in the public schools before her marriage; Jessie, living in Frankfort, Indiana; Ruby, engaged in teaching; Lovina, at home; and Birdina. These children all received good educational advantages.

Politically, our subject is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church of Colfax. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a strong advocate of education, religion and temperance. He is a man whose word is as good as his bond. He is hospitable, neighborly, and above criticism in all his relations with his fellow men.

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#### ALONZO E. TIMMONS.

The habit of self-help is what has determined the distinctive business success and prestige of the gentleman whose career we now take under consideration, and who stands at the head of one of the leading industrial enterprises of Clinton county, where, in the city of Colfax, he has built up one of the leading mercantile establishments in this locality, controlling a trade which ramifies throughout the county, and having the high reputation which is ever significant of personal integrity and honorable methods.



Mr. Timmons, who is proprietor of a dry goods and grocery store and who has been one of the prominent business men of Colfax for the past twenty-four years, was born in Clinton county April 3, 1859, on a farm. He is a son of Andrew J. and Susan (Whitesell) Timmons, an industrious old family of this county. The father was a gallant soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, serving in the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted in 1861. He contracted a disease while in the army from which he finally died, when in the prime of life, at the age of thirty-five years. His widow is still living, making her home at Frankfort, this county, being now advanced in years. Five children were born to Charles J. Timmons and wife: Mrs. Elizabeth Shepherd, of Logansport, Indiana; J. S., Alonzo E., subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary Tegener, and W. T., of Colfax. The father was a Democrat in politics.

Alonzo E. Timmons was reared on the home farm and worked hard when a boy. He received his education in the public schools. For twelve years he worked in Dawson's tile factory, one of the first concerns of its kind to be established in Indiana. Then for three years he traveled selling a patent tile machine, covering the states of Indiana, Ohio and New York, and was very successful in this work. He then took a clerkship for E. H. Johnson, which he held for a period of thirteen years, his long retention being an indication of the excellent and satisfactory service he rendered. He subsequently formed a partnership with Martin Dunbar, and for many years engaged successfully in the general mercantile business, building up a large trade with the surrounding country. He now has one of the largest and most popular stores in this locality, carrying a large and carefully selected line of dry goods, boots, shoes, staple and fancy groceries. His prices are always right, according to his hundreds of regular customers and his trade is constantly growing. He is scrupulously honest in his dealings with his fellow men, and is uniformly courteous. His store is neatly arranged with everything under a superb system, and it is a favorite stopping place, winter and summer, for the country people from all over Clinton county when they come to Colfax.

Mr. Timmons was married in 1886 in Colfax to Junietta Swallow, a native of Indianapolis, where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Caroline (Milburn) Swallow. The father was one of the brave sons of the North who fought against the hosts of rebellion in the sixties. The mother and father are both deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Timmons have one daughter, Mrs. Louise Griggs.

Politically, Mr. Timmons is a Democrat. Fraternally, he belongs to the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias and is active in lodge work, being also a member of the Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Timmons belongs to the Presbyterian church. They have both been laborers for the general good of Colfax and vicinity in every way, and are highly esteemed by a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

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### FRANK L. SUNIER.

Those who have given the matter proper thought are unanimous in their opinion that there is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed by the youth whose fortunes are yet matters for future years to determine. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that are encountered in his pathway. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly, and when one individual passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out in their respective careers before him, it is because that individual has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. Today among the progressive and well known business men of Frankfort, Clinton county, is Frank L. Sunier, proprietor of one of the largest and most up-to-date laundries in the state, and a man who, by his own hands and sheer force of will has worked himself up from a modest beginning, almost entirely without aid from any one. The qualities of keen discernment, rare discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his makeup and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

Mr. Sunier was born April 16, 1877, at Bluffton, Wells county, Indiana. He is a son of Jesse E. and Sarah (Reef) Sunier. The father was also born in the same vicinity as was our subject, and there he grew up and was educated. He has followed the shoe business since early manhood and is now conducting a store in Bluffton, Indiana, enjoying a very extensive trade, owing to his wide acquaintance and his honesty and courteous treatment of his many customers from all over Wells county, and he is rated as one of the successful business men of that city. He has long been one of the progressive men of Bluffton and has done much toward its general development. He served very acceptably as city councilman for a period of eight years.

He has for some time been a leader in political and public matters there, being a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, who was also born reared and educated in Bluffton, is still living. The paternal grandparents of our subject were natives of Switzerland and Germany, and they emigrated to the United States in an early day.

Frank L. Sunier grew to manhood in Bluffton and there received a good common and high school education. When but a boy he turned his attention to the laundry business and this has continued to be his life work, until he has mastered the ins and outs of the same and is recognized as one of the leading laundrymen of the state, having few peers and no superiors. When only seventeen years of age he began an apprenticeship in a laundry in his native city and continued working there until he was twenty-two years old, when he became foreman of the Eagle Laundry at Fort Wayne, Indiana, one of the largest laundries of that city, and this important position he continued to hold for a period of eight years, discharging his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner to his employers and learning the business thoroughly. He then went to Vanwert, Ohio, where he continued the laundry business, remaining there for a period of eighteen months. Then, in 1909, he came to Frankfort, Indiana, and established the American Laundry on East Clinton street, and here he has been continuously engaged in the business for which he is so well equipped by both nature and training. He was successful from the first and his business has steadily and rapidly grown until it has now assumed large proportions. He has added to and improved his plant from time to time until he now operates one of the best and most modernly equipped laundries in the state. He has left no stone unturned whereby he might turn out better work and do it more promptly. He keeps a large force of experienced employes, and his business covers a wide territory. His fine plant is often visited by others in the same line of business who learn much from his methods.

Fraternally, Mr. Sunier is a member of the Masonic Order, Tribe of Ben Hur, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically he is a Republican, but he has never sought public honors, being contented to devote his time exclusively to his business and his home.

Mr. Sunier was married on September 29, 1901, to Lelia DeLong, a native of Bluffton, where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of J. S. and Mae (Brickley) DeLong, a highly respected family of Bluffton.

## JAMES C. B. BEATTY.

The making of pottery is one of the oldest trades of the world. From the collection of relics and other historical data, the first known living being with anything akin to human intelligence, acquired the art of pottery. The primeval man fashioned his bowls out of a stone or piece of wood, producing an utensil after much arduous work, which was crude, but in a measure effective. It was not long until mud and clay were used in the making of pottery, but the art of baking did not become known until the ancient Egyptians discovered the process by mere accident. From then on, in all countries, among the American Indians, Aztecs, Greeks, Syrians and South Americans, the science of pottery developed until, in some places, it was an art, the quality of which we cannot reproduce in this enlightened twentieth century. The exquisite vases and utensils of the Greeks and Romans, also the Egyptians, were made by a process, the knowledge of which has been lost. We can imitate, it is true, but not reproduce. Commercialism has entered largely into the pottery trade by necessity, and the business is represented by many men of sterling character and high business ability. Mr. Beatty, of this sketch, is one of the most progressive of the pottery men of the state, and in Clinton county enjoys the esteem and respect of all of his fellow citizens.

James C. B. Beatty was born at Fredericktown, Ohio, on April 1, 1876, and was the son of Isaac and Amy Ann Beatty. Isaac Beatty was born in Fredericktown in 1836, was raised on a farm, following agriculture all of his life. Mr. Beatty was descended from good Irish stock. He was called to his rest in March, 1895, after a long life of usefulness and hard work. Mr. Beatty was a third degree Mason, a Democrat, and a Presbyterian, and at one time was township school director for a number of years. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Amy Ann Huston of Columbiana county, Ohio, and they lived happily together for more than forty years, she dying in 1891. She was the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom are living.

James C. B. Beatty went to the common schools until he was eleven years of age, when he quit, and began to work on the home farm, continuing there until he was twenty-one. He then went to East Liverpool, Ohio, and took a two years' course in photography, but gave that up, and went to East Palestine, Ohio, and began traveling for a pottery company in Indiana. He soon made his mark in the pottery field and was given the position of manager of the sales department of the Sebring Pottery Company of Ohio, in which position he remained until 1908, when he came to Frankfort, Ind., and organized the Beatty Pottery Manufacturing Company, with a capital of forty









thousand dollars. This was in December of 1908. He also organized in 1910, the Diamond Pottery Manufacturing Company, capitalized at twelve thousand dollars, and then the James C. Beatty and Son Manufacturing Company, capitalized at ten thousand dollars, and doing a mail order business strictly, being the only pottery conducting business in that way in the state. In 1911 he went to East Palestine, Ohio, and organized the Consolidated Pottery Manufacturing Company, capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars, and now, Mr. Beatty is acting as secretary of this business firm. He also holds the position of general manager of the sales department of the H. R. Wyllie China Manufacturing Company of Hutington, W. Va. All of these companies are in first-class order, which fact attests to the business ability of Mr. Beatty and his competence as an organizer.

On March 20, 1903, Mr. Beatty was married to Gertrude K. Barner, a native and resident of Frankfort. One child has been born of this union, Newton Gaskill, born in Frankfort, Ind., April 10, 1904, and who is now attending school in this city.

Fraternally, Mr. Beatty is a Mason, belonging to the York Rite. He also holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Beatty has been a great traveler all of his life, not only traveling for pleasure but in the pursuit of his business. He estimates that he has covered nearly six hundred and fifty thousand miles, and as he is yet a young man, his record when he quits may be a world-beater. His son, Gaskill, from the time he was a year old until he was six years of age, accompanied his parents and traveled a total of 62,000 miles, visiting every city of 50,000 population and over between New York and Denver. Mr. Beatty is very gifted in language and mathematics, having cultivated a knowledge of these by self-training and reading.

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#### DAVID D. KENNEDY.

Success is only achieved by the exercise of certain distinguishing qualities and it cannot be retained without effort. Those by whom great epoch changes have been made in the industrial and political world began early in life to prepare themselves for their peculiar duties and responsibilities, and it was only by the most persevering and continuous endeavor that they succeeded in rising superior to the obstacles in their way and reaching the goal of their ambitions. Such lives are an inspiration to others who are less courageous. While David D. Kennedy, the well known and popular tailor of Frankfort, Clinton county,

has not become a great captain of industry, yet judging from the record he is making, he has carefully laid the foundation for large future success, some of which he has already achieved.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Rush county, Indiana, on a farm, October 15, 1878. He is a son of William M. and Sarah A. (Powell) Kennedy. The father was born in 1843 in Rush county, this state, the Kennedys have been a well known and highly respected family there from the pioneer period to the present time. William M. Kennedy grew to manhood on the farm in his native community and received such education as the common schools of his day afforded. Early in life he took up farming for his vocation and continued that line of endeavor with successful results until a few years ago when he retired, having accumulated a competency, and is now spending his declining years in quiet in the town of Fairmount, Grant county. His wife was also a native of that county, born there in 1842. She was called to her eternal rest in 1912. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch were pioneers of Rush county, becoming well known to the early residents there.

David D. Kennedy grew to manhood in his native community and assisted with the general work on the farm when he became of proper age. He received a good common school education and spent two years in high school. He decided upon the tailoring business, and at once, after leaving school, began learning the same, taking the course of instruction taught by the noted J. J. Mitchell School of Cutting, in New York City. He made rapid progress in the same, and he began working at his trade at Fairmount, Indiana, where he continued with success for a period of four years as an employe of the leading tailor there. He then went in business for himself in the same town and continued for a period of six years, building up a very satisfactory trade. His ability was recognized by all who had occasion to learn of his fine work and pleasing personal address, and the mammoth tailoring concern of Kahn Brothers, of Louisville, wholesale tailors, offered him a lucrative position as traveling salesman which he accepted. Between season trips he worked in Indianapolis at his trade. He continued with this firm for a period of four years as salesman, giving eminent satisfaction in every respect, being regarded as one of the firm's most efficient and trustworthy employes. After severing his connection with Kahn Brothers, Mr. Kennedy spent two years in the South as a clothing salesman, meeting with his usual success. A few years ago while Mr. Kennedy was spending the winter in the South, three Confederate bills were given him, \$5.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00, dated February 17, 1864, which are prized highly. In 1911 he came to Frankfort, Indiana,

and established a tailoring shop in the Fitzinger Block. He was successful from the start and his place has become quite popular and widely known, many of his customers coming from remote parts of Clinton county and nearby towns. He maintains a neat and modernly equipped shop, carrying a very extensive line of samples, and high grade and prompt service is his aim. Only the most skilled workmen are employed. He has a strong personality and is regarded as one of the most progressive and popular of the younger business men of Frankfort.

Fraternally, Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. Religiously, he holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he is independent, voting for the candidate whom he regards as best suited for the various offices sought.

Mr. Kennedy was married on April 7, 1899, to Cornelia Rodman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and she was summoned to an untimely grave at Fairmount, Indiana, on June 18, 1899. She was a young lady of pleasing personality and the possessor of many estimable characteristics.

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### JOHN DAVID MILLER.

The age of the twentieth century is productive of men of quick action, high resolve, and untiring labor and perseverance in the pursuit of everyday affairs. Among the counties of Indiana, Clinton has come to occupy a prominent position by virtue of the quality of citizens identified with the business interests of the county. In the main lines of commercial intercourse Clinton has excelled, and at this writing there are even more and promising lines being developed, which all point to a brilliant and successful future for the section. John David Miller has helped not a little in this growth, and he is today numbered among the representative men of his township and county. Fair and liberal in all his dealings with his fellows, he numbers his friends by the hundreds.

John David Miller was born in Madison township, this county, on December 10, 1865, and was the son of Joseph O. and Martha A. (Hammel) Miller. Joseph Miller was born on March 8, 1832, the son of Jacob and Jane (Mattix) Miller.

Jacob Miller was a native of Ohio and came to Indiana in 1833 and entered eighty acres of land, later bought forty acres. He lived the usual life of the pioneer, clearing the land, building his home, and own improvements which, in those days, were very limited in number and character. The

times were hard in Clinton county, for it was practically an uncultivated state, but the land was rich, as it is now, so the reward for the struggle was entirely adequate. Jacob Miller died in 1856, and his wife died in 1892.

Joseph Miller was a farmer during his life, and also an expert wheelwright and shingle-maker. He occupied the position of a successful merchant for a few years, and was very successful in that undertaking. In politics he was a Democrat, and was always active in the support of that party, although he never sought public office. Mr. Miller was a third degree Mason, and a charter member of the Jefferson lodge. In 1862 he was married to Martha A. Hammel, who was born in Madison township, this county, on October 2, 1845, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Hammel, who were among the very early settlers of this section of the county. Mrs. Miller is still living, and enjoying the comforts of a healthy old age.

John David Miller obtained his education in the common schools, varying his attendance there with his work on the farm. In 1889 he opened a grocery and butcher shop in the village of Hamilton, but two years later, in 1891, sold out, moved to Kingman, Fountain county, and in partnership with S. D. Alexander, opened a general store there. During the second administration of Grover Cleveland, Mr. Miller was appointed assistant postmaster of Kingman, and filled the office to the satisfaction of the citizens of the town. At the expiration of his term he went to Alexandria, Ind., and started in the grocery business; this was in 1897. However, his period of residence there was only for three months. His next move was to return to the old home farm in Madison township, where he remained until 1907, when he went into the grocery and butcher shop business again at Mulberry, and immediately made a success of this undertaking. On January 1, 1909 he was appointed deputy sheriff under John Mattix, a sketch of whom is on another page of this volume, and he served four years in a most commendable manner. The year 1912 marked Mr. Miller's election to the office of sheriff, and at the present time he is fulfilling the duties of that position.

On April 17, 1892, Mr. Miller was married to Lilly M. Jacoby, the daughter of John and Mary C. Jacoby, who was born on January 29, 1871, in Ross township, this county. Two children have been born of this union: Bernice E., now at home, and Troy E., who is in school.

Mr. Miller places his political faith in the Democratic party, under whose banner he has often won honors and office. He is a very active campaign worker. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously he belongs to the Christian church.



## NATE SIFTON, D. C.

The world judges any new science by results. Theories look well on paper, but unless they get us somewhere or do some definite, tangible thing we soon cast them aside. Judging from results, it would seem that the science of chiropractic is one of the most wonderful truths that has been discovered in the present age of man. For by its knowledge and application, it has been shown, man will be able to live long and be well. Chiropractic replaces all past theories of disease with a knowledge of the cause, and makes it possible for man to live much longer and be free from the multiform ills to which humanity is heir. For with the cause adjusted there can be no effect, the innate nature will be enabled to transmit and express life and health in all parts of the body, making it almost impossible for disease to exist. However, chiropractic is not related to the science of medicine, surgery, osteopathy, Christian Science, nor are chiropractors physicians, as they do not treat, heal or relieve diseases, and they do not pretend to do so. Their theory is that nature alone can treat, heal, relieve or cure, but must be unhindered. Chiropractic, it is claimed, makes it possible for nature to do this work. Chiropractic proves that the brain is the center of the nervous system and the spinal cord is the transmitter of impulses or nerve force from the brain to all parts of the body. Any interference with the spinal nerves transmitting these impulses, results in abnormal performance of the functions of that part of the body to which those nerves lead and this abnormal condition is called disease. The trained chiropractor is able to instantly locate the point of interference and by his art, quickly and scientifically, by the mere laying on of the hands, adjust the vertebrae involved, thereby removing the cause—pressure on the spinal nerves. Then nature restores normal conditions which we call health.

Clinton county, has within her border a worthy representative of this great science in the person of Nate Sifton, of Frankfort. He hails from the "north countree," the land of the "Lady of the Snows," his birth having occurred in the Province of Ontario, Canada, July 8, 1859. He is a son of John W. and Mary (Sweener) Sifton. The father was born in London, Ontario, and there he grew up and was educated. He devoted his life to farming and railroad contracting. He was widely known to the railroad world of Canada and was a man of ability. His death occurred in 1903. His wife, mother of our subject, was born at Catham, Ontario, and was reared and educated in her native province. Her death occurred in 1882, more than thirty years prior to that of her husband.

Nate Sifton grew to manhood in Ontario and received a good education. Early in life he took up gold mining and engaged in that line of endeavor with varying fortunes all over the Pacific coast country and in Alaska. Studying law he was admitted to the bar, and practiced with success in Colorado and Alaska. Seized with sciatic rheumatism, he was practically incapacitated for work for a period of six years. Finding relief through Chiropractic, after all known methods had failed, he decided to take up this science as a life work. After five years of investigation, study and practice, under the original methods, he entered the National School of Chiropractic at Chicago, Ill., where he made a splendid record and from this institution he was graduated in 1912. Soon thereafter he came to Frankfort and established an office over the M. B. Thresher store, and here he has remained, enjoying a large and constantly growing practice, his patients coming from all over this section of the country.

Mr. Sifton was married in January, 1905, to Anna Kelley O'Neil, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Kelly O'Neill, who for many years figured prominently in the political affairs of Tippecanoe county. His death occurred there ten years ago. The mother of Mrs. Sifton is living in Lafayette, Ind.

Politically, Mr. Sifton is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and religiously belongs to the Presbyterian church.

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#### PAUL PENCE.

In placing the subject of this sketch in the front rank of Frankfort's business men, simple justice is done to a biographical fact, universally recognized throughout Clinton county by men at all familiar with his history. A man of judgment, sound discretion and business ability of a high order, he has managed with tactful success important enterprises and so impressed his individuality upon the community as to gain recognition among its leading citizens and public spirited men of affairs. Mr. Pence is young in the commercial life of Frankfort, but his efforts in his chosen occupation, that of stock buying, have been rewarded with unusual success, considering the time he has been active.

Paul Pence was born on May 8, 1871 and was the son of Charles R. and Martha J. (Gaskill) Pence. Charles Pence, or "Dick," as he was known

to his friends, was one of the best known men in the county. He followed farming most of his life, but was in the milling and elevator business in Frankfort for about three years, and made a success of the enterprise. In time Mr. Pence became the owner of several hundred acres of fine farming land, and he tilled the acres in the most approved style, employing the latest and best farm machinery obtainable. Mr. Pence took a prominent part in the politics of his community and always preferred the Democratic ticket. In religious affairs he attended the Methodist church. In the summer of 1861 Charles Pence was married to Martha J. Gaskill, and to them were born five children: Charles W., Paul, Della, May Thatcher and Frank Earnest. Charles was stricken with heart failure while working on his farm.

Paul Pence spent his early life on the farm of his father, and attended the common schools of his vicinity. In the year 1911 he came to Frankfort and entered upon the business of stock buying, which business he has gradually increased in scope every year, and now has a large trade with the farmers of Clinton county. His work aids the agricultural people, and he has earned a reputation for honest dealing and wise judgment. Mr. Pence learned the rudiments of stock selection from his father during the nine years he spent on the farm, and this early training was not in vain, for it enabled our subject to start early without the embarrassment of learning the pitfalls by hard and bitter experience.

In politics Mr. Pence has ever taken an active part, being affiliated with the Democratic party. He is chairman of the Democratic committee of Clinton county. Fraternally, Mr. Pence belongs to the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

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#### SADIE E. GOLDSBERRY.

The part women played in assisting the early settlers can not be underestimated. By nature not as robust physically as their male companions, hardships and privations leaned more heavily upon them, but the women of that day who came with their husbands and families into the loneliness of what was then the wilderness were equal to the occasion. They not only did their full share of the hard manual toil, but helped to dispel the gloom, the sense of hopelessness which occasionally fell upon the settlers in their relentless labor. Women of such caliber were the antecedents of the estimable lady whose name initiates this paragraph. The hardships and adventures of

the careers of her mother and grandmothers would prove material for a volume. A study of her praiseworthy characteristics would indicate that Mrs. Goldsberry has inherited many of their sterling attributes of head and heart, and she is doing a great work for the general amelioration of humanity, and is therefore deserving of specific mention in the histories of her section of the state along with other unselfish and noble workers in life's vast arena.

Mrs. Saddle E. Goldsberry, well known president of the Relief Corps of Colfax, and esteemed as one of the most active and zealous women who is working for the moral and spiritual uplift of Clinton county, and who has long been a popular and efficient officer of the above named society, is a native of Boone county, Indiana, and there she was reared to womanhood. She received a good educational training in her native state, and, having remained a student all her life, is an exceptionally well informed woman on current topics of the times.

She is a daughter of Thomas and Emma Herbin, natives of Monroe county, Indiana, where they followed farming. They were the parents of five children, three of whom survive: William and Sherman, farmers, of Colfax, and Sadie, subject of this sketch. Thomas Herbin, died in 1897 at the age of fifty years. Mrs. Herbin still survives. They were members of the Christian church. He was a Democrat.

When nineteen years of age our subject was united in marriage to F. M. Goldsberry, for many years a leading criminal lawyer of central Indiana, and who served the Union most gallantly in her struggle to suppress the rebellion of the sixties, serving three years. He was one of the most active and influential men of Colfax during a past generation and did much for the material and civil progress of the town, ranking among her leading citizens, and he ably served the people of Clinton county in various official capacities for many years, always giving the utmost satisfaction. He had few peers and no superiors in the profession of law in this section of the state, and when, on February 19, 1913, he was summoned to his eternal rest, at the age of sixty-nine years, he having been born April 20, 1844, all realized that a good and useful man had gone whose place it would be exceedingly difficult to fill.

To Mr. and Mrs. Goldsberry two sons were born: Fred M., who is attending high school, and Truman, also a pupil in the local schools.

Mrs. Goldsberry's beautiful and neatly furnished home is often the gathering place for the many friends of the family.

The officers of the Relief Corps are, Mrs. Sadie Goldsberry, president; Mrs. Mary Roudebush, senior vice president; Mrs. Nancy Herbin, junior





F. M. GOLDSBERRY, DECEASED



MRS. SARAH E. GOLDSBERRY





vice president; Mrs. Mary Lanum, chaplain; Mrs. Hattie Benfield, secretary.

The Relief Corps owns the old Grand Army Hall where the local Post used to meet, and they are doing a most commendable work.

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### C. F. GERY.

Energy, sound judgment and persistency of effort, properly applied, will always win the goal sought in the sphere of human endeavor, no matter what the environment may be or what obstacles are met with, for they who are endowed with such characteristics, make stepping-stones of their adversities to higher things. These reflections are suggested by the career of C. F. Gery, manager of the Colfax Grain Company, who, while yet young in years has shown himself to be the possessor of many commendable traits that never fail to win no matter what the vocation in life may be. With but little assistance of any kind he has forged his way to the front ranks among the representative young business men of Clinton county.

Mr. Gery was born at Colfax, Indiana, December 10, 1888, and here he grew to manhood and received his education. He is a son of H. L. and Susan (Frees) Gery, a prominent and well known family of Colfax for many years, where the father engaged successfully in the mercantile business for a number of decades, building up an extensive trade through his able management and honest dealings with his many customers. To H. L. Gery and wife six children were born, five sons and one daughter. Two of the sons are well known merchants of Colfax. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family. He began clerking in a store at an early age and gave evidence of rare natural business ability from the start and finally launched out in the grain business, and, learning rapidly the ins and outs of the same eventually became manager of the Colfax Grain Company, one of the largest business firms of its kind in this part of the state, and, owing to our subject's able management and courteous and honest treatment of patrons it is rapidly growing. Of this firm, John Waugh is president, William Tyson, secretary, and H. R. Woodburn, treasurer, the two latter being also trustees. The elevator has a capacity of one thousand bushels per day, or three hundred and fifty thousand bushels annually. The buildings are large, substantial, up-to-date and commodious, equipped with all modern machinery and appliances, everything denoting thrift and good management. Modern

mill machinery has been installed for grinding feed and corn chops of all kinds. Standard brands of flour and all kinds of feed are kept on sale, and their operations cover a very large territory.

Mr. Grey was married on July 19, 1910, to Adah Estelle Reeves, who was born, reared and educated in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where her family has long been prominent, she being a daughter of William Reeves and wife.

Politically, Mr. Grey is a Democrat, but he has never been especially active in public affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order, No. 417; also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Mercy Lodge.

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### HENRY CLAY JACKSON.

Success has been worthily attained by Henry Clay Jackson, who is today accounted one of the prosperous farmers and business men of Clinton county. To his energy, enterprise, careful management and keen discernment his present station in life is attributed. He participated in that titanic struggle between the North and the South, and made a record for bravery and fortitude. A bullet wound stopped his martial career before the end of the war, but his patriotism lasted and he aided the Northern cause in every way possible. Mr. Jackson is admired and respected by everyone with whom he is acquainted, and indeed his life has ever been directed in the paths of righteousness, and his ideals have been high.

Henry Clay Jackson was born in Washington township, this county, June 7, 1846, and was the son of John and Margaret (McKy) Jackson. John Jackson came from the state of Maryland, being born there May 5, 1824, the son of Joseph and Anna (Lemar) Jackson. Joseph was also born in Maryland, was a farmer, and died about the year 1834. After his death his widow and children came overland to Clinton county, and entered land from the government in Perry township. John Jackson followed farming and carpentering together all of his life, and politically was a Whig. He died in 1854 in Tippecanoe county, Ind. His wife was Margaret McKy, and they were married in July, 1841. She was a native of the Buckeye state, and died in 1846.

As his mother died the same year as his birth, our subject was reared by his grandmother, who married a Hosea Baggs just before coming to Indiana. On February 21, 1862, Henry Jackson enlisted in Company A, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac.

After participating in the second battle of Bull Run, he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, remaining with this division until the battle of Resaca, Ga., when he received a severe wound in the left shoulder which totally disabled that arm. Further active service being impossible, he went to Madison, Ind., and there went to school though the expense was to him very heavy. On March 14, 1865, he was discharged honorably from the Union army. He then came back to the farm and stayed there until 1873, then moved to Hillisburg, where he went into the mercantile business, which he followed until 1883. He next came to Frankfort, and served as deputy sheriff under Jerome Clark from 1896 to 1900. During the term from 1904 to 1908 he again served in this office under John W. Haggert.

Mr. Jackson was married on December 28, 1865 to Mrs. Sarah A. Barnes, a widow of an old soldier. She was a native of Clinton county, born here February 24, 1844, and had two children, both of whom are deceased.

Politically, Mr. Jackson is a Democrat, and religiously is a member of the Methodist church. Fraternally, he is a Mason, third degree, and Past Worthy Master of the Order of the Eastern Star. He belongs also to the Grand Army of the Republic.

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#### HARRY ARLANDO MEIKEL.

He who adds to the beauty of the world and makes it attractive through the sense of vision is a benefactor of his race though his name be unknown beyond the circumscribed limits of the little locality in which the even tenor of his life is passed far from the maddening crowd. Such an individual is Harry Orlando Miekel, the subject of this review, and the leading florist of Frankfort, through the medium of which calling he has done much to arouse a taste for something else than the merely practical and induce not a few to turn their attention to the cultivation of flowers—the most beautiful of nature's adornments and among the most precious of God's gifts to man. Mr. Meikel is a native of Indiana and of German ancestry, from whom he doubtless inherits his taste for the true, the beautiful and the good. His father, Charles P. Meikel, was born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary E. Null, was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a lady of much more than ordinary intelligence and natural refinement. Charles P. Meikel when a youth learned the

printer's trade and in due time became very experienced and skillful in the art preservative, as the several responsible positions he held with various publishers abundantly indicate. A number of years ago he located in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he followed his chosen calling successfully until his death, in 1884, his wife surviving him ten years after that date.

Harry Orlando Meikel was born in Indianapolis February 28, 1863, and received a good education in the schools of that city. While still a mere youth he manifested much more than ordinary interest in the growing of flowers and later decided to make floriculture his life work. In 1901 he came to Frankfort to engage in the business which proved successful from the beginning and to which he has devoted his attention with satisfactory financial results ever since. As already stated, he is today the leading florist in the city, being proprietor of an establishment consisting of 132 square feet of space on East Barner street, nearly all under cover, besides owning two acres of fine bottom land which he devotes exclusively to the cultivation of the different varieties of bulbous plants, which of recent years have become so popular with gardeners and others.

Mr. Meikel has made a careful and systematic study of his vocation, keeps in touch with every advancement in floriculture and carries a full and complete stock of all kinds of flowers and plants for which there may be a demand. His place is a favorite resort of people of refined taste, as well as for the general public and his financial success has kept pace with the growth of his business, as is indicated by the respectable standing he occupies among the solid men of his adopted city. As a citizen he is public spirited and popular, keenly alive to every laudable movement having for its object the material advancement of the community and the intellectual and moral welfare of the populace.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Meikel is a Republican, but in no sense a partisan or aspirant for the honors and emoluments of office. His fraternal relations include membership with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Red Men and the Haymakers. Religiously, he has strong and well grounded convictions, being a sincere believer in the Sacred Scriptures and a respected member of the Presbyterian church of Frankfort, to which ecclesiastical organization his wife also belongs. He is a gentleman of domestic as well as refined tastes and has a pleasant home in the above city which is presided over by an intelligent and gracious lady, to whom he was united in the holy bonds of wedlock August 1, 1900, and who previous to that time was Miss Ada A. Kelly, of Shelbyville, Indiana.



## GEORGE DAVIS.

This representative and honored citizen of Colfax, Clinton county, has been distinctively the architect of his own fortunes. He has been true and loyal in all the relations of life and stands as a type of that sterling manhood which ever commands respect and honor. Mr. Davis is a man who would have won his way in any locality where fate might have placed him, for he has sound judgment, coupled with great energy and business tact, together with upright principles, all of which make for success wherever and whenever found. By reason of these principles he has won and retained a host of friends throughout Clinton county where he has spent his life and of which he is a native. He is one of the pioneer business men of Colfax, having been engaged successfully and continuously in business here for the past twenty-seven years.

Mr. Davis was born in Clinton county, near Colfax, July 27, 1862, on a farm. He is a son of Joel Davis, who was born in Ross county, Ohio. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Patton, of English descent, and a native of Indiana. The death of the father occurred at the age of sixty-eight years. Politically, he was a Democrat, and he belonged to the Christian church. The mother is still living and resides with her daughter, Mrs. F. L. Shirley, in Clinton county. To this union of the parents of our subject seven children were born, four sons and three daughters.

George Davis grew to manhood on the home farm, where he did his full share of the general work, and he received his education in the common schools of his home community. He learned the drug business when young and has followed the same in Colfax for a period of twenty-seven years, during which time he has enjoyed an ever growing trade with the city and surrounding country owing to the fact that he keeps a fresh and well selected line of drugs and drug sundries in a tastily arranged, up-to-date drug store, and deals honestly and courteously with his hundreds of patrons. He is regarded as one of the best pharmacists in central Indiana. Everything found in the modern drug stores in the large cities is to be had at his store.

Mr. Davis was married in 1885 at Darlington, Montgomery county, this state, to Flora E. Murphy, a daughter of one of the honored and well known families of that locality. There she grew to womanhood and received a good education. One daughter, Oma L., has been born to our subject and wife.

Politically, Mr. Davis is a Democrat. He is an active member of the Christian church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for about three years. His wife is also active in church and Sunday school

work. He is a liberal supporter of the church, and took an active part in building the new Christian church edifice in Colfax in 1912, which is an elegant structure, well suited to the local congregation's needs in every way. Fraternally, Mr. Davis belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a lover of home and takes little interest in political work. He has a pleasant and modern residence, furnished with electric lights, furnace, hot and cold water, etc. In fact, it is one of the most desirable homes in Colfax, is neatly furnished and tastily kept, and is often the mecca for the many friends of the family who always find here genuine hospitality.

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### J. W. DUNBAR.

This is often called the automobile age, and such a phrase is not at all far-fetched, for during the past few years, we have seen the automobile almost relegate the horse to the rear, at least in many sections of the country. It is a time saver, and, since time is money, as the wise Franklin said, the auto is therefore a money saver and money maker, and the pleasure in owning and operating one is not to be overlooked. The man who has become familiar with the automobile business in any of its phases is sure of a livelihood nowadays. A great many people know how to start and stop an auto, thinking that nothing else is required but everybody who owns, operates or has anything to do with one should know its mechanism, its possibilities and limitations, for many reasons. The machine handled by an expert will last much longer than one handled by a novice, besides the trouble that is to be expected if one knows little about them.

It is safe to say that no man in Clinton county is more of an automobile expert than J. W. Dunbar, proprietor of the popular Dunbar garage at the city of Colfax. He became interested in them at the start, began studying them from every viewpoint and is now one of the most thoroughly up-to-date automobile men in the state; in fact, he is one of the pioneers in the automobile business, and he constructed one of the first machines to be built in Indiana. He has been an expert mechanic for many years, and his long experience in the study and operation of the automobile makes his ideas exceptionally valuable. He understands all the details and mechanical workings of the different makes, from start to finish, and is very thorough in all his work and every job he turns out is done in the best possible manner and may be depended on to be all right in every detail. His repair work on

machines for years has been regarded as far above the average and he has had all the work he could turn out, many of his patrons coming from long distances, and they are never disappointed with the results. His aim is ever—accuracy and promptness. His large, modernly equipped and convenient garage building is twenty by eighty feet, is a one-story annex, well adapted in every way for the purposes to which it is put. Also adjoining is a substantial two-story brick, forty by forty feet, which is devoted to his work in this line. He is prepared to promptly repair any make of machine, and he keeps all kinds of repairs and accessories to be found in the best garages and automobile repair shops everywhere. He has an extensive trade in Indianapolis and Washington, Indiana, having been at one time foreman of a large machine shop in the latter town.

Mr. Dunbar was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, January 28, 1863. He received a common school education, and in his earlier life engaged in farming and merchandising in Wright county, Iowa, and met with encouraging success at both. When a young man he learned the machinist's trade, and at the age of twenty-two was quite proficient in iron and steel work. He married Ida Blacher, and of this union one son has been born.

Politically, Mr. Dunbar has been more or less active in public affairs. He was formerly a member of the town board, and was at one time marshal of the city of Colfax, performing his duty in a manner that met with general satisfaction to all concerned.

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#### WILLIAM LADEN DAVIS.

Agriculture in Clinton county has a worthy representative in the person of William L. Davis, of Jackson township. He is a large land owner, and his many acres are very productive, resulting from the best methods of tillage and care. Mr. Davis is honored and respected by his fellow citizens, because he has assisted them in every laudable enterprise they have ventured for the prosperity of the county. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and his every action is based upon the principles of doing right.

Mr. Davis was born in Ironton, Ohio, on March 17, 1855, and was the son of John J. and Catherine (Marshall) Davis, the father being a native of Wales. John J. Davis first settled in New York state. He came to Ironton, Ohio, where he worked in furnaces, and also kept hotel for a number of

years, then to Fulton county, Illinois, where he spent eighteen years in farming; then to Champaign county, Illinois, still farming. He died in 1888. Mrs. Davis died in June, 1908, in Champaign county.

William L. Davis had a common school education, after which he worked on the farm. He came to Clinton county in 1900 from Champaign county, Illinois, and now owns about three hundred and ten acres of land in Jackson township, all of which is tillable, well fenced, tiled and improved. For the last five years Mr. Davis has managed the place, but has led a retired life.

Politically, Mr. Davis is a Progressive, but voted the Republican ticket from 1877 to 1909—thirty-two years. At one time he was a township commissioner in Champaign county, Illinois. He is a member of the Christian church, and is teacher of the men's Bible class of Antioch. He is a Mason at Frankfort, belonging to the Council, Royal Arch, the Chapter, Knights Templar, and Commandery of Frankfort.

On September 25, 1879, he was married to Mary E. Barrick, born in Champaign county, Illinois, December 28, 1857, the daughter of William R. and Louisa Barrick. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis: Fred R., on the farm; May died when five years old; Wood W., of Lebanon, Indiana; Ray H., of Frankfort; John W., of Los Angeles, California; and Merle C., wife of Charles T. Knobles, of Frankfort, Indiana.

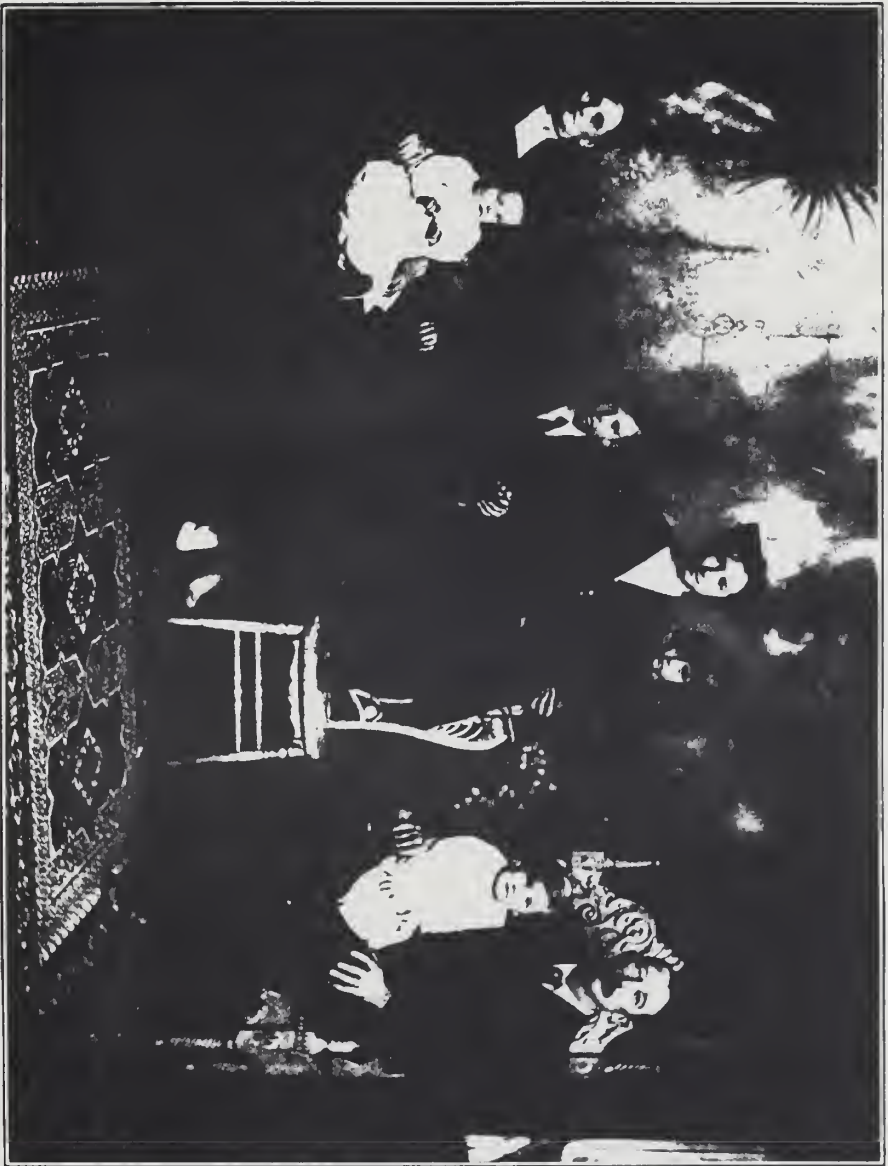
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#### FRED P. KENNEDY.

Among the leading contractors of Clinton county is Fred P. Kennedy, of Jefferson, Washington township, who is carrying on his chosen line of business with that care and discretion, that enterprise and foresight which are sure to find their sequel in definite success. He leaves no stone unturned whereby he may do better work and do it more promptly and satisfactorily, and, because of his honest and conscientious work he has won the good will and esteem of the people, and his services are in great demand all over the locality.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Jackson township, Clinton county, in 1873. He is a son of David Kennedy, also a native of this county. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Ireland. David Kennedy married Anna J. Mattux, a native of this county, who is still living, having now reached the age of seventy-five years. The father is deceased. To David Kennedy and wife





FRED P. KENNEDY AND FAMILY





the following children were born: Louise, Henry T., Perton L., Mary Agnes, Minnie, Edward, Miltig and Fred P., our subject.

Fred P. Kennedy was reared on the farm, and he received a good education in the common schools. When twenty-five years of age he married Julia Redinbaugh, who was born, reared and educated in this county, a daughter of John Redinbaugh and U'silla (Moudy), his wife, who now live in Arkansas.

To our subject and wife six children have been born: Lela, Paul, Edna, Stanley, Lester, and David (deceased).

Mr. Kennedy and family are members of the United Brethren church, and they stand well in the community.

Mr. Kennedy formerly operated a threshing machine in this locality for a period of eighteen years, during which he became one of the best known threshers in the county, knowing well all the details of the business and being able to cover more territory and thresh more bushels of grain in a season than any other man of his time. He is exceptionally well versed in steam engineering. He always looked to the farmers' best interests, did his work promptly and carefully, and always dealt honestly with them, so that he was hailed as the farmers' friend wherever he was known. During the past number of years he has been engaged extensively in gravel road building and grading, in fact, does various kinds of contracting and has been very successful in the same, turning out large jobs annually.

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R. F. PALMER, M. D.

Doctor Palmer was born in Howard county, Ind., on June 17, 1855, and was the son of Judge Truman H. Palmer. Before taking up the details of our subject's life, it is fitting that adequate mention should be made of Judge Palmer, who was one of the noteworthy men of the county.

Judge Truman Henry Palmer, a native of Henry county, Ky., was born November 28, 1827, and was a son of William and Parmelia Palmer. The family first settled in Montgomery county, Ind., near Crawfordsville, in November, 1830, and came to Clinton county in February, 1844, where Judge Palmer received his early education under Prof. Milton B. Hopkins, who was afterward State Superintendent of Public Instruction. At the age of twenty, Mr. Palmer began teaching school, and continued in this occupation four years. At the age of twenty-four he married Margaret Ann Moore,

the daughter of Robert and Margaret Moore, of Clinton county. Soon after his marriage he moved to Kokomo, Ind., and, in connection with two associates, started a cabinet shop. He was thus engaged for a period of three years, when, in consequence of failing health, he was compelled to cease. He then returned to the teaching profession, and at the same time improved his leisure moments by studying law. After a patient course of study he was admitted to the bar in March, 1857. The early days of his practice were not lucrative, however, and he experienced the "starvation period" of most young lawyers. In the year 1864 his practice began to increase, and people began to place confidence in the young lawyer. Thus in a few years his practice became very remunerative, and he was regarded as one of the rising members of the bar. His political views were always in conformity with the principles of the Democratic party, and by this party he was nominated for the office of township clerk of Center township, Howard county, Ind., and although the Whigs had a large majority in the township, he was elected to the office. One year later, he was nominated for surveyor of Howard county, and, although making a good race, his opponent was elected to the office.

In 1858 he returned to Clinton county, and four years later, 1862, made the race for surveyor against James Downer; was elected by a handsome majority for the term of two years, and at the expiration of the term was elected a second time. In 1866 he was nominated by his party for the same office, but was defeated by one vote. Two years later, 1868, he was representative from Clinton county to the Indiana legislature, and served during the regular and special sessions of 1869. In 1870, he was elected common pleas judge, for the district of Boone and Clinton counties. He served the district in that capacity until the legislature abolished the court in 1873. A circuit court was then formed, composed of the counties of Boone and Clinton, and Judge Palmer was appointed by Governor Hendricks to preside over the court. At the special election in the fall of 1873 he was elected judge of this circuit.

Judge Palmer, during his useful career, gained many friends by reason of his strong character, and his official record was one of which to be proud. In every position of responsibility awarded him by his fellow citizens, he discharged his duty from conscientious principles and with impartial success. Ten children crowned the happiness of his married life—four boys and six girls. Judge Palmer was a member of the Baptist church, and was an active

and loyal supporter of that denomination. On November 18, 1903, he was called to his rest, his wife having died in October, 1899.

Dr. R. F. Palmer, when only four years of age, was brought by his parents to Clinton county, where he received his early school training, and then began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. G. W. Brown, with whom he remained until attaining his majority. On February 22, 1877, he was graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine, of Louisville, and immediately began the practice of medicine at Frankfort, where he has since continued in his profession.

Doctor Palmer was united in marriage on September 9, 1878, to Josephine Hillis at Michigantown, Ind. She was the daughter of James and Mary (Eherton) Hillis, of Jefferson county, Ind., where her birth occurred April 17, 1856.

On March 6, 1899, Dr. Palmer established the hospital in the city of Frankfort. The institution has been a distinct success ever since, and is one of the best equipped of its size in the state. The hospital accommodates eighteen patients, and twelve nurses are on duty by turns.

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#### WILLIAM C. HENDRICKS.

William C. Hendricks is a young man who gives promise of attaining prominence in the journalistic circles of Clinton county, and should equal the record of his father. William G. Hendricks, who is well known as a capable printer and publisher. *The Frankfort Daily News* has earned the reputation of a progressive newspaper of metropolitan style, and it is through the efforts of Messrs. Hendricks, that the paper has been brought to its present excellent quality. *The News* is complete in every department, and is representative of the city of Frankfort, and county of Clinton.

William C. Hendricks was born in the city of Plymouth, Ind., on January 15, 1889, the son of William G. and Emma (Westling) Hendricks.

William G. Hendricks was also born at Plymouth, Ind., November 26, 1863, and today is the eldest surviving son of George and Wilhelmina Hendricks. He received his early education in the Catholic parochial schools at Plymouth. In 1882 he learned to be a telegrapher, and his first position as such was with the Pennsylvania railroad in his home town of Plymouth. He next accepted a place with the Nickle Plate railroad at Hibbard, this state, and later became employed with the Texas and Pacific railroad at Dallas and Sweetwater, Texas. These positions occupied his time until 1888. In 1890

he entered the newspaper field, purchasing a half interest in the *Plymouth Republican*. He sold this paper two years later and then removed to Indianapolis, where he conducted a job printing plant in 1898. In the latter year he returned to Plymouth, once more acquired the *Plymouth Republican*, which he sold to S. E. Boys in January, 1911. A short time afterward, he and his family moved to Logansport, and there he purchased a half interest in the Hendricks Brothers job printing plant. On January 2, 1912, he bought the *Frankfort Daily News* of Robert A. Brown.

William G. Hendricks was married to Emma Westling on June 11, 1884. She was the daughter of John and Louise Westling, of Inwood, Ind. Four children have been born to this union: Theresa, L. E., William C., Gertrude I. (deceased), and Cecil C.

William C. Hendricks received a good education in Plymouth, in the Catholic schools of that city. He graduated from the Plymouth high school with the class of 1907, and then took a position as city editor of the *Plymouth Tribune*, which position he held until January, 1911, when he obtained a place in the editorial department of the *South Bend Times*, one of the largest newspapers in the northern part of the state. He fulfilled the duties of this place with efficiency, until January, 1912, when he came to Frankfort, and went into partnership with his father in the management of the *Frankfort Daily News*. Clinton county is a progressive county, both commercially and socially, and consequently is a good field for the operation of a modern newspaper, which the News fills in every respect.

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#### JOSIE A. WELLER.

The efficient and popular principal of the Frankfort Business College, widely known in educational circles throughout northern Indiana, was born in Spencer county, Ky., where she received her preliminary intellectual training. After completing the prescribed course of Taylorsville Academy, she entered the Normal School and Business College at Bowling Green, Ky., from which, in due time, she was graduated, the discipline there acquired being afterwards supplemented by a full course in the Northern Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, from which institution she received her degree in the year 1911. In the meantime she taught seven years in the grade schools of Bowling Green, Ky., three years in the high school of Tracy, Minnesota, in both of which places she earned an honorable record as an efficient and



popular educator and stood high in the confidence and esteem of her pupils and the boards by which she was employed, as well as of the general public. Had she seen fit to continue in general school work, she doubtless would have attained distinctive prestige in the profession and become one of the leading teachers of the country.

The year in which she finished her course at Valparaiso, Miss Weller established at Frankfort the Business College of which she is still the executive head and which under her able and judicious management has rapidly grown in numbers and influence until, as already indicated, it is now one of the most thorough and popular institutions of the kind in northern Indiana. The college opened with an attendance of thirty-four students which number has steadily increased with each recurring year until the several commodious departments are now taxed to their utmost capacity to accommodate the many young men and women eager to prepare themselves for the duties of life by acquiring a thorough practical training, such as the school imparts. The curriculum, which has been carefully devised and prepared, includes the branches usually taught in such institutions, such as penmanship, bookkeeping, banking, stenography, typewriting, etc., also a complete training in English, without a knowledge of which one's business education, however thorough in the main, must of necessity be sadly defective. Miss Weller is a southern woman in the broad sense of the term and fills a large place not only in the public eye of Frankfort and Clinton county, but also in the intellectual and moral life of the city in which she lives—she has realized the needs of the rising generation for something more than a mere mental discipline and with strong brain and hand, well balanced judgment and superior academic and professional training, has supplied the demand most generously and unsparingly. Dozens of the graduates of her school are today filling positions of honor and trust in many institutions and lines of industry in various counties, cities and states and there come to her almost continuously a constantly growing demand for the services of those whom she has prepared for the exacting duties which await them in the great practical world of today. Being still in the prime of life and usefulness and at the head of an institution in which the citizens of Frankfort take a pardonable pride, she has before her a future of still greater achievement and honor and it is hoped by her numerous friends that her span of life may be lengthened many years in which to help and bless the world by her perseverance, activity and influence.

## VESPER B. HARDY.

It is a notable fact that most of the celebrated artists of history have not been men of elaborate school education. Indeed so conspicuous is this truth that metaphysicians have raised the question as to whether one born with the art instinct is fully qualified to grapple successfully with the stubborn rudiments and rules of the school books. Be that as it may, the subject of this review, Vesper Burton Hardy, gave early manifestation of the temperamental qualities, and like his great prototype, James Whitcomb Riley, first gave vent to his talent in the more or less artistic profession of sign writing. In this calling he became quite an adept, bringing to bear upon its development all the resources of a rich and ardent mind. Later on the accurate reproduction of nature by photography appealed to him, and he made choice of that for his life work. He is now the leading photographer of Frankfort and his reputation for artistic effects extends far beyond the borders of Clinton county.

Mr. Hardy is now in the prime of life and full vigor of his powers, having been born at Michigantown, Ind., December 11, 1868. He is the son of Charles O. and Lucy M. (Edwards) Hardy. His father was born in Jasper county, New York, in 1840, and at the age of twenty-five went from there to Clinton county, Ind. This was in 1865, just after the termination of his service in the Civil war with the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers. He settled in Michigan township and followed the trade of cabinetmaking. In 1871, he went to Frankfort, and was there engaged ten years or more in stave factories. With his savings he bought a truck farm southeast of Frankfort, from which he derived a comfortable living and a margin for the rainy day. He is a Republican and a Baptist and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Grand Army of the Republic. In 1867, he married Lucy M. Edwards, who was born in 1843, daughter of William and Barbara (Harnsberger) Edwards. He was born in Kentucky in 1816 and she in Virginia in 1819. Both came to Michigan township, this county, she in 1828 and he in 1834. The families of both became large land holders and farmed all their lives. Mr. Edwards also taught school during the winter months. He died in 1896 and his wife in 1905.

The subject of this review, Vesper B. Hardy, received ample education in the common schools of Frankfort to meet the exactions of his business career, and takes special delight in supplementing the vocation of the studio with the pursuits of classic literature. He thus combines the best in literature with the art of his choice, and is consequently a man of exceptional cultiva-

tion. He is well known and is very popular in the lodge circles of Frankfort, being a member of the Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias and a third degree Mason. He is independent in politics.

February 7, 1893, Mr. Hardy married Theresa A. Gangwer, who was born in Madison township, Clinton county. They have two children, Everett E. and Esther, both of whom are receiving all the advantages that the schooling facilities of Frankfort can supply. The children are photographed at every stage of development by their father and by this series of interesting pictures one may see them growing to maturity. Incidentally, it may be said that the photographic work of Mr. Hardy has the finish, pose and accuracy that once characterized the renowned art photography of Morrison and Otto Sarony.

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### JAMES LINCOLN REBSTOCK.

James Lincoln Rebstock, at the present time is chief of the Frankfort fire department. The city as a whole attests to his capable leadership in this capacity, and an insight into his methods of work supply abundant proof that his success is due to a perfect system of fire fighting. As fire chief, Croker, of New York City, once said, it is not in putting out fires that efficiency is obtained, but in preventing them. So does Mr. Rebstock believe, and he is constantly taking measures and issuing warnings whereby a destroying blaze may not start. However, in case of fire, Mr. Rebstock knows exactly the campaign to be waged against it, governed by the character and extent of the fire. In all his services are indispensable to the city, and barring political injustice, his services will be retained so long as he sees fit to "handle the job."

Mr. Rebstock was born May 19, 1865, in the city of Frankfort, Clinton county, and was the son of Amos Samuel and Esther (Kyger) Rebstock. Amos Rebstock came to Frankfort from the state of Ohio, starting a tan yard. He died at Seymour. Our subject's mother died when he was only six years of age. He then was taken and cared for by Charles P. Pence and wife until he was twenty-two, in the meantime obtaining a good common school education. In the year of 1887 he traveled to the state of Colorado, spending three years in Boulder county, working in a lime kiln. Cripple Creek was his next destination in 1891, where he located three claims, selling them later at a handsome profit. He subsequently went to Idaho and Washington on prospecting trips, and then came back to Frankfort. He fol-

lowed the vocation of the farmer for a period of three years, and also worked in the city. On February 14, 1909, he was appointed chief of the fire department, and under him the services of the city has improved wonderfully. An auto truck has also been added to the apparatus.

November 2, 1898, marked the date of his marriage to Maggie W. Hicks, a girl born in Illinois, later moving to Indiana. No children have been born to the union.

In political matters Mr. Rebstock is a Republican. In fraternal matters, he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Loyal Order of Moose, Woodmen of the World, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Religiously, Mr. Rebstock attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### PETER DAVIS.

Among the sturdy and enterprising farmers and popular public officials of Perry township, Clinton county, is the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical review, whose life has been one of industry and strict adherence to honorable principles, which has resulted in gaining a comfortable living and at the same time winning the esteem of his fellow men.

Peter Davis, owner of Fairland Farm, and trustee of Perry township, having been elected to that office in 1908, is a descendant of an excellent old pioneer family of this county. He was born within a mile of where he now lives on December 9, 1868, and he has been content to spend his life in his native community. He is a son of Joel Davis, now deceased, he having been a native of Ohio, and from which state he came to this township and county in an early day and became a leading farmer here. He grew up on a farm in Ross county, Ohio, and attended the old time schools there, equipped with slab seats, puncheon floor and greased paper for window panes. In early life he married Elizabeth Patton, who made him a good wife and helpmeet. She is still living, being now advanced in years. To Joel Davis and wife seven children were born, namely: Jesse, George, John, Peter, Anna C., Sarah I., and Mary. The father of these children died at the age of sixty-nine years. Politically he was a Democrat and he belonged to the Christian church. His widow is also a faithful member of this church. He was one of the leading members and most liberal supporters of the church in his neighborhood during his life time.

Peter Davis was reared on the home farm and there was taught to





PETER DAVIS



MRS. LEON A. S. DAVIS, DECEASED





work, how to rotate crops, raise live stock, etc. On March 20, 1891, he married Leona Stook, daughter of Ben and Margaret Stook, the father long since deceased. Mr. Davis' first wife died some fourteen years ago. By this union four children were born: Flossie B., a teacher of considerable local prominence; Ruby M., a graduate of Marion College, has a good position in Indianapolis; Lena M., attending high school in Colfax, and Ferris Earl, now sixteen years old, attending high school.

Mr. Davis was first owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres and later bought the Isaac Goodnight farm. He now has a valuable and productive farm of two hundred and fifty acres, one of the best in Perry township, and is carrying on general farming and stock raising on a large scale in a manner stamping him as among the leaders in this field of endeavor in the county. He has a large and well arranged home, in the midst of fine shade trees, with numerous outbuildings, and about his place is always to be seen an excellent grade of live stock of all kinds. No small part of his annual income is derived from this source, since he understands well the proper care of stock. He has one of the largest and best orchards in the township, noted for its fine fruit of all kinds. He has become well established through his long years of good management and persistent work, and is now surrounded by all the comforts of life.

Politically, Mr. Davis is a Democrat and is influential in public affairs locally. He has been a frequent delegate to county and state conventions. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Elevator at Colfax. He is a jovial, well informed man, a good mixer and generally popular throughout the county.

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#### OLIVER C. UNGER

The raising and marketing of the pure bred hog is a growing industry in Indiana. There are many successful breeders in Clinton county. The man who, a half century or more ago, had the hog market here was the man who could raise his stock mainly without feeding corn. Many who formerly owned large timber land acreage, bought up a herd of half breed hogs in the fall and turned them "on the range" to keep alive on the mast and other nature's wild products during the winter, finishing them on a sparse feeding of wheat middlings or corn in the spring, have quit this practice entirely. Successful hog raisers in this part of Indiana—Clinton county and vicinity—follow the scientific methods of feeding and fattening hogs. They have pure

bred hogs in the main. Oliver C. Unger, of Forest township, a widely known breeder of Durocs and other breeds of hogs, is one of the most successful hog men of this part of the state and cashes in to the extent of several thousand dollars annually from his operations. He has done more, no doubt, than any other man in the county to encourage modern methods in stock raising and in sticking to well bred hogs. The influence of such a man to the good of a community can not be easily estimated.

Mr. Unger was born May 17, 1872 in Warren township, this county. He is a son of George W. and Elvira (Magart) Unger. The father was born May 28, 1825, in Morgan county, West Virginia, and he moved to Springfield, O., in 1834, and lived there three years, later removing first to Carroll county and then to Clinton county, Indiana, where he became well established on a farm and soon ranked as one of our leading citizens. A fuller history of the Ungers will be found on another page of this work. Suffice it to say here that the progenitors of our subject were people of sterling worth and did much for the communities in which they settled.

Oliver C. Unger grew to manhood on the home farm and there did his full share of work during crop seasons, attending the public schools during the winter months. He also attended the State Normal for awhile, and was a student at the Valparaiso University.

Mr. Unger has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was wedded September 16, 1893, was Margaret A. Lucas, who was born in Boone county, Indiana, March 9, 1875. She was a daughter of Purdine and Martha (Canada) Lucas. Her death occurred on October 29, 1901. Three children were born to this union, namely: Nellie Hazel, born July 14, 1894, now at home; Carrie Canada, born September 22, 1896, and Manson Henry Martin, born December 14, 1898. On April 15, 1903, Mr. Unger married Grace Cleaver, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, March 29, 1877. She is a daughter of William and Rowena (Payne) Cleaver. The father was born in Tippecanoe county, March 20, 1840; he has devoted his life to farming and is now living in Carroll county, this state. The mother of Mrs. Unger was born in Rossville, Clinton county, December 18, 1847, and she, too, is still living. William Cleaver was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted in Company G, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, September 19, 1861, and was honorably discharged for disability in 1862, afterwards re-enlisting in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served six months, until the close of the war.

Mr. Unger's present wife received a good education in the common schools and Valparaiso University. She studied music in which she is

specially talented, and successfully taught the piano for a period of eight year. One child of the second union, Harold DeVon, was born on September 4, 1908.

Mr. Unger has devoted himself to farming nearly all his life, but the live stock business has claimed the major part of his attention for many years, he having been largely engaged in the hog breeding and raising business for seventeen years. He owns seventy-five acres of valuable land, all tillable, but about five acres, which is timbered. The place is well tiled and on it is to be seen a comfortable home and splendid set of outbuildings. He has made most of the improvements now to be seen on his place. He is one of the most influential stock men in central Indiana. He is a member of the Live Stock Association of Indiana, of the American Duroc Jersey Record Association, and the Howard County Fair Association. He is the oldest breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs in Clinton county, having been in this business since 1896, and has made a pronounced success of the undertaking. He has an extensive trade, finding a very ready market for his hogs not only in this county but in remote parts of the country. He raises a general breed of cows, keeps a good general breed of horses and has started several horses of his own on the Frankfort fair grounds.

Mr. Unger is a member of the Indiana Corn Growers Association, and in this as well as the other associations of which he is a member, he is active and influential. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Middle Fork, and of the Order of Eastern Star at Russiaville. Religiously, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is faithful in his support of the Democratic party.

Personally, Mr. Unger is a genial gentleman and a good mixer, and has a host of friends wherever he is known, not only because of his pleasing address but because of his honorable business methods.

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### JOSEPH E. FICKLE.

Farmers come nearer being their own business masters than any other class of workers. It takes considerable capital these days to go into farming, but a farmer does not need so much land as he has been taught he should have. Where one hundred and sixty acres has been considered a necessity for a good farm, forty acres will soon be regarded as plenty; and for some kinds of crops ten acres is all a man can properly care for. Intensive culti-

vation with modern methods makes a successful farm out of few acres of land. Ownership and proper development of even a few acres will amply provide for the unproductive period in the lives of farmers.

One of the men of Washington township, Clinton county, who has clearly demonstrated his ability to successfully manage either a few or many acres is Joseph E. Fickle, owner of "Clover Leaf Farm." He was born in Madison township, February 4, 1872. He is a son of William Fickle, for many years one of the prominent citizens of that township, who was called to his eternal rest on March 25, 1913. He was born in Ross township, Clinton county, in 1839. He was a son of Isaac Fickle, who moved from Ohio in 1832 to Clinton county, and was therefore one of the early settlers here, and from that time to the present the family has been influential and well known in this locality. William Fickle grew up on the old homestead which he helped clear and develop. He received his education in the old log school house in his district. Isaac Fickle was a native of Butler county, O. His family consisted of the following children: Joseph, Isaac, Hugh, John and William. The death of Isaac Fickle, Sr., occurred in 1889 at the age of seventy-six years.

William Fickle was married in 1862 to Phoebe A. Thompson, who was born February 24, 1844, in Madison township, Clinton county. She is a daughter of William Thompson, who died in 1867. The mother survived until 1906.

The following children were born to William Fickle and wife: Mrs. Tryphena Horlacher, of Madison township; Alvin T., Joseph E., of this review; Charles R., Mrs. Ora Anderson, of Clark's Hill, Indiana; Floyd S., Loria L. and Elda Bennett, of Madison township.

William Fickle was owner of two farms, aggregating two hundred and eighty-five acres in the vicinity of Mt. Pleasant church. He was a member of that church for a period of forty years.

Our subject grew to manhood on the home place and there worked when a boy. He received a good common school education. When twenty-two years of age he married Pruda Akers, a daughter of Jacob G. Akers.

Mr. Fickle moved on his present farm in 1899. The place consists of eighty acres, well improved, and he has a pleasant cottage, well furnished.

His family consists of four children: Edith, Otis, Harold and Mildred.

Our subject is a great Sunday school worker and has done much good in this field of work. He has a class of sixty-seven members at the local church which he teaches. He is often a delegate to Sunday school conventions, where he always makes his influence felt for the general good.



## JAMES C. SHAW

One of the highly respected citizens of Howard county, Indiana, in a past generation was James C. Shaw. Mr. Shaw was born near Rockford, Surrey county, N. C., January 31, 1828. His parents were of English and Irish descent. In August of the same year in which he was born his parents and grandparents removed to Indiana, both families hauling their goods in one four-horse wagon. After traveling for six weeks they arrived at Economy, Wayne county, and remained there until the following spring when they removed to a settlement known as the Garner neighborhood, in the same county. In the fall of 1830 they moved from Wayne to Henry county, settling first near Millville, but two years later removing to near New Castle, where his father bought a forty acre farm. They remained here four years, when they again moved, this time going to Madison county, near Columbus. Here James remained with his parents nine years, at the expiration of which time he was seventeen years old, then began working for himself. After four years of hard toil he had succeeded in accumulating quite a sum of money for a boy in those days, which he loaned indiscriminately and unfortunately lost.

In November, 1840, Mr. Shaw married Eliza Manning. The loss of his money was quite a blow to the young husband, but he faced the matter bravely, and being young and strong he went to work clearing, making rails and cutting cord-wood for a living. The following year he took a lease of fifteen acres in the green woods and built a cabin, but owing to the severe illness of his wife he was compelled to sell all of his stock and make a new start in life. He worked out by the month and then followed riving and shaving shingles until he had again saved up enough money to begin farming.

Mr. Shaw proved his courage and patriotism when, August 10, 1862, he left his young wife and five small children and enlisted in Company K, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served gallantly for nearly three years in the fiercest part of the war. In the summer of 1863 he was with Grant at Vicksburg, and was in the engagements at Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills and Black River. While away at the front his wife died in January, 1864. He could not obtain a furlough and come home until in the following month. When he did come he found his home broken up and his children scattered. He remained long enough to secure homes for his children and then returned to his regiment with which he remained until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in 1865. He returned to Indiana and soon thereafter on October 10, 1865, he married Margaret Fritz

of Howard county. He and his second wife lived in Hancock county until the spring of 1866 when they moved to Clinton county and settled on a farm on which they spent the remainder of their lives. In due course of time they established a good home and developed a productive farm, providing well for their children, rearing them in comfort and respectability and giving them proper educational advantages. Eight children were born to them, five of whom survive at this writing, namely: Christian B., Mrs. Magnolia Johnson, Monroe C., Howard, and Mrs. Letitia May Oliphant. Three of their children died in infancy.

In young manhood Mr. Shaw united with the Baptist church. In 1870 he and his wife united with the Middlefork Baptist church with which they remained until the building of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cloverdale, near their home, when they joined the latter. The death of Mr. Shaw occurred on April 11, 1901, and his widow passed away in March, 1906, at the age of sixty-nine years, six months and twenty-nine days.

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#### CLARENCE V. FICKLE.

One of the progressive men of Washington township, Clinton county is Clarence V. Fickle, owner of Elmdale Farm, which consists of ninety-five acres of choice land. He seems to be a man who possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. His close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the prosperity which is today his. He is a scion of an honored old family, whose good reputation he has kept untarnished.

Mr. Fickle was born August 29, 1875, on the old Fickle homestead in Clinton county. He is a son of Robert Fickle, who was born July 8, 1841, on the old homestead, he being a son of Isaac Fickle, who was born April 2, 1815, he having been a son of William and Ann (Thompson) Fickle, early pioneers of this county. William Fickle was born in Virginia in 1874, and his wife was born in County Antrim, Ireland in 1781. The father of William Fickle was a native of Germany, and he married an English woman. The parents of Ann Thompson came to America when she was eleven years old and located in Philadelphia, but soon moved west to Perry county, O. The mother of Isaac Fickle died on September 14, 1857. On February 14, 1838, Isaac Fickle married Jane M. Miller, a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Bell)

Miller, natives of South Carolina, where their daughter, Jane M. was also born, the date of her birth being September 24, 1816. Her father came to Clinton county in 1829, locating in Madison township where he lived until 1841 when he sold his property and removed to Mercer county, Ill., where both parents died. Mrs. Jane M. Fickle died December 22, 1863, leaving four children, William, Robert M., Nancy A., and Sarah E.

Isaac Fickle again married, his second wife being Sarah E. Wade, daughter of William and Nancy E. (White) Wade. Her family came from Pennsylvania to Jackson county, O., thence removed to Kansas, where the parents died. The second wife died January 7, 1877, leaving one child, Mary E., born July 19, 1876.

To Robert Fickle and wife two children were born, Clarence V., born August 29, 1875; and Ray C., born September 25, 1879. Robert Fickle and his father were both elders in the United Presbyterian church. Isaac Fickle came to Clinton county in 1834 and spent the rest of his life here. He held the office of supervisor and also school director.

Robert Fickle was reared on the old farm where our subject now lives, where he remained until his marriage in 1867 to Elizabeth Baird, daughter of Hugh Baird. To Robert and Ellen Fickle six children were born, four sons and two daughters: Hugh (deceased); Agnes J. (deceased); Clarence V., subject of this sketch; Ray C. living in Mulberry, this county; Jenny G., and Lester. The mother of the above named children died in 1886 at the age of thirty-eight years. The death of Robert Fickle occurred in 1898 at the age of sixty-six years.

Clarence V. Fickle was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools. On May 11, 1898 he married Isa B. Holliday, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Perry Holliday, a native of Butler county, O.

Our subject and wife have the following children: Russell C., born March 12, 1899; Otto P., born October 3, 1900; Robert D., born February 10, 1905; and Raymond D., born May 12, 1911.

Mr. Fickle has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising with more than average success, and he is now owner of the beautiful farm mentioned in the opening paragraphs of this sketch. He always keeps a good grade of livestock. He has a pleasant home, neatly furnished, and a large barn and other good buildings about the place. Politically he is a Democrat and religiously is a member of the United Presbyterian church, in which he has been elder, like his father and grandfather before him.

## FRANK B. ELLIOTT.

An honorable retirement from labor in which to enjoy the fruits of former years of toil and the enjoyment which life can offer in the serene autumn of one's years, is the fitting reward of a useful and active career, in which one, through keen discernment, indefatigable labor and honorable methods advanced steadily toward the goal of prosperity. Such, briefly stated, is the record of Frank B. Elliott, who is now living retired in the town of Mulberry, Clinton county, and who, through his long connection with agricultural interests, has not only carefully conducted his farm, but so managed its affairs that he acquired thereby a position among the substantial residents of the community.

Mr. Elliott was born in Butler county, O., November 23, 1854, the son of James Rampley Elliott, a wagon maker. The father was born in New England of a sturdy old family of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His wife, Maria Davis, was born in Butler county, O. The Elliott family moved from Butler county, O., to Madison township, Clinton county, when our subject was a small boy and here they located on a farm. Eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, were born to James R. Elliott and wife, namely: Almond D., a soldier during the Civil War, now living at Battle Ground, Ind.. Mrs. Nancy Blinn, living at Frankfort; John, a soldier in the Civil War, now deceased, leaving six children; James R., living at Elwood, Ind.; Frank B. and Orlando B. of Michigantown. The father of these children lived to be eighty years of age. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife were Methodists. The mother of our subject reached her eighty-first year.

Frank B. Elliott was reared on the home farm and was educated in the public schools at Hamilton, Ind. He remained at home working on the farm while his brothers were fighting for the Union, he being but a lad at the time and not old enough for service. He continued to fill his accustomed place in the family circle until he was twenty-four years old. He then married Ella Steckel, a daughter of Joseph Steckel, of Mulberry, this county, she being one of the following children: Phaon, Mary, Joseph, Jr., Louise, Ella, Matilda, Methusaleh and Martin.

Mr. Elliott has devoted his life to general farming and has been successful all along the line. He is now owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and fifteen acres near Mulberry, and another of one hundred and eighteen acres in the same township, all well improved and well cultivated. He has a splendid brick, nine-room house in the town, which residence is mod-





FRANK B. ELLIOTT





ern throughout and neatly furnished. Mrs. Ella Elliott was called to her rest in 1902 at the age of forty-seven years. She was the mother of two children, Joseph E. of Cincinnati, Ohio, and one who died young. Joseph E. Elliott is exceptionally talented in music, and while young in years has achieved a brilliant reputation as a musician, ranking among the best in the Middle States, according to the opinion of many who have heard his performances, which have been given both in the East and the West. He is a member of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, one of the most noted in the country. He was given a musical education and is a man for whom the future is bright with promise. The mother was a good Christian woman, active in the Methodist Episcopal church.

In February, 1907, Frank B. Elliott married Mrs. Ida Wirt (nee Clark), daughter of David Clark, deceased.

Mr. Elliott is a Republican, and has been active in local affairs. He served as county commissioner for a period of three years, during which he did much for the permanent good of the county, and was a popular official. He has been a frequent delegate to district and state conventions. Fraternally he belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He affiliates with the Methodist church.

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#### THOMAS NOBLE BUTLER.

Live stock business strongly rivals agriculture as a means of prosperity in Clinton county. So closely allied are the two, however, that men invariably carry one as a side line to the other. Mr. Butler is engaged almost exclusively in stock breeding, and he operates on a large scale. Some of the best horses and stallions in the northern part of the state are in his possession, which fact has given him an excellent reputation among the stock men of the state and the country.

Thomas Noble Butler was born in Edinburg, Indiana, August 12, 1862, the son of Daniel and Caroline (Flood) Butler. Daniel Butler was a native of the Buckeye state, and when but a young man he came to Johnson county, Indiana. In 1863 he moved to Lebanon, Indiana, where he entered the warehouse and distillery business and engaged in horse breeding. He died there in 1873. Mrs. Caroline Butler died in 1908. Daniel Butler was a loyal Republican, and attended the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Our subject received a common school education in the city of Lebanon, and in 1895 he came to Frankfort, where he began the livery business. In 1901 he sold out and moved back to Lebanon, continuing the same trade. Again, in 1904, he returned to Frankfort, where he is now located, giving his time to the breeding profession, also the grain and feed trade. Mr. Butler owns quite a number of fine stallions, chief among them being "Carter B.," register number 6304, and "Famous," number 67028. The former is a black French draft stallion, and has sired nearly three hundred colts, over ninety per cent. of his services. The latter stallion is also much in demand and is equal to "Carter B." Mr. Butler has builded a reputation on these two animals alone. The first season for "Famous" was productive of sixty colts.

Mr. Butler was married to Carrie Shaw, the daughter of John M. Shaw, of Boone county. She died in 1900. Two children were left to Mr. Butler: Ruby Cunningham, of Indianapolis, and Mary, of Lebanon. Mr. Butler was married the second time to Jane Swadner.

Fraternally, Mr. Butler is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen of the World, and the Loyal Order of Moose. Religiously, he attends the Christian church, and politically, is a Republican.

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#### ARTHUR GRANT STRAESSER.

Realizing the fact that persistent industry constitutes the basis of success, Arthur G. Straesser, a well known citizen of Frankfort, this county, sought no royal road to the goals of which he dreamed when a youth, but began to work earnestly and diligently in order to advance himself, and the result is that he is now numbered among the progressive, successful and influential citizens of the county. Mr. Straesser holds distinct prestige among the business men of the city of Frankfort, and his customers have ever found his laundry a place where they were insured fair and courteous treatment. Not only that, but his patrons know that they get the best work obtainable for the money. Mr. Straesser's laundry ranks among the best equipped and most efficient in the state.

Arthur G. Straesser was born in Cropsey, Illinois, November 25, 1886, and was the son of John and Elizabeth (Kessler) Straesser, the father being a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Illinois. John Straesser was one of the first settlers in Illinois, and helped break the soil for their future

home. He lived the usual pioneer life of the time until his death in 1894. Politically, he was a Republican, and religiously, he was a member of the Methodist church. He married Elizabeth Kessler in the spring of 1880. She was born in LaSalle county, Illinois, on February 7, 1860, and is still living at Fairbury, Illinois.

Mr. Arthur Straesser received a good common school education, and then went into the laundry business at Fairbury, Illinois. He then went to the west coast and acted as assistant foreman in the Excelsior laundry at Los Angeles, California, where he learned the methods of laundering which he later used in his own establishment with good effect. He remained here five years, and in 1910 came to Frankfort, and purchased the Frankfort laundry. He is running this at the present time in the latest approved fashion. The most modern machinery is used, all of which has been installed under the direction of Mr. Straesser. Soft water alone is used. Altogether the machinery of the plant cost approximately ten thousand dollars. The laundry does an annual business of fifteen thousand dollars.

On May 30, 1912, Mr. Straesser was married to Ruth H. Bridges, who was born in Filmore, Indiana, on August 5, 1892. One child, Charles W., has been born to this union.

Fraternally, Mr. Straesser belongs to the Masonic order, the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

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#### ISAAC F. STEVENS.

Some people seem to forget that a fertile soil is a living, breathing thing, well fed by nature or by the hand of man, with the natural mineral elements and the organic matter necessary for the use of the soil bacteria in the manufacture of plant food, and for a delightful environment in which they can live and work. One man in Forest township who understands what it takes to keep the soil fertile and productive, not forgetting that it requires its regular feeding of the basic elements to go to make crops of all kinds is Isaac F. Stevens, one of our local advocates of "better seed selection," "better preparation of seed bed," and "better cultivation."

Mr. Stevens was born on December 5, 1847, in Rush county, Indiana. He is a son of S. B. and Margaret (Fithian) Stevens. The father was born in Maryland, and from that state he removed to Rush county, Indiana, when a boy, he and his brothers and sisters walking nearly all the way, for

they had only one horse and a small wagon. The death of our subject's father occurred on September 2, 1893. The mother of our subject was born in Rush county this state, and her death occurred on August 6, 1856. S. B. Stevens spent his life on a farm, and he was a great horse trader. Politically he was first a Whig, later a Republican. He was twice married and he had fifteen children by the two wives, eight being by the first, who was our subject's mother. Three of these are still living, namely: Ellen, Isaac F., of this sketch, and Elhanon G., George, Madora, Emily, Isabelle and Frances are all deceased.

S. B. Stevens married for a second wife Angelina Harley, and to this union seven children were born, namely: A. W., F. S., Martha (deceased), Clara, Mrs. Alzora Storms, Charles (deceased), and O. L.

Isaac F. Stevens grew up on the home farm and received a limited education in the common schools. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Collins, to whom he was wedded on January 17, 1872. She was born in Highland county, Ohio, and was a daughter of William and Sarah (Hiatt) Collins. She was called to her eternal rest on September 5, 1881. To this first union two children were born, both of whom are deceased, namely: Lorenzo E., born November 23, 1876, died October 8, 1900; William I., born October 4, 1874, died April, 1876. Mr. Stevens subsequently married Loucretia Carter, who was born on December 25, 1869, in Howard county, Indiana. She is a daughter of George W. and Loucretia (Purvis) Carter. The father was born in Ohio and the mother in Bartholomew county, Indiana, the date of the former's birth being August 22, 1842, and that of the latter June 16, 1843. The father died in September, 1909, and the mother on July 22, 1895. The father was a veteran of the civil war, serving four years in Company G, 89th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

One child has been born to our subject and his last wife, namely: Relbue, born October 11, 1899. She is now attending school.

Mr. Stevens moved to Forest township, Clinton county, from Rush county in 1854 and settled southeast of the village of Forest, where he bought land and cleared it, developing it into a good farm on which he has made a comfortable living. He has thus lived continuously here for a period of nearly sixty years during which his reputation has remained unassailable and he is well liked by all who know him. He owns sixty acres, all tillable and well tiled, his improvements having been made by himself. He formerly specialized in raising Hereford shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, but he now raises Duroc hogs, Norman and Clydesdale horses, White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red chickens.



Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order at Russiaville, also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of Forest. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican, but has never been especially active.

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WILLIAM E. BLAIR.

It takes a farmer to succeed on a farm, just as it takes a clerical man to succeed in office work, an engineer with a locomotive, an architect in architecture, or a musician in music. A man always a farmer can not move into town and make himself indispensable in an art studio, nor can the artist, the hand-organ man, the store salespeople, those from the factories or the law offices become prosperous very readily as tillers of the earth, or salesmen of its products. No greater disaster could come to the masses in cities than to thrust them unprepared into the strange situations they would encounter in attempted farm life. Their story would be one of tragedy. One of the citizens of Forest township, Clinton county, who has been wise enough to stick to one vocation all his life and who has therefore succeeded is William E. Blair.

Mr. Blair was born on August 2, 1857, in Decatur county, Indiana, and there he spent his earlier years and received his schooling, removing to Clinton county in 1879, about the time he attained his majority, and here he has lived ever since and has engaged continuously in farming. He is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Evans) Blair. The father was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he spent his early life and attended the old-time schools. He removed from that county to Decatur county, Indiana, in young manhood. He spent his life on a farm. Politically he was a Democrat. His death occurred in 1876. He was twice married, first in Ohio, this wife surviving but a short time. By his second wife, mother of our subject, three children were born, namely: Samuel, died in early life; William E., of this review, and Lou, the youngest.

On August 22, 1882, William E. Blair was married to Arabella Ashpaw, a sister of Charles Ashpaw, a sketch of whom appears on an other page of this volume, where a history of the Ashpaw family will be found. Mrs. Blair grew up in her native community and received a common school education.

Five children, three of whom are still living, have been born to Mr.

Blair and wife, namely: Mabel, born January 1, 1884, died in May, 1903; Gladys, born in 1886, died in 1911; Emma, born in 1885; Ruth, born in 1892; James Raymond, born in 1897.

Mr. Blair's farm consists of one hundred and eighteen acres in Forest township, all tillable, but about eight acres. The place has a good natural drainage, and is also well tiled. Mr Blair has made his own splendid improvements. He raises Jersey cows and mixed hogs, draft and Norman horses, and Plymouth Rock chickens.

Politically, he is a Democrat, and in religious matters belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a trustee and an earnest worker.

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#### H. N. OLIPHANT, M. D.

The medical profession in Clinton county has an able representative in Dr. H. N. Oliphant, of Forest, who, although young in years has firmly established himself in his vocation and won the confidence and esteem of the people and his professional brethren in this section of the Hoosier state. He has, unquestionably, the natural endowments that go to make up the twentieth century medical man and also the necessary training, having long been a close student, leaving no stone unturned whereby he could advance himself, and deeming it a rare privilege to be able to bring surcease for humanity's multiform ills. He has also shown a public spirit that is ever commendable, being always willing to do his full share in the development of the community, and has so ordered his course as to keep untarnished the honored escutcheon of a worthy old family name.

Dr. Oliphant was born April 30, 1880, in Hendricks county, Indiana, moving to his present home when young. His grandfather, William Oliphant, entered land from the government in Clinton county and was an early settler here. The Doctor is a son of Albert G. and Martha (Richards) Oliphant. The father was born in Clinton county, in 1857, and here he grew to manhood, received such educational advantages as the early day schools afforded, and here resided until shortly before the birth of our subject when he removed to Hendricks county, afterwards returning here where he still makes his home. The Doctor's mother was born in 1857 in Hendricks county, this state, and she is still living. She was the second wife of Albert G. Oliphant. Of this union seven children have been born, five of whom are still living: Dr. H. N., of this review; Ora M., Herman

E., John T., and Mary, Pearl and Ruby, twins, born in 1895, died young. The father of these children has devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits. Politically he is a Democrat.

Dr. Oliphant grew to manhood on the home farm where he worked, when he became of proper age. He received a common school education in Forest township, also attended high school there. In 1901 he went to New York City and entered the Male Training School where he was graduated in 1903, after which he went to Chicago and entered the Illinois Medical College, which is the medical department of the Loyola University. Here he made an excellent record and was graduated with the class of 1908, during which time he spent one year in the work at the Illinois Medical Hospital. In June, 1908, he began the practice of his profession in Forest, Clinton county, and here he has remained to the present time, enjoying a large and growing practice. In June, 1908, he was on the honorary list of the Indiana Examination Registration Board of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Oliphant was married on June 6, 1908, to Florence K. Travis, of Janesville, Wisconsin, where she was born January 10, 1887. She is a daughter of William and Mary (Collier) Travis, both still living in Wisconsin, now retired, having spent their lives on a farm.

The union of the Doctor and wife has resulted in the birth of one child, H. N., Jr., who was born May 1, 1909.

Fraternally Doctor Oliphant belongs to the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both at Forest. Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously he belongs to the Missionary Baptist church.

Dr. Oliphant is surgeon for the Clover Leaf Route, also the Indiana Light & Heat Company's railway, having been appointed on the electric line in 1912, and has been surgeon for the first named road ever since he came to Forest. He has given eminent satisfaction to both companies. He is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the National Medical Association. He is a member of the surgical clinic for the well known institute of the Mayo Bros. at Rochester, Minnesota.

The Doctor enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1908, under Captain D. F. Allen. He soon rose from private to assistant commissary sergeant, regimental, under Commissary Sergeant H. G. Swope. The company was sent to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where it remained until after the war, its services at the front not being required. Dr. Oliphant was honorably discharged on November 4, 1898, at Indianapolis.

## J. B. CASEY.

In a country like Indiana the manufacture of draining tile is a large and important industry and gives employment to thousands of men, and innumerable families are supported by reason of this industry. This state, it will be remembered, was originally a semi swamp, over, at least, a great part of its area, but the pioneers who settled here less than a century ago knew that as rich soil as could be found on the continent was lying beneath the shallow water. The problem which confronted them was to drain the land and get it ready for the seed. Thus in working out this problem enormous work has been performed and vast money expended, but the results have certainly been gratifying and warranted the outlay. Most of the farms in Clinton county have had to be tiled and the work is still going on. Colfax has become a tile manufacturing center. Perhaps no individual here has a more expert knowledge of the proper manufacture of draining tile than J. B. Casey, manager of the M. J. Lee Drain Tile Company.

Mr. Casey was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., some thirty-six years ago. He is a son of T. J. Casey, who was a pioneer brick manufacturer of Crawfordsville. His family consisted of five children.

J. B. Casey grew to manhood in his native city and received his education there, attending the common schools and Wabash College. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. F. Alexander, and this regiment was mustered in and sent to Chickamauga Park, Tenn., where it camped, not being needed in Cuba, much to the regret of the regiment, which longed for active service against the Dons. Mr. Casey returned home with the regiment in the summer of 1898 and was discharged. He at once turned his attention to a business career, and, having learned the manufacture of tile as a boy under his father he quite naturally decided to continue in that field of endeavor. He came to Colfax in 1902, and erected the tile plant mentioned above, and which he has since managed, and he has given every satisfaction in this connection, doing much to increase the efficiency and prestige of the same.

The Lee company has a large tile plant at Crawfordsville and New Richmond, Ind., also. Their plant in Colfax is adjacent to both the Vandalia and Big Four railways. M. J. Lee is president; H. K. Lee, vice-president; Neil Casey, secretary; J. B. Casey, treasurer and manager. The Colfax plant was built in 1902, at a cost of seventy-two thousand dollars. It enjoys the distinction of being the second largest tile factory in Indiana, and a very large



J. B. CASEY





local business is carried on, and the products of the plant are shipped to all parts of the country. Fifty skilled employes are on the payroll all the year round. The size of the tile manufactured here is from four to thirty inches in diameter. Large contracts are taken by the Lees for county ditching in this and adjoining counties. All the machinery and appliances are modern and of the most approved type, insuring high grade work and rapid service. The plant is a model in every particular and is one of the most important industries in Colfax and this section of the state.

Mr. Casey is a member of the Sons of the American League, a charter member of the local post. He has remained unmarried. He is a good mixer among business men and stands high with all circles in which he chooses to move.

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#### CLINTON E. ORR

It is encouraging to see enterprising and thinking young men like Clinton E. Orr remain in their native communities and engage in husbandry for it shows that that community is destined to be continuously progressive and a good place in which to live.

Mr. Orr was born on April 15, 1872, in Forest township, Clinton county, and here he has been content to spend his life. He is a son of Nathan and Margaret (McClelland) Orr. The father was born January 29, 1838, in Ohio from which state he removed with his parents to Clinton county, Indiana, when a small boy and here he grew to manhood and received a meager education in the common schools, for those were pioneer times and he had to do a great deal of hard work on the home farm, which was new and not very well improved. He has devoted his life to farming, having cleared and improved the fine farm on which he lived and here he made a good income through his hard work and good management. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never tried to be a public man. He is now living in retirement in a pleasant home in the town of Scircleville, this state. His family consisted of six children, five of whom are still living, namely: Austin, Lorenzo, Eta, Alvin (deceased), Clinton E. and Ella.

Clinton E. Orr grew up on the home place and there did his full share of the work when a boy. During the winter months he attended the neighboring schools.

On September 11, 1901, he was united in marriage to Mary Davis, who was born November 18, 1876 in Forest township, this county, and here she

grew to womanhood and received her education. A full sketch of the Davis family may be found in an article on Charles S. Davis, to be found elsewhere in this volume, Mr. Davis being a brother to Mrs. Orr.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Mary Olive, born April 4, 1904; and Waldron, born June 29, 1907.

Mr. Orr has always been a farmer, never caring to follow any other business, and he has remained in his native township, as already indicated. He is the owner of eighty acres, all under cultivation, but about fifteen acres. It is well drained and otherwise well improved, and on it stands a good set of buildings, including a pleasant home. He makes a specialty of Jersey cows, a mixed breed of hogs and good draft horses; also Rhode Island red chickens. He is succeeding well in all lines of general farming and stock raising.

Politically, Mr. Orr is a Republican, but he does not aspire to leadership in politics.

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#### JOSEPH I. BURNS.

One of the most interesting men to spend an hour or so in conversation with in Forest township, Clinton county, is Joseph I. Burns. He talks interestingly because he is a man of much experience and during his long life has been a spectator to many happenings out of the ordinary; and, further than that he possesses the happy faculty of being able to recall reminiscences and tell of them in well chosen words. During his residence here of over a half century he has lived to see momentous changes in every respect and he has taken part in them. He ranked for many decades among the best known carpenters and builders in this section of the country, and he is now discharging in a commendable manner the duties of justice of the peace and those of secretary of the Forest Telephone Company. There is additional interest in setting forth his life record in this volume because of his career as a soldier for the Union during the dark days of the sixties.

Mr. Burns was born September 19, 1842, in Hamilton county, O., and there his early boyhood days were spent, he having been nine years of age when he removed with the family to Clinton county in 1851, where he has resided continuously ever since with the exception of three years. He is a son of Peter and Nancy (Ingersoll) Burns. The father was born February 13, 1818, in Hamilton county, O., and there also occurred the birth of the mother on December 25, 1817. The former died on May 16, 1874, and the death of the latter occurred on July 29, 1890. Peter Burns

received a good education for the early days in the Buckeye state and he was a school teacher for ten years, then turned his attention to general farming, which he followed the rest of his life. His family consisted of ten children, only four of whom are living at this writing, namely: Frances M. and Sarah Ann, both deceased; Joseph I., of this review; William A. (dec.), Elizabeth (dec.), David, Lydia (dec.), Mary Ellen (dec.), James A. and Emily A.

Joseph I. Burns grew up on the home place, and, being the son of a pioneer he found plenty of hard work to do when a boy, consequently his early schooling was limited to about six months in a log school house, equipped with its usual puncheon floor, slab seats, greased paper for window panes, and open fire-place, but he has become a well informed man through contact with the world and by wide home reading.

Mr. Burns was married on October 29, 1865, to Lucy T. Lindle, who was born in Ripley county, Ind., December 13, 1841. She is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Carrick) Lindle. These parents were born, reared and married in England, and there they resided until after their first child was born, finally emigrating to America and locating in Ripley county. Thence they moved to Henry county, this state, when Mrs. Burns was five years old, and from there they removed to Clinton county in 1865. They spent their lives on a farm. Mrs. Burns received a common school education.

To Mr. and Mrs. Burns five children were born: Hannah E., born May 6, 1867, married H. W. Cochran, now residing in Forest, this county, taught school for several years; Lillian B., born September 20, 1869, married Payton Blanche, and they live in Warren township, this county; Anna E., born March 2, 1872, died July 29, 1873; Laura L., born March 11, 1874, died December 28, 1899; Samuel C., born December 2, 1877, followed teaching for fourteen years, married Maude E. Ogle, now engaged in merchandising in the village of Forest.

Joseph I. Burns learned the carpenter's trade when a young man and this he followed successfully for a period of thirty-three years, being known as one of the most skillful and conscientious workmen in Clinton county, and many buildings of all kinds stand in this locality as monuments to his art as a builder. He gave up his trade some eight years ago since which time he has been secretary of the Forest Telephone Company, which position he still holds, his long retention being sufficient evidence of his satisfactory service. He was elected justice of the peace of Forest township in 1906 and is still ably discharging the duties of this office, his decisions

being noted for their fairness to all concerned and for a clear interpretation of the law. He is also engaged in the real estate business under the firm name of Burns & Johnson. He owns a home in Forest and several lots, besides twenty-five acres in Forest township, all tillable and well improved in every way, with tile, fencing, etc. His land is rented.

Mr. Burns has been a Mason for a period of forty-one years, being a charter member of the local lodge, the Star, of which he was secretary for a period of thirteen years. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been financial secretary of the local lodge for a period of nineteen years; also a member of the Encampment and has been treasurer of the latter. He is a member of the Rebekahs. He was district deputy of this county for a period of eight years for the last named lodge. Politically he is a loyal Democrat. He was township assessor in Johnson township for a period of six years.

On August 5, 1862, Mr. Burns enlisted at Michigantown, Clinton county, in Company G, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, called then the "Crazy Eighty-Sixth," under Captain Segar. Mr. Burns saw considerable hard service, being in many engagements, including Perryville, Franklin, Nashville, Chattanooga and many skirmishes. He was with the troops in Alabama and Florida. Falling sick he was brought north to Louisville. He was honorably discharged on June 6, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

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#### ARTIE M. AVERY.

To be called a success when one is scarcely middle aged indicates that a man has managed well and worked hard, but that is the very thing that Artie M. Avery, for many years a well known farmer and stock man of Forest township, Clinton county, has attained to. Such a man is eminently entitled to mention in any history of his locality, and the biographer is therefore glad to pen the following brief line bearing on his personal record and that of his immediate family.

Mr. Avery was born on July 20, 1872, in Montgomery county, Indiana, but most of his life has been spent in Clinton county, whither he was brought when three years of age by his parents, Eli and Lou (Wick) Avery. The father was born in Howard county, this state, on December 7, 1845, and he died at Frankfort, Indiana, October 12, 1881. The mother of our subject was born on October 8, 1846, in Pennsylvania, and her death oc-



curred on July 2, 1875. These parents received common school educations. Eli Avery made his home principally at Frankfort, where he was for many years a clerk in the county treasurer's office. He never engaged in farming. Politically he was a Democrat. His family consisted of two children, Arista, born September 16, 1867; and Artie M., of this sketch. Eli Avery was twice married, our subject being by his first wife. His second wife's maiden name was Sally Rivers. She was born in 1859, and is now living in Indianapolis. One child, Claude, born to them March 31, 1878, is now living in the town of Frankfort.

Artie M. Avery received a common school education. On December 17, 1895, he married Dora Altic, who was a native of Michigan township, this county, the date of her birth being March 18, 1881. She is a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Cox) Altic. These parents are still living, making their home in Clinton county, engaged in farming near Frankfort. Mrs. Avery received a common school education in her native community.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Eva, born August 7, 1908; and Edward, whose birth occurred on June 24, 1912.

Mr. Avery has been engaged in general farming and stock raising practically all his life in Forest township, Clinton county, where he works one hundred and ten acres of valuable and well improved land, owned by Thomas Avery, an uncle, who is now living retired in Forest. It is all tillable but about thirteen acres, which is in woods, and the land is well tiled. Mr. Avery makes a specialty of raising Jersey cows, Chester White and Duroc hogs and a general breed of horses.

Politically Mr. Avery is a Democrat.

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### JOHN CAPLINGER.

Nature's remedies and methods for curing the ills of man, beast or soil are always the best and most economical. Every farmer must sooner or later learn, if he would succeed, that simple lesson that wherever the necessary mineral elements of plant food are deficient, he must not only return them in their natural form, but must make them available for plant food by supplying organic matter in abundance. This was well understood at the outset of his farming career by John Caplinger, now living retired, after a successful life as a farmer, in his pleasant home in Forest township, Clinton county. In fact, he has always been a man who carefully noted

things, and built up a splendid system of general farming which brought ample returns, enabling him to retire and spend his old age in quiet. He is one of our honored veterans of the great Civil war and a man who has done his full share in the work of general improvement in his community and county.

Mr. Caplinger was born on August 13, 1843, in Adams county, Ohio, and there he spent his boyhood years and received such educational advantages as the old-time schools afforded. When twenty-six years old he arrived at Middle Fork, Clinton county, March 25, 1869, and he has continued to reside in this county, engaging in general farming and stock raising and for a period of ten years operated a saw mill. He is a son of Moses and Martha (Dillon) Caplinger. The father was born in Highland county, Ohio, and he spent his life in that state, dying there on March 4, 1886, a highly respected citizen. The mother of our subject was born in Adams county, Ohio, and her death occurred on November 18, 1865. They spent their lives on a farm, and eight children were born to them: John, of this review; George, Susanna, Christopher and Cornelius, the others being deceased.

John Caplinger received a common school education and this has been supplemented in after years by extensive home reading and careful observation. He often recalls with interest the scenes of the old log house which was the school room for the neighborhood.

John Caplinger has been thrice married, first, on October 24, 1866, to Frances E. Morrison, who was born in Adams county, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Morrison, both her parents being natives of that state, where they spent their lives on a farm. Our subject's first wife died on September 13, 1867, leaving one child, Frances E., who was born on July 7, 1867. She married John Chamblin, and they live in Ohio. On August 8, 1872, Mr. Caplinger married Laura E. Wright, who was born in Clinton county, Indiana. She is a daughter of Stanton and Martha (Goodhart) Wright, both natives of Indiana. Our subject's second wife died April 16, 1874. Of this union one child was born—Martha E., whose birth occurred on May 8, 1873. She married James Beauchamp, of Kansas City, Missouri. In November, 1903, our subject was again married, his last wife being Mary Conover, who was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, May 2, 1844.

Mr. Caplinger began farming when a young man and this was his chief life work up to his retirement from active work some time ago, though he ran a saw mill for some time in Warren township.

Fraternally, Mr. Caplinger is a Mason, belonging to the Forest Blue

lodge and the Commandery and Royal Arch at Frankfort. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion belongs to the Universalist church. He was at one time constable of Warren township, also township assessor, filling these offices to the entire satisfaction of the people.

In 1864 Mr. Caplinger proved his patriotism to the government by enlisting for service in the Federal army at Cincinnati, Ohio, in Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. George Kountz, and although he saw some considerable service he was in but one battle, but that was a pretty hot one, that of Murphreysboro, Tennessee, during Hood's campaign, and was fought on December 7, 1864. In this our subject was wounded by a minie ball which passed through his right shoulder. He was honorably discharged on June 2, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Indiana. He formerly belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic.

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#### ROBERT V. HEATON.

The world has realized more than ever during the past few years that the real source of progress is the farmer and his fields. Wall street and the stock markets, human subsistence, trades and vocations, education, and even our pleasures, depend solely on the agriculturist, and in turn the mechanical world has supplied him with contrivances for the economy of labor and increased production, so that the ever growing demands of the hungry millions may be satisfied. The farmer has responded nobly to this situation and has modernized himself to every possible extent, and to the degree that the present type cannot be called a "rube," but a highly cultivated and educated citizen, with knowledge and habits the same as his city brother. Such a man is Mr. Heaton, whom we write of in this sketch. He is a worthy and representative type.

Mr. Heaton was born February 28, 1854, in Michigan township, Clinton county, Indiana, and was the son of Alfred and Levici (Julian) Heaton. Alfred Heaton was a native of the Hoosier state and he died in 1902. The mother was also born in Indiana. Both parents had a common school education, and the father followed farming all of his life, and was a Democrat. Six children were born to the union, namely: one infant, Alice, Hester A., and Vesper, all deceased, and James and Robert, now living. Robert, our subject, received his elementary education in Michigan township.

Mr. Heaton was married April 5, 1876, to Elizabeth Beeabout, who was born April 22, 1853, in Fayette county, Indiana, and was the daughter of Peter and Ann (Parker) Beeabout. Six children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Claudius; Eva; Angie married Orville Coy, who died June 7, 1912, leaving her with one child, Robert, both now living with our subject; Ethel (deceased), Erchel and Glenn (deceased).

Mr. Heaton has been a farmer all of his life in this county. He has now retired from active work, however, but still manages his eighty acres of fertile and well improved land. Besides general farming, he raises Jersey and a mixed breed of cows, Poland China hogs, and Plymouth Rock chickens.

Religiously, Mr. Heaton is a member of God's church, and in politics is a Prohibitionist.

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### JOHN A. HARDING.

There are certain trades that possess an indefinable charm, and among them is that of blacksmithing. The smithy's shop in the small town is a place where children congregate and the politics of the day are discussed by their elders. The smithy is a man of prominence and his invariable good nature makes him a friend to all. This quality has been immortalized in poetry and song, and ever, especially to the younger generation, the forge and anvil and the "mighty man" above them will linger long in their memories. Clinton county has her blacksmiths, among them John A. Harding, and about him we tell in this review.

John Harding was born December 31, 1855, in Kirklin county, Indiana. He was the son of Samuel and Delilah (Thompson) Harding, natives of Ohio. Samuel Harding was born in Union county, Indiana, August 25, 1833, and in 1846 moved to Clinton county. He gained a common school education and after leaving the schoolroom he took up the trade of blacksmithing in Kirklin, an occupation he followed nearly all of his life, shoeing horses until after he was seventy-five years of age. Twelve children made up his family. They were: John, Robert (dec.), Orlando C., Kate R., Lily L. (dec.), O. T. (dec.), Minnie (dec.), Frank S. and Pearl; remainder not named, having died in infancy.

John Harding attended the public schools in Kirklin during his boyhood days, and spent his time otherwise learning the trade he was to follow from his father.

Mr. Harding was married September 29, 1882, to Emma McKay, the



MR. AND MRS. J. A. HARDING





daughter of James and Margaret (Mart) McKay, and born in Clinton county, Ohio, December 9, 1860. Her father died when she was but a baby, and the mother is cared for part of the time now in John Harding's home in Kirklin. Mrs. Harding received a common school education, and is the mother of three children: John G., born June, 1883; Fanny L., married to George Kutz, a Kirklin druggist, and Anna L.

John Harding has always followed the blacksmithing trade. He began with just a small shop and now owns a large and completely equipped place, also a two-story brick factory where he has the latest machinery installed for the making of buggies, farm wagons and implements of use to the farmer. He also paints buggies and does much rubber tiring. Mr. Harding has, in the course of his studies in his chosen trade, invented a patent storm top for buggies and automobiles. He has obtained a patent on his contrivance and sells a number to Clinton county people.

Mr. Harding belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men at Kirklin, and also is affiliated with the Masonic order. He is a loyal member of the Presbyterian church and is one of their strongest supporters. Politically, he believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

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#### MONROE C. SHAW

Monroe C. Shaw was born in Clinton county, July 22, 1872, and died September 24, 1911. His life occupation was that of a farmer, his homestead consisting of ninety-five acres, all tillable except ten acres of woodland. A feature of the Shaw farm is that all its improvements were built by the owner. Besides tilling the soil, Mr. Shaw made of his place one of the finest stock farms in the state. Here he raised principally Shorthorn cattle, fine breeds of hogs and general purpose horses. His reputation as a stock raiser was not confined to Indiana, but extended throughout Ohio and Illinois. The Shaw farm is one of the well known and attractive centers of Clinton county, people going there from near and far for the purchase of blooded horses, cattle and hogs. It has contributed very largely to the fame of Clinton county and the state of Indiana as suitable regions for raising stock of the first quality.

The subject of this sketch was the son of James C. and Margaret (Fritz) Shaw. His father was born near Rockford, Surry County, N. C., Jan. 31, 1828, and died at his home near Russiaville, Ind., April 8, 1901, aged 72

years. The mother of Mr. Shaw was born near Westmoreland, Somerset County, Pa., Aug. 12, 1838, and died near Russiaville, Ind., in March, 1906. She was a devoted wife and mother and active member of the Baptist church. She was united in marriage October 10, 1865, to James C. Shaw, who was then at home after three years' service in the civil war. This was Mr. Shaw's second marriage. To him and his first wife were born five children, as follows: William, John, Joseph, James and Catherine, and the children born of the second marriage were Christian, Monroe C., Howard, Maggie and Letitia.

March 8, 1896, Monroe C. Shaw married Rosa H. Bryan, who was born in Warsaw, Indiana, June 20, 1873, the daughter of James and Barbara (Breeding) Bryan. To them have been born three children, two of whom are living: Irene V., born December 1, 1896, and Beulah Lorea, born December 25, 1907. Mrs. Shaw's father was a farmer and served in the 47th Ohio Infantry one year. She is the youngest of a family of six children, five of whom are living. The names of the others are Perry J., Lester J., Acy A., James and Catherine (dec.) Her mother was born in Virginia January 1, 1838, and died July 16, 1901.

Monroe C. Shaw affiliated with the Baptist church and was a Republican in politics. It may be truly said of him that he lived and died in the realization of the Christian faith that lifts men above the friction of life and provides them a sphere of congenial and happy activity. In politics Mr. Shaw was no less ardent and active than in the discharge of his religious duties. To him the Republican party was something of an idealism, and he referred to its achievements in the cause of constitutional government and the liberty of the people with the utmost reverence and enthusiasm. Fidelity was a very marked trait with him. He was a true man in all the relations of life.

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#### BERT KERN.

The life history of the subject of this sketch is such as to warrant praise and commendation. By honest dealings and hearty co-operation with his fellow men Mr. Kern has guaranteed a comfortable living to himself the rest of his days on earth. The man is indeed fortunate who has done so. Besides his interests in agriculture, Mr. Kern has been versatile enough to make a success of other vocations, at present being connected with one of the largest interurban systems in the United States.

Bert Kern was born in Jackson township, Clinton county, on December 28, 1867, and was the son of A. D. and Sarah (Young) Kern. The father was born in the year 1840 in Boone county and lives in Clinton county with our subject. During his life he was a farmer and breeder of shorthorn cattle. He still is active in the interests of the farm. The mother was born in Clinton county in 1843, and she passed from this life on February 18, 1910. Both parents had a common school education. Four children were born to them: Edward (deceased), D. S., Bert and Charles.

Bert Kern received a common school education nad made his early start on the farm. Until 1903 agriculture was the field of his endeavors, and then he went to work for the Indiana Traction Railway, holding the position of sub-station operator. He was later promoted to sub-station foreman, and as such he still is making good. He owns twenty-six acres of fertile and well tiled land here in this county, and besides general farming thereon he is raising Chester White hogs. The home on the estate was built by our subject.

On October 27, 1888, he was married to Minnie B. Davidson, who was born December 12, 1870, the daughter of William and Lucinda (Price) Davidson. One child has been born to them, Alta B., born January 3, 1890. She married Carl Hutchinson, and they live near our subject.

Religiously, Mr. Kern is a member of the Christian church, and in political affairs is a Democrat. Although he has never run for office he takes as much part in political activities as his other duties, which he considers paramount, will allow.

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#### WILLIAM S. RIDNOUR.

Success has come to William S. Ridnour, undertaker and funeral director, of the village of Forest, Clinton county, because he has worked for it along legitimate and well established lines, and at the same time has dealt honestly and conscientiously with his fellow men. He has always manifested an abiding interest in the general welfare of this community and his support could always be depended upon in furthering any laudable undertaking for the public weal. He, therefore, enjoys the good will and respect of a wide acquaintance.

Mr. Ridnour was born May 3, 1872, in Russiaville, Howard county, Indiana. He is a son of Adam and Sarah (Wilson) Ridnour. The father was born July 5, 1846, in Tennessee, and there he grew to manhood, working hard

when a boy to get a start in the world. He remained in his native locality until after his marriage, when he removed to Indiana, locating the future home of the family in Howard county. His death occurred on September 17, 1911. The mother of our subject was born in Knox county, Tennessee, May 18, 1844, and her death occurred on October 19, 1911. Adam Ridnour devoted his life to general farming and stock raising and to the buying and selling of live stock, making that a business for many years. He raised Hereford and shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and later Chester White hogs, and a great many mules. Politically, he was a Republican. He enlisted for service in the Civil war when only fifteen years of age, in 1862, in a Tennessee regiment, and served three years as gallantly as the older veterans of the army.

Six children were born to Adam Ridnour, four of whom are still living, namely: Mrs. Emma Jordan, Mrs. Della Fitzer, William S., of this sketch, and Grant, the latter two being twins. Alice and Isaac W. are deceased.

William S. Ridnour received a common school education in the schools of Howard county, Indiana, and during the summer months he worked on his father's farm. On April 7, 1895, he married Alona Blair, a native of Decatur county, Indiana, the date of her birth being May 4, 1876. She is a daughter of Leonard B. and Elizabeth (Parkeson) Blair, both natives of Decatur county and both now deceased, the mother passing away when Mrs. Ridnour was young. Mr. Blair engaged in farming all his life. Mrs. Ridnour grew to womanhood in her native locality and received a common school education.

Three children, only one of whom survive, have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Fern Madilene, born September 3, 1896, died in March, 1898; Arthur W., born December 15, 1898, died November, 1911, having been killed by a playmate with a rifle; Adam Omar, born February 21, 1904, now in school.

Mr. Ridnour moved to Clinton county in February, 1906, to make his permanent home, but has traveled for four years, sightseeing, first in the northern states and Canada, and later in Iowa, the Middle West, and other sections. He lived on a farm in Clinton county thirteen years all told, and he still owns a valuable farm of one hundred and twenty acres, all tillable but about five acres. It is well improved in every respect and has a good set of buildings. He keeps his place rented. While engaged in general farming he raised black cattle and shorthorns, the O. I. C. hogs and draft horses. He moved to the town of Forest in January, 1912, and went into the furniture



and undertaking business, in partnership with a Mr. Lowery, under the firm name of Lowery & Company. He bought out his partner in July, 1912, and is now engaged in the furniture business alone, although he has a partner in the undertaking business, W. L. Stout, the firm being Ridnour & Stout. He has built up a growing business in both lines of endeavor, keeping a large and carefully selected stock of furniture and is well equipped as an undertaker. He lives in a pleasant home in Forest.

Mr. Ridnour is a Republican in politics, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Forest. He made the race for sheriff of Clinton county in 1910, but was defeated. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### GEORGE A. AUBLE, JR.

Not everyone is capable of making a successful newspaper man. It is true that thousands of young men just out of school take up the work because it requires no special college course to get ready and all the implements necessary are a sharpened pencil and a pad of note paper; but these same thousands soon drop out and turn their attention to something else. Why? Not because the work is not fascinating or remunerative, but because a successful journalist is, in a measure, like the poet, born—especially gifted by nature. That does not mean that he is wiser than the average professional man, that he is a seer, a philosopher or genius, but that he has a peculiar fitness for this line of human endeavor. One of the men in Clinton county who was undoubtedly marked by mother nature for this vocation is George A. Auble, Jr., editor and publisher of the *Forest Weekly News*, one of the influential newspapers of this locality.

Mr. Auble was born March 5, 1889, near Las Vegas, New Mexico, and is therefore yet only a young man, but nevertheless a successful newspaper publisher. He is a son of George A. and Emma S. (Nettinger) Auble. The father was born October 9, 1864, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and the mother March 29, 1865, at Geneseo, Illinois. She is a graduate of Ottawa, Illinois, high school, class of 1885. The father has been a successful implement dealer for nearly twenty years, and he was engaged in railroading for a period of seven years in the West. His family consisted of ten children: George A., Jr., Robert N., Ruth (deceased), Frank H., Sydney, Mary (deceased), Woodard, Muriel, Fred and Mildred.

George A. Auble, Jr., spent his early boyhood in the West, and in 1894

removed with his parents to Forest, Clinton county, where he attended school, being graduated from the common schools here in 1904, and from the high school in 1907. He attended Frankfort high school two years, being graduated from that institution in 1909, after which he attended the University of Indiana at Bloomington for a while.

Mr. Auble was married on December 24, 1910, to Grace Robinson, who was born in Geetingsville, Clinton county, April 11, 1891. She was a daughter of William A. and Dean (Beck) Robinson, an excellent old family of this locality, where they have spent their lives on a farm. Mrs. Auble was educated in the common schools of her community and at the high school in Frankfort. She was called to her eternal rest on December 18, 1911, without issue. She was a young lady of many winning characteristics, and a favorite in her home community.

After leaving school Mr. Auble engaged in the implement business for some time in Forest with his father. Later he purchased the *Forest Weekly News*, of which he has since been editor and publisher. He has also been successfully engaged as an electrical contractor for some time, being a skilled electrician. He has made his paper a bright and newsy sheet, which goes into many homes in this vicinity. Its subscription list is constantly growing and from a mechanical standpoint it is all that could be desired and ranks well with the weekly papers of the state.

Politically, Mr. Auble is independent, and fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Forest, also the Modern Woodmen here. He is a member of the Baptist church, being superintendent of the Sunday school and is an earnest and influential worker in the church.

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#### WILLIAM H. KESTERSON.

One of Clinton county's most substantial and highly respected farmers is William H. Kesterson, now living retired at his picturesque home in Jefferson township, after a long life of close work and excellent management on the farm, his place there being one of the choice and valuable farms of that section of the county. His residence of a score of years here has been such as to bring to him the good will and esteem of his neighbors, for he has not only been industrious but public spirited and honorable in his dealings with his fellow men. His record in Tippecanoe county, where he lived for some time, is equally good. Prior to that he lived in Hamilton county, where he

was born on January 7, 1846, but left there when a boy for Tippecanoe county, where he remained until about twenty years ago. He also lived in Iowa a few years when a boy, also in Illinois.

Mr. Kesterson is a son of Thomas and Susan (Norwood) Kesterson. The father was a native of Tennessee, from which state he came to Hamilton county, Indiana, when a young man and there married. The mother of our subject was born in Hamilton county, this state. These parents spent their lives on a farm, and were honest, hard working people. Six children were born to them, four of whom are still living. Thomas Kesterson was twice married. His children were named Mary E., who is now deceased; Spicy M., George, William H., our subject; Lousina (deceased), and Delphina.

William H. Kesterson grew to manhood on the home farm and he received a good common school education, mostly in Tippecanoe county and partly in Iowa, where he lived for four years. At Lafayette, in the fall of 1864, he enlisted as a recruit in the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company E, mounted infantry, under Captain Mahon, and although he saw considerable service he was in no very important engagements. He was with the troops in Alabama and Georgia, going as far as the city of Macon.

Mr. Kesterson was married on November 12, 1858, to Lillian Douglas, who was born on October 9, 1858, in Clinton county, Indiana. She is a daughter of Morland and Jane (Craig) Douglas, both natives of Ireland, where they spent their earlier years, emigrating to America in an early day and here became well established through their industry. Mrs. Kesterson grew to womanhood in Clinton county and here received a common school education.

Seven children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Thomas, born November 23, 1869; Van, born January 31, 1871, (deceased); Anna J., born June 27, 1872; Frank, born December 1, 1874; Mattie, born March 6, 1878; George S., born February 6, 1880; Herman, born March 28, 1882.

Mr. Kesterson began farming when a young man and made this his life work. He owned a finely improved and productive place of three hundred and twenty-four acres, all tillable but about twenty acres, which is in timber. It is well tiled and otherwise well improved and is one of the best farms of Jackson township. He carried on general farming on a large scale, and is still engaged somewhat in stock raising, formerly specializing in shorthorn cattle, and now he makes a specialty of Red Poll cows, Jersey hogs, Shire and Clydesdale horses. He understands well the handling of all kinds of live

stock and no small part of his competency has been obtained in this manner.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a Progressive in politics, leaning to the Republican party, however. Religiously, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Our subject's son, George S. Kesterson, enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war on September 18, 1899, at Frankfort in Company A, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain William H. Collier. He was sent to St. Louis, where the company remained until October 20th of that year, then went by rail to San Francisco, leaving that city in November on a transport to Philippine Islands, by way of Honolulu, landing in the city of Manila in December, 1899. From there the company was sent to Datangus, where it did guard duty, having a few skirmishes and remaining there until 1900. Then they were sent to Iloilo, remaining there until 1901 on guard duty, and having several skirmishes. These troops were then ordered to San Francisco and were mustered out on June 30, 1901, in that city. Young Kesterson's experiences abroad were of much value to him and he talks interestingly of them.

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#### DAVID L. MABBITT.

Some people forget that a worn soil is a hungry soil—a soil whose breathing is difficult because its organic matter is exhausted, and whose natural mineral elements of plant food have been depleted by constant cropping—a soil that does not furnish a suitable home for the manufacturing bacteria—a soil that constantly pleads through its stunted, scrawny, half-nourished plant growth, for material with which to satisfy its hunger. One hundred bushels per acre crops are never grown on such soil, and a resort to stimulants in the form of so-called "complete fertilizers" only hasten land ruin. One of the progressive farmers of Jackson township, Clinton county, who has long understood fully the above facts and who has thus avoided wearing out his soil and has kept it as strong as when it was in its virgin state by proper rotation of crops, the application of proper natural and artificial fertilizer and other well established methods is David L. Mabbitt, who is at present trustee of his township.

Mr. Mabbitt was born on May 21, 1862, in Owen township, this county. He is a son of W. L. and Catherine (Long) Mabbitt. The father was born on April 8, 1829, in Union county, Indiana, and his death occurred on De-



MR. AND MRS. D. L. MABBITT





ember 13, 1911. The mother was born on October 10, 1832, in Butler county, Ohio, and she was three years old when her parents brought her to Clinton county in 1835, being thus among the first settlers here. William Mabbitt, paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Maryland in 1793, from which state he removed to North Carolina and from there to Union county, Indiana, in 1815. His death occurred in 1875 in Clinton county on the old Mabbitt homestead. He was a fine type of the rugged, honest pioneer. He came to Indiana on horseback and entered land from the government when this country was still a territory. Grandfather Long was born in 1792, and Grandmother Long was born in Virginia in 1806.

W. L. Mabbitt, father of our subject, was reared under pioneer conditions and helped develop the home farm from the wilderness. He attended school only one month, but could read and write, and was a self-made man. He followed farming all his life. He was a Democrat in politics, but was never a candidate for office. He joined the Masonic Order in 1850, being a charter member of Middle Fork and Wild Cat lodges. His family consisted of nine children, only two of whom are now living. These were: Mrs. Martha Brown (dec.), Warren (dec.), George W., killed by lightning; Eliza (dec.), Mrs. Lucinda Plott and David L., of this review, the only two living at this writing; Mrs. Emma Bronson (dec.), Charles and Frank also deceased.

David L. Mabbitt grew to manhood on the home farm where he worked during crop seasons. He had excellent educational advantages, having attended the common schools in his home community and, later, Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind. After leaving school he engaged in the milling business for several years in Sedalia, this county, and built up a good trade, later trading his mill for a farm in Jackson township in 1890. Thither he moved soon after, and here he has continued to reside to the present time with the exception of one year spent in Frankfort and two years in Sedalia. He has been very successful as a general farmer, paying special attention to stock feeding, ranking among the leading feeders in the county for many years, preparing annually large numbers of cattle and hogs for the market. He owns one hundred and seventy-three acres of valuable and well improved land, all tillable but about thirty acres, which is in woods. The place is well tiled and on it stand an excellent set of buildings. These improvements were made by Mr. Mabbitt himself. He has one of the most attractive rural homes in the county. He raises Jersey cows. Poland-China and mixed breeds of hogs; horses, mostly Norman and Percheron, and Plymouth Rock chickens.

Mr. Mabbitt was married on December 24, 1885, to Laura A. Wilson, who was born in Clinton county, September 15, 1865. She is a daughter of

William B. and Nancy (Tinkle) Wilson. Mrs. Mabbitt's Grandfather Wilson came to Clinton county in an early day. Her father, who is still living, has always been a carpenter. He is a native of this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of four children: George, Joseph, Dora and Laura A., wife of our subject. Mrs. Wilson was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wilson belonged to the I. O. O. F. and the Red Men. He has been a justice of the peace, and in politics is a Democrat.

The union of our subject and wife has resulted in the birth of four children: Catherine A., born September 14, 1887, married Earl Jackson. They live on a farm in Jackson township, and have two children, Edward and Louis D. Louis D., our subject's second child, was born on July 25, 1890, and in October, 1912, he married Catherine Tapkin. They live on the farm with our subject. Claude M. was born February 8, 1893, and died December 27, 1903; Ethel M., the youngest of the family, was born on September 2, 1898, and is now attending school.

Fraternally Mr. Mabbitt is a member of the Masonic Order, Frankfort Lodge, No. 54, also the Improved Order of Red Men, Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen, all of Frankfort. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and politically he is a Democrat, and has long been more or less active in local party affairs. He was appointed to the office of trustee of Jackson township in January, 1913, and is discharging the duties of this office in a highly satisfactory manner to the people.

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#### EDWARD F. SUHRE, M. D.

The name of Dr. Edward F. Suhre certainly needs no introduction by the biographer to the people of Forest township and Clinton county, where he has proven himself to be a leading citizen in every respect as well as one of the successful and trustworthy physicians of this section of the Hosier state. Considering the excellent family from which he sprang and the earnest methodical methods which he has ever followed in his chief life work neither

Dr. Suhre was born on February 23, 1869, in Indianapolis, Indiana. He is a son of Henry C. and Margaret (Menden) Suhre. The father was born in Germany in the year 1848, but the major part of his life has been spent in the United States, whither he was brought by his parents when eight years old. The family located in Indianapolis and there he grew to manhood and received his education. They first settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, later moving

to Hendricks county, this state, and finally to Indianapolis, where their permanent home was established and where Henry C. Suhre is still residing. He received a fairly good education, partly in German. He learned the carpenter's trade when a boy and this has continued to be his life work, or, more properly, contracting, for during the past forty years he has been engaged successfully in building, being now in partnership with his son, Frank H. He is regarded as a very skilled and honorable workman and a far-sighted business man of honorable principles.

The doctor's mother was also a native of Germany and was brought to America by her parents when three years old. Her parents died when she was four years old. She is still living, having proved to be a faithful mother and helpmeet.

Of the union of Henry C. Suhre and wife eight children were born: Dr. Edward W., our subject; Frank H., Gertrude, Anna, Edith, Arthur; Walter (deceased), and one who died in infancy.

Dr. Suhre grew to manhood in Indianapolis and there received a good literary education in the common and high schools. Early in life he decided upon a medical career and with this end in view he attended the Indiana Medical College, in his native city for a period of four years, later attending the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he made an excellent record and from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1897. Seeking a location he, later in the year of his graduation, came to Forest township, Clinton county, where he has since remained successfully engaged in the general practice, having built up a lucrative and ever growing patronage. He has been very successful and has kept fully abreast of the times in every respect, being always a student, notwithstanding the fact that he is a very busy man.

Dr. Suhre was married in April, 1896, to Gertrude Isaacs, who was born in Indianapolis in the year 1869, where she grew to womanhood and received her education. She was a daughter of Alfred and Sarah (Webb) Isaacs, the father a native of Kentucky.

The death of Dr. Suhre's wife occurred on January 18, 1901. She was a lady of many estimable characteristics and a favorite with a wide circle of friends. The union of the doctor and wife was without issue.

Politically, Dr. Suhre votes independently. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic Order at Forest and the Commandery at Frankfort; also to the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

## BERT STRONG.

The subject of this review has spent practically all of his life in Clinton county, and has ever commanded the esteem and confidence of the people with whom he has been associated. His name has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests, as well as with divers other enterprises which he has been interested in and played a conspicuous part. Mr. Strong is just in the prime of life, and the accomplishments of the past are but a promise for larger and better ones in the future.

Bert Strong came into this world on October 26, 1871, in Benton county, Iowa, and was brought by his parents to Clinton county, this state, when he was one year old. He was the son of William and Margaret (Schooley) Strong. William Strong was born January 15, 1832, in Boone county, Indiana, moved to Iowa after his marriage, lived there about three years, then moved to Prairie Center, Clinton county, locating on a farm, where he lived until his death, on March 4, 1876. He was a farmer and a Democrat. The mother was born June 8, 1829, in the state of Delaware, and came to Boone county when she was twelve years old. She is still living. Both parents had a good common school education. Eight children were born to them, namely: James W., Mary A., Tirzah (deceased); John K., Allen, Lewis, Libbie Gold and Bert.

Bert Strong received his early education in Perry township, graduating from the eighth grade. Since then he has farmed practically all the time, with the exception of three years, when he lived in Frankfort and ran a livery and feed barn in partnership with his brother. In 1895 he moved to the farm. In March, 1909, our subject sold the farm, which consisted of ninety-one acres. He then purchased an estate comprising fifty-two acres, all tillable, well tiled, fenced and with the latest improvements, which he sold in October, 1913. Mr. Strong is at present carrying on general farming, also raises Jersey cows, Poland China hogs and Shire horses.

Mr. Strong has been married twice; the first time on October 25, 1895, to Anna Boyer, who was born in Tipton county, Indiana, in 1874, and died November 20, 1906. She was the daughter of Jacob Boyer. Three children were born to this first union, namely: Almeda, William Floyd and Helen G.

Mr. Strong's second marriage was to Artie E. Rude on April 17, 1908. She was born in Clinton county August 1, 1887, and was the daughter of Richard and Mary A. Rude, natives of this state, and both now being de-



ceased. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Strong—Beulah A., born January 15, 1911.

Fraternally, Mr. Strong is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men at Michigantown, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Frankfort. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church near Cyclone. Politically, he is a Democrat. He was a member of the advisory board of Michigan township, and was overseer of the new school house for about six months.

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### JONATHAN C. GOFF.

Perhaps in no profession in the world is prosperity and success so universal as in agriculture. A poor farmer is a rarity, especially in Clinton county, and if one is found who obtains a substantial living with difficulty it does not mean that he is a failure in life. Upon investigation it will be found that many times has he put his shoulder to a friend's wheel and aided others, whereby he hurt himself. Those are the unnumbered heroes. However, that does not fit the case of our subject, for he is known as one of the most well-to-do men of the county and state, at the same time retaining all the qualities which make a popular man, which qualities in other men have often been dulled and stunted by the acquisition of wealth.

Jonathan Goff was born April 10, 1852, in Johnson township, Clinton county, and was the son of Charles W. and Hester (Kerry) Goff. Charles Goff as a native of Indiana, having lived in both Clinton and Hamilton counties. He followed farming all of his life, and in politics was a Democrat. He died in 1864. The mother was also a native of Hamilton county. Twelve children were born to this union, five of whom, as follows, are living: Becky E. Kemp, Perry, Jonathan, Charles and Mary Bowman.

Jonathan Goff has been twice married. His first wife was Lucinda Jane Rector, daughter of Moses and Rachel (Gibson) Rector, both natives of Indiana. She was born October 22, 1852, in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county. The wife died January 12, 1911, leaving fourteen children, as follows: Charles Victor, born October 17, 1872, and married to Amanda Robinson; Mrs. Mary Bartels, born May 18, 1876; Mrs. Dora Williams, born December 17, 1877; Mrs. Arizona Tudor, born September 12, 1880; Mrs. Sylvia Kent, born November 7, 1881; Mrs. Daisy Myers, born June 25, 1883; Maggie E., born March 26, 1885, died January 20, 1907; Amos S., born

March 29, 1882, died April 12, 1903; Western E., born September 7, 1889, married Madge Keys; Melvin M., born February 13, 1897; Belvie Pearl, born September 13, 1897. The others were not named. The second wife, whom Mr. Goff married on April 30, 1913, was Mrs. Luly Thompson, nee Patrick.

Our subject has been a farmer all his life, and it has meant prosperity and success to him from the beginning. In the year 1885 Mr. Goff moved to the state of Nebraska and farmed there until November, 1897, when he returned to Indiana. He is now living retired from the active duties of his farm, but sees to its proper management. Mr. Goff owns eight hundred and forty acres of land where he lives and two hundred more in Kirklin township, near Cyclone. Of the farm here all is tillable except forty acres, which is in good pasture and timber land. The land is equipped with the latest improvements, added by Mr. Goff himself. He has also dealt in live stock a little, at one time taking an interest in the breeding of Belgian horses.

Fraternally, Mr. Goff is a Woodman at Hillsburg, and politically is a Democrat.

Mr. Goff's second wife was previously married, twice, her first husband being James Cahoon and her second William Thompson. By her first marriage there were three children, Blanche, Oris and John, the latter deceased. She was a daughter of John and Christy Ann (Diehl) Patrick, natives of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who came to Clinton county, Indiana, in an early day.

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#### OLIVER M. STROUP.

Prominent mention is given in this volume to other members of the Stroup family, which family is among the best and most representative of the county of Clinton. Oliver M. Stroup has upheld his end of the family reputation in a most commendable manner, and he well deserves mention in a work the extent of this volume. Agriculture has been his domain, and he is yet a young man, great prospects are ahead for him in the cultivation of the soil, to say nothing of social and business successes.

Oliver Stroup was born August 23, 1870, in Johnson township, Clinton county, and was the son of Jacob and Margaret (DeFord) Stroup. The father was born January 9, 1839, in Madison county, Ohio, and was the son of Jacob and Naomia (Debington) Stroup. He followed the trade of the





KOSCIUSKO JARRELL. DECEASED

farmer all of his life and today lives happily in retirement in Kempton, Indiana. The mother was a native of Indiana, but her parents, Edward and Julia (Rancipher) DeFord, were from Ohio. Twelve children were born to the union, and they are mentioned in the sketch of Jacob Stroup.

Our subject received a good education in the schools of Johnson township, and immediately embarked upon the vocation which is his life work—agriculture. General farming is his forte, although he raises Jersey Red hogs and a good breed of cattle on the side, also a Percheron and mixed variety of horses. Mr. Stroup owns one hundred and sixty-three acres of excellent land in this township. The acres are well tiled and fenced, and are extremely tillable and protable to the owner. Mr. Stroup built his own attractive home therein.

Mr. Stroup was married to Mary A. Cunningham on September 21, 1892. She was born in Johnson township on November 15, 1875, and was the daughter of Harvey and Harriet (Manes) Cunningham. Mrs. Stroup received a common school education. Eight children have been born to the union: Lavon, born April 9, 1894; Gladys, born June 8, 1896, died March 3, 1900; Dewitt, born July 6, 1898, died March 8, 1900; Blanche, born June 21, 1900; Maude, born May 12, 1902; Keith, born January 27, 1905; Dolphin, born February 24, 1907; and Clifford, born September 27, 1909.

Fraternally, Mr. Stroup belongs to the Masonic Order at Scircleville, and the Improved Order of Red Men at the same place. Politically, he is a Republican, but has never been a candidate for office.

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### KOSCIUSKO JARRELL.

The truth that life unfolds is that the most useful and desirable existence is one that results in the greatest good to the greatest number of people, and though everyone does not reach the height of such a life, yet in a great measure each can win the success that commands the admiration of his fellows. High office and wealth is not essential to the higher life; it is really the men in humbler walks of life that accomplish the little deeds that work for immortality. The subject of this sketch is no longer on this earth, but his kindly acts, his clean, wholesome, virtuous life burns as a torch to light the memories of those after him, and to encourage the imitation of his faultless life. "It is the little, unremembered acts of kindness and of love" that perpetuate the remembrance of one of Clinton county's noblest citizens, Kosciusko Jarrell.



Mr. Jarrell was born in Boone county, Indiana, March 29, 1854, being the son of William and Anna (Bennett) Jarrell. Both of his parents were natives of Indiana. The parents were educated in the common schools of Thorntown, in Boone county. William Jarrell followed the blacksmithing trade during his life and held a wide acquaintance among the farmers of the county. Seven children completed his family, one of whom, Lillian, is now living.

After a period of attendance in the common schools, Kosciusko Jarrell began his life devoted to the pursuit of agriculture. When twenty-six years of age on May 5, 1880, he married Jennie Kersey, who was born in Boone county, June 7, 1861, the daughter of Albert and Elizabeth (Woods) Kersey. The wife's father was born in Kentucky, and died January 24, 1890; the mother also was a Kentuckian by birth. She passed from this life January 24, 1873. Albert Kersey was a Republican and a farmer throughout his life. A large family of nine children graced his home, and six of them are still living. They are Thomas, Mary, Jennie, Margaret, Marina and Emma.

To Kosciusko Jarrell and wife there were born nine children, all of whom are living. They are: Ray, born February 24, 1882, married to Jessie Barnett; Walter, born April 3, 1884; Ralph, born August 13, 1885, married to Lillian Burk; Charles, born May 14, 1887; Olive, born August 29, 1890; Carrie, born August 16, 1892; Robert, born July 27, 1894; David, July 20, 1898, and Lena, born November 7, 1900.

Until his death, May 24, 1909, Kosciusko Jarrell remained a farmer. He moved to Jackson township, Clinton county, in 1890, and settled upon two hundred acres of the very best land in the county, part of which is still covered by valuable timber. Mr. Jarrell placed the land in a fine state of cultivation, and has every square foot well tiled. His home was built by his own hand and is a worthy monument to its departed owner.

Mr. Jarrell was always a member of the Christian church at Salem, in Boone county. He was faithful to the Republican party during his life, preferring to support other capable candidates for office rather than to step into publicity himself.

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#### DAVID ROBERTSON.

A careful, industrious farmer of Clinton county is David Robertson, one of the younger generation of agriculturists who are upholding the reputation of their fathers as tillers of the soil. Mr. Robertson learned many things of

the vocation while he was youth, and as youthful impressions are the strongest and are the guides to future life, and as his father's teaching was perfect in class and technique, he has had no trouble ranking among the most successful and scientific of this county's farmers. His ancestors were good Hoosier people who early in the century broke the forests of Indiana in order that a home might be erected.

Mr. Robertson was born on February 12, 1880, in Howard county, Indiana, and was the son of Bryant and Mary Jane (Gullion) Robertson. The father was born April 8, 1845, in Rush county, and is still living in Forest. The mother was born in 1849 in Howard county, and survives. Both parents received a common school education and the father followed farming all his life. He was a Democrat. Eight children were born to the union: Minnie, Loren, David, Daniel, Martha, Pearl, Homer and Ernest.

David Robertson received the usual common school training in Howard county, and then took up active farming. He moved in 1897 from Howard county to Forest township and then jumped to Johnson township, where he now lives. He has continued to farm ever since, and raises Jersey milch cows and Jersey hogs on the side. He has one hundred and ninety-six acres of land where he lives and which belongs to his wife's father. It is all tillable with the exception of twenty acres, which is in timber. On the estate is a fine home, which is a model for a country residence.

Mr. Robertson was married on December 24, 1902, to Jennie Davis, who was born in this township on May 23, 1882, the daughter of William H. and Molly (Pruitt) Davis, farmers who now reside in Forest township. Three children have been born of this union: Lillie, January 10, 1903; William, July 18, 1906, and Mable Iretha, August 23, 1913.

Religiously, Mr. Robertson is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and politically a Democrat.

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#### JOHN LINCOLN SCHOOLEY.

Under a popular government, like that of the United States, where the democratic idea of equality is as fully developed as the present imperfect condition of mankind will permit, we expect as its legitimate result the triumph of individual worth and energy over all the competition that wealth and class may array against them. Here the avenues of wealth and distinc-

tion are fully opened to all, which fact enhances rather than detracts from the merits of those whose energy and integrity have triumphed over all obstacles intervening between an humble position and the attainment of these laudable ends. Mr. Schooley, of whom we speak in this sketch, has won a place at the top of the ladder for himself, and he holds marked prestige among the self-made men of his county and who by the exercise of those talents and qualities which have been cultivated from his youth, has reached an honorable position in the public service and earned the respect and high esteem of his fellow citizens.

John Lincoln Schooley was born in Marion county, Indiana, on November 26, 1861, and was the son of James W. and Agnes (Cones) Schooley. James W. Schooley was the son of James W., Sr., and Ruth (Greenwood) Schooley, and was born in Maryland on April 1, 1827. James W. Schooley, Sr., was born in the state of Delaware in April, 1806, and was a son of Thomas Schooley. The information concerning the life of Thomas Schooley is very limited, consisting of the facts that he was born in Ireland and came to America prior to the American Revolution, following the farmer's life during his career.

James W. Schooley, Sr., was a typical man of the sturdy pioneer class, and spent his useful life in farming. In the later years of his life he came to Marion county, Indiana, settling where North Indianapolis now lies. He died in 1848. Ruth Greenwood, his wife, was born in 1804 in the state of Delaware, and died in Kingman, Kansas, at the age of ninety-three years.

James W. Schooley, Jr., received his early training on the farm, and up until the time he was fifteen years of age he followed that occupation. He has now retired from active life, and is living quietly in Seattle, Washington. During his life Mr. Schooley was at different times a Whig, a Democrat, and a Republican. He was once elected by the Republicans in Caney township, Montgomery county, Kansas, as a trustee, and he served faithfully as same for eight successive terms. Religiously, he was a member of the Christian church, and also held membership with the Grangers. He married Agnes Cones in 1848, a girl who was born in Marion county, this state, in 1828, and died in Boone county, Indiana, in 1871.

To take up the details in the life of our immediate subject we may say first of all that his early education was of the best that Hoosier schools afforded. After completing the common schools he attended DePauw University for one year. Leaving the Greencastle school he traveled to Kansas and spent seven years there in the real estate and insurance business, making a complete success of that work. To prove that he was a man of esteem

and reputation in Caney, we have but to point to the fact that he was elected police judge for three years and mayor of the city one term. Mr. Schooley next came to Indianapolis and entered the coal business. He worked for A. Thayer for three years, and then for two years conducted the same business for himself. The call of the farm was strong in Mr. Schooley, and consequently he followed his impulses. He settled on a farm in Clinton county, renting the land. So quickly did success follow his efforts that he now owns his own farm of ninety-six acres in Kirklin township, this county. In 1910 he was elected county assessor and is now filling admirably the responsibilities of that office, at the same time managing his farm.

Politically, Mr. Schooley is a Republican, and has always been an active worker in the ranks. He places his religious faith in the Presbyterian church and is a ruling elder at Prairie Center Presbytery, as well as clerk of sessions.

Our subject was united in marriage on December 3, 1887, to Emma Carrick, who was born in Clinton county August 13, 1867, and died in Indianapolis in 1898. Mr. Schooley married the second time on August 23, 1900, to Rena J. Major, who was born in Clinton county February 16, 1868. One child has been born of this latter union, Margaret, who is now in the public schools.

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#### ARCHIE R. DAVIS.

Among the younger generation of Johnson township, Clinton county, who have begun to make a reputation for business integrity, personal charm and industry is the subject of this sketch, the prominent young banker of Hillisburg, whose accomplishments to date have been many and worthy, and it is no idle prediction to say in this sketch that ere he has reached the three score and ten he will rank with the representative men of whatever community he may be associated with.

Archie R. Davis was born May 9, 1885, in Forest township, this county, and was the son of S. M. and Hannah B. (Clark) Davis. S. M. Davis is also a native of this locality, being born here and died here on April 20, 1889. He had a good education and utilized this in the vocation of teaching for a number of years. However, his main occupation was farming, and he voted the Democratic ticket. The mother was born in Clinton county on December 9, 1860, and is still living at the home of our subject. The father was married twice, his first wife being Isabelle Blair, who died after giving birth to one



child which also died. By his second wife one child was born, Archie R., our subject.

Archie Davis received a very creditable education in the common and high schools of his native township, and began business life afterward on the farm. He stayed there until the year 1912, when the Hillisburg Bank was organized. W. A. Thomas was chosen to be president and John Dunn, vice-president; our subject was made cashier, with Joseph Foreman acting as assistant cashier. The bank began business August 5, 1912, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, operating as a private bank. Our subject owns about three hundred and sixty acres of fine farm land in Johnson and Forest townships and it is all well tiled, drained and fenced. His mother owns part of this estate. Mr. Davis is building, at this writing, a commodious and up-to-date bungalow in Hillisburg.

Mr. Davis was married on September 18, 1907, to Regina Stotter, who was born September 18, 1890, in Forest township, the daughter of Marion F. and Margaret (Johnson) Stotter, who were natives of Clinton county. The wife received a common school education at the place of her birth. Two children have been born of this union: Samuel S., October 31, 1908, and Mona M., May 26, 1912.

Fraternally, Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic Order, and politically, a Democrat. He is an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### SAMUEL C. COHEE.

The rewards of industry and patient application to a single task are the same, no matter what the occupation, whether it is laboring among a crowd of ill-paid foreigners or occupying the highest chair in the land. Perseverance, integrity, ambition, and sociability are qualities that go to make the American man *par excellence*, and the subject of this sketch is the fortunate possessor of these qualities. Engaged in a business in which opportunities are afforded to cultivate friends, Samuel C. Cohee has never failed to add every day to his list. His affability and his genial attitude toward the affairs of life make everyone associated with him more optimistic, and in this day and age such an influence is profoundly needed.

Mr. Cohee was born August 11, 1858, in Frankfort, Indiana, the son of Ezekiel and Lydia (Michaels) Cohee. His father was a native of Preble



county, Ohio, and came to Clinton county in early manhood to follow the trade of farming. Mrs. Cohee was a daughter of Frederick Michaels, one of the earliest pioneers of this county. She died in 1880, leaving six children to mourn her loss.

Samuel Cohee lived upon the farm of his birth until he was ten years old, and then, at that tender age, was forced to begin supporting himself. It was work or starve with the young lad, and he worked and worked hard. He began teaming, then worked in a feed store, and finally took up draying. In 1888 he had accumulated enough of the world's goods to start a livery all of his own. Accordingly he did so, and today his livery is one of the best and most completely equipped in the county.

In 1875 Mr. Cohee was married to Ida Bell Wilson, of Kempton, Indiana, and to them there have been born three children.

Politically, Mr. Cohee claims affiliation with the Democratic party, and has always used his best efforts in their behalf. Fraternally, he belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men.

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#### WILSON T. COOPER, M. D.

The man of medicine occupies a place in the world alone; no other profession or trade or business holds the sacred trust and the emotional beauty of his; his work is hard, but it is inspired, and filled to the brim with the Saviour's loving kindness. The Latin phrase, *amicus humani generis*, friend of the human race, stands as a motto to his life, and should be engraved upon the monuments of time as symbolical of the medical profession. Dr. Cooper, of our sketch, is one of the oldest practitioners in the state, having about reached the Psalmist's allotment of three score and ten, but he still continues active practice, and is regarded as a necessity by numerous families of Clinton county.

Dr. Cooper was born on April 20, 1844, in Rush county, Indiana, and did not come to Clinton county until 1871. He was the son of Stanley and Lucinda (Ward) Cooper, natives of Kentucky, and both now being deceased. The father moved to Rush county, this state, when he was eighteen years of age. Like his son, the father was a physician of the old-time variety. He practiced in connection with farming and often underwent many hardships to attend to his patients. The mother was born in Boone county, Kentucky.

Thirteen children were born to them, the five now living being John W., Amanda, Morgan, Helen, Wilson and Annie.

Dr. Cooper's common school education was received in the schools of Rush county, and he later attended the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated from that institution in 1871. He came to this county, to Scircleville, in that year and began his general practice, which has continued with ever increasing success until the present time. He owns a pleasant office and home in the town above mentioned.

On November 30, 1876, Dr. Cooper was married to Alice Guffin, who was born in Rush county, Indiana, on February 12, 1853, and was the daughter of Andrew and Clara (Brooks) Guffin. Her father was a native of Rush county and her mother came from the state of Ohio. Nine children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Cooper: Clyde (deceased), Pearl, Stanley, Lucy, Andrew (deceased), Wilson (deceased), Clara, Charles and Horace.

Dr. Cooper has always remained loyal to the Republican party, and was the first Republican ever to be elected to the office of auditor of Clinton county, which position he obtained in 1886.

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#### JONATHAN S. SNYDER.

Prominent among the agriculturists of Clinton county is Jonathan S. Snyder, whose name is the caption of this sketch. He has made for himself an enviable reputation among the farmers of Johnson township by reason of his honest dealings and persistent endeavor. He has ever supported any enterprise which worked for the common good, and his support has been more than a moral one. He well deserves a place in the work here in hand, and it is our pleasure to recount the few salient facts in his life history.

Mr. Snyder was born November 23, 1864, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and moved to Illinois in 1867, living there until 1903, when he came to Clinton county, where he now resides. Such is the travels of the son of Emanuel and Lavina (Glick) Snyder. Emanuel Snyder was born in the year 1830 in Germany and he was brought to the United States when he was two or three years old, settling successively in Ohio, in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and in Tippecanoe county. He died August 20, 1909, after a life spent in farming. He was a Democrat in politics. The mother was born in 1835, near Columbus, Ohio, and she is still living in Illinois. Eleven children

were born of the union: Catherine (deceased), Simon P., Martha Laurence, Henry D., Emanuel M., Jonathan, William, Irma, Maude Puesy, Perry and one child that died unnamed.

After a good common school education, Jonathan S. Snyder took up farming, which he has continued to the present day in a highly successful manner. He also raises Duroc hogs and Jersey cattle. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land in this township and it is all tillable, well tiled and fairly well fenced. Mr. Snyder has found time away from farming to take an interest in the Masonic order at Hillisburg and to support the Democratic party.

On March 2, 1893, he was married to Clarissa Buckingham, who was born in Vermillion county, Illinois, on February 21, 1867, and was the daughter of Joseph and Eveline (Childs) Buckingham. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Snyder: Horace and Homer, twins, born November 18, 1893; Russell, born May 27, 1895; and Glenn L., born December 15, 1897, died March 31, 1909.

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### JAMES STORMS.

The career of James Storms, one of the most substantial and successful agriculturists of Clinton county, has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has conducted his transactions on the strictest principles of honesty and integrity. His co-operation with his fellow men has been unfaltering, being the result of sincere interest and regard for the interests of his county. Such men as he is what the world needs for the rapid and sure economic development.

James Storms was born on July 6, 1860, in Decatur county, Indiana, and was the son of John W. and Nellie (Byram) Storms. John Storms was born in Ripley county, this state, and died here in 1903; the mother was a native of Decatur county. Both parents had a common school education, and the father was a preacher of the Baptist church and a farmer. He was a Republican. Seven children were born to the couple: Izara, Sarah (deceased), Rachel, James, Scott, Lavona and John.

After the usual common school education our subject began farming, and he has followed this successfully until the present. He owns ninety-three and one-half acres of tillable, well tiled and fenced land in this county,

and has added thereto all of the latest improvements incident to agricultural science. Besides general farming Mr. Storms raises Jersey cattle and a common breed of hogs. Before moving to Johnson township, Mr. Storms had lived in Tipton county and in Sugar Creek township, this county.

Mr. Storms was united in marriage to Mary E. Cox in April, 1883. She was born in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, in March, 1865, and was the daughter of Amberson and Millie (Alexander) Cox, who were natives of the Blue Grass state. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Storms: Stella, July 7, 1885; Alta, July 8, 1887; Roy, July 6, 1889, now studying for the medical profession; and Given, June 1, 1896.

Fraternally, Mr. Storms is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 482, at Kempton, Ind. Religiously, he is a Baptist, and politically is a Republican.

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#### LEW WALLACE GOOD.

Prominent among the agriculturists of Clinton county is Lew Wallace Good, of Jackson township. This county boasts of her farmers, and Mr. Good occupies a prominent place among them. He is a true type of the sturdy Indiana farmer, clean, educated, hard-working and possessing a large share of native wisdom.

Mr. Good is the third in a family of eleven children, namely: Leona, Flora, Lew, William, Rosie, Lulu, Ora, Clifford, America, Goldie and Katie. He was born in Jackson township on the fifteenth day of February, 1873, being the son of Phillip N. and Josephine (Abbott) Good. His father was born January 31, 1848, near the little town of Mulberry, Ind., and died January 13, 1896. Phillip Good had the advantage of a common school education, and utilized the start he gained there in a life of usefulness. He remained a farmer until his death, and always clung to the policies of a Jeffersonian Democrat. Josephine Good, the mother, was Josephine Abbott before marriage, and was born in Boone county in the year 1840, also educated in the early schools of that county. She still lives happily in Jackson township, Clinton county.

Lew W. Good has always followed his favorite occupation, that of farming. Early in his life, he lived in the southeastern portion of the township and later moved to an estate just north of Frankfort, where he learned the rudiments of the agricultural art. In 1912 he came to his present home. At this place, Mr. Good owns one hundred and fifty-three acres of excellent tillable



L. W. GOOD AND FAMILY





soil, which he manages, with the aid of the newest and best improvements. The whole of the farm has been carefully tiled by the owner, and the barns, fences, and equipment placed in ship-shape condition. Besides this land, Mr. Good owns thirty-nine acres of equally valuable land in Warren township. In addition to his general farming efforts, Mr. Good is a thorough student of animal husbandry; making a specialty of Hampshire hogs, Shorthorn and Jersey cows.

Although never actively engaged in politics or public life, Mr. Good follows in the footsteps of his father, and is a Democrat clear through. His political views are not modeled after the dictation of the party in power, but after his own judgment of good and just government. He is also an enthusiastic and capable member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On June 18, 1899, Mr. Good was married to Vannie Douglass, also of Jackson township. She is the daughter of Robert C. Douglass and Mary (Pickering) Douglass, and was born November 26, 1881. She received a common school education in the county of her birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Good there have been born five children: Oscar, born January 3, 1900; Ada, November 22, 1901; Robert, March 14, 1904; Marvin, February 20, 1906, and Ruby, February 19, 1911.

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#### WILLIAM A. DUNN.

The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is regarded as one of the most progressive agriculturists of Michigan township, Clinton county, where he has spent his life. His well directed efforts in practical every-day affairs, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of many discouragements which may seem to arise. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought into contact.

William A. Dunn was born on the first day of the year 1851, in Michigan township, Clinton county, and was the son of Zeth and Elizabeth (Pruitt) Dunn, the father having been born in 1818 in Jennings county, Indiana, and died August 12, 1856. He was a farmer and a Republican, and moved here after his marriage, also lived in Bartholomew county for a time. The mother

was born July 12, 1826, in Bartholomew county. Six children were born to the union, namely: Maggie Clark, Mary Miller, William A., John, Albert, and Louisa (deceased).

Our subject received a small education in Bartholomew county and after his father's death he moved to the above county with his widowed mother and there they stayed until the fall of 1865. Since that time Mr. Dunn has remained a farmer, and at present owns one hundred acres where he lives, all of which is tillable with the exception of two acres, which is in pasture. The land is tiled and fenced in approved fashion, and Mr. Dunn has built his own home. Mr. Dunn also owns another small farm west of here. He raises Jersey cows, Poland China mixed with Chester White hogs, and common breed of horses. Politically, Mr. Dunn is a Democrat.

On October 22, 1878, Mr. Dunn was married to Laura Heaton, who was born in Forest township on February 25, 1856, and was the daughter of Sanford and Rebecca (Nixon) Heaton, natives of Rush county, Indiana. The father was a farmer and a Democrat. Mrs. Dunn received a common October 4, 1878, married Clifford Crawford: Pearl, born October 12, 1880, married Bert Wood: Dillard, born August 5, 1884, married Mabel Zerfas: Artie, born February 24, 1891, at home: Denzel, born May 16, 1893, and Vera, born July 13, 1896.

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#### CHARLES L. FEARNOW.

One of the enterprising young agriculturists of Johnson township, Clinton county, who possesses the respect and good will of all who know him and is classed with the representative men of the township in which he lives is Charles L. Fearnow. Our subject comes of Virginian ancestry, and well may he be proud to trace his lineage back to such a source. In the development of the agricultural division of Clinton history, he has played a prominent part, and the good part of it is that his career of activity is just a beginning, for Mr. Fearnow is just in the prime of life.

Harrison Fearnow, our subject's father, was born June 5, 1843, in Morgan county, West Virginia, and during the time of the Civil war he came to Ohio. He escaped to Ohio to avoid the impressment of the rebel army who were forcing men to serve their cause. His military career was confined to a period of scout duty. Mr. Fearnow is still living in this township south of our

subject. The mother, who was Martha Goodnight, was born June 4, 1848, in Fayette county, Ohio, and she is still living. Harrison Fearnow engaged in the merchandise business in Ohio for several years and was very successful at the same. In connection with his father, our subject's grandfather, he built the first grain elevator handled by scoops in this part of Clinton county. Harrison Fearnow is now living a retired life, spending his winters in Florida. Politically, he is a Progressive. Our subject is one of four children: Lily (deceased), Charles L., Leslie (deceased), and Roy.

Charles L. Fearnow was born March 14, 1872, in Highland county, Ohio, and later moved to Fayette county, the same state, where the family lived until the subject was five years of age. Then they moved to Clinton county, Johnson township, and here Charles L. has lived ever since. He owns one hundred and seventy-six acres of fertile land in this county, all of which is in as excellent condition as improved scientific methods can make it. Mr. Fearnow carries on general farming, and raises Polled Durham cattle and a common breed of hogs. He built his own commodious home on the estate.

Mr. Fearnow was married on September 20, 1894, to May Howe, who was born January 18, 1870, in Fayette county, Ohio, the daughter of G. W. and Cynthia (Goodnight) Howe, who were natives of Ohio. Mrs. Fearnow received a common school education in her youth. Seven children have been born of the union: Warren, December 2, 1895; Emil, December 27, 1897; Meryl, December 10, 1899; Ralph, March 13, 1901; Robert, July 26, 1903; Ruth, September 10, 1906; and Don, April 5, 1909.

Religiously Mr. Fearnow belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a Progressive in political affairs.

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#### JOHN C. SHOCKLEY.

In the list of honored and successful citizens of Clinton county is the subject of this review, who has here maintained his residence for nearly a half century, winning a definite and lasting success by means of the agricultural industry, to which he has devoted his undivided attention during the years of his active business life. His career has been without shadow of suspicion and his many friends and acquaintances will attest to his integrity in business dealings, and the magnetic personality which has won the esteem of his fellowmen.

Mr. Shockley was born September 8, 1862, in Tipton county, Indiana.

and moved with his parents in 1864 to Clinton county, where he now lives, forty rods from the county line. He was the son of Daniel B. and Jemima (McIntire) Shockley. The father was born in Madison county, O., and moved to Tipton county, this state, after his marriage. He followed farming all of his life, he passed from active to retired life at an old age, and now lives to enjoy the fruits of a life well spent. The mother was born in the same county and state as her husband. Both of them were handicapped in the matter of education, because in their day schools were scarce and what there were could not be called efficient. Six children were born to them: A. J., James A. (dec.), John C., our subject; Arsitta, Sarah E., and G. W.

All the education our subject was able to get was in the common schools near Kempton, Tipton county. His life resolved itself shortly after leaving school into that of an agriculturist. His hundred and seventy acres of land here in Sugar Creek township are all tillable and well tilled, and the home, built by Mr. Shockley himself, is one of the best in the township. In addition to general farming he carries on the breeding of all kinds of fine stock. Mr. Shockley also has two hundred and sixty-four acres in Tipton county, all tillable, south of Kempton, Ind.

Mr. Shockley was married on November 11, 1882, to Mary D. Rector, who was born in 1861 in Sugar Creek township, the daughter of Robert and Mary (Searcy) Rector. Her father was a native of Indiana, and the mother came from the state of Kentucky. Seven children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Shockley; O. W., Opal, Nellie, Fay and Ray, twins, and Cecil.

Fraternally, Mr. Shockley belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, lodge at Kempton. Religiously, he attends the Christian church, and politically believes in the Democratic platform.

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#### LINCOLN COX.

Among the representative agriculturists and public-spirited men of Clinton county, who, while advancing their own interests, have not neglected their duty to the community at large, is Lincoln Cox, the honored subject of this sketch. He possesses many fine traits of character which are inherited from his father, who was one of the hardy pioneers of this county and a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. Cox is one of the best known farmers and business men of this community, and together with his large material reward, makes it appropriate that we should give the details of his worthy life in these few



pages. It is regrettable that more scope is not afforded for a treatment of this man.

Lincoln Cox was born February 7, 1858, in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, and was the son of Walter E. and Milly (Alexander) Cox. The father was a native of Kentucky, and moved to Clinton county in 1846 when a boy, and here he has followed farming all of his life. He was Republican. He died in January, 1879. The mother was also born in the "dark and bloody ground" country, and she still resides in Kempton, Ind. Ten children were born to the union, the eight living ones being: John P., Lincoln, Mary E. Storms, Elias, Laura J. Carter, Almira, Flora, and Noah.

Our subject received a common school education in the schools of Sugar Creek township, and then took up farming, which was destined to be his life work. He has also paid much attention to the breeding of fine animals. He possesses two hundred and sixty acres of excellent soil, very tillable and well tiled, with the exception of fourteen acres which is in woods and pasture. The late improvements which dot the estate are all by the hand of Mr. Cox himself.

Mr. Cox was married to Louie Longfellow on October 22, 1888. She was born in Tipton county, Ind., July 11, 1863, the daughter of William and Lucinda (Eliason) Longfellow. She received a common school education in her youth. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cox there have been born four children: Raymond, Walter, Cleo, and Inez (dec.).

Politically, Mr. Cox is a Progressive. For a term beginning in 1900, he served as county commissioner, the period of his activities in this capacity extending over three years.

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#### GEORGE S. BOYER.

The name of Boyer has been significant in the agricultural development of Clinton county since the early history of the locality, when the courageous pioneers blazed their way into the forests and endured the hardships in order to establish a home that their children might have lives of happiness and prosperity. Our subject's father was one of the loyal legion of settlers who found a habitation of Indians and animals in the Hoosier territory, and with primitive tools cleared their settlements. George S. Boyer has continued the work inaugurated by his father, and has upheld the family reputation for honesty of purpose, sympathetic cooperation with others, and obedience to the laws of ethics which civilization demands.

George S. Boyer was born in Sugar Creek township, this county, on November 26, 1862, and was the son of Francis M. and Catherine (Day) Boyer. The life of the father and mother are treated at length in the last half of this review. The father still resides in the township of his son's home.

The Sugar Creek township common schools afforded a limited education to George Boyer, but he made the most of their advantages, and then took up active work in agriculture. He has so continued ever since, and also takes a great interest in the breeding of fine stock, particularly Poland China hogs. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of fertile land which is tillable with the exception of ten acres, which is in timber. The land is well tiled and the beautiful home on the estate was built by Mr. Boyer.

On April 7, 1888, Mr. Boyer was married to Cora McKinney, who was born November 28, 1868 in Sugar Creek township, the daughter of James C. and Josephine (Ward) McKinney, and received a common school education in her youth. She was called to her eternal rest on September 6, 1906, after a life of religious devotion and good works: she was a member of the Christian church. Four children were born to this first union of our subject: Mrs. Ada Goodnight, December 4, 1891; Ethel, December 4, 1894, died in 1895; Reona, March 16, 1897, and Georgia, September 10, 1902. Our subject's first wife's sister married a Mr. Wainscott, and they have one child, Wayne Roy, born October 25, 1895. Mr. Boyer has raised the lad and loves him as if he were his own.

Mr. Boyer was married the second time on March 6, 1912 to Martha E. Batman, who was born August 14, 1870 in Putnam county, the daughter of Thomas W. and Martha A. (Anderson) Batman, both of whom are deceased.

Mr. Boyer belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Pickard, Lodge No. 321. He is a member of the Christian church and politically is a Republican. He was elected trustee of Sugar Creek township in 1908 and is still fulfilling the duties of that office with satisfaction to everyone.

Francis M. Boyer was born February 7, 1836 in Decatur county, Ind., and was brought to Clinton county by his parents when he was only two years old. He was the son of Leonard and Amelia (King) Boyer, who were born and reared in the states of New York and Kentucky, respectively. Very little education could be had by these two, and the father immediately took up farming. He was a Republican by politics. Six children were born to them: Louvica, Francis M., Nancy, Celia A., Robert, and one not named. Louvica and the latter are deceased.

Francis M. Boyer and the father of George S. Boyer, received the usual education of the day and then began farming in Sugar Creek township. He owns fifty-seven acres where he lives and continues general work with the breeding of good stock, including Poland China hogs. He also owns thirty-six acres of good land south of here in the same township. With the exception of a little woodland, all of his ground is extremely tillable and is well tiled and fenced. Mr. Boyer is reported to be the oldest living resident of this township.

Francis M. Boyer was married on October 20, 1859 to Catherine E. Day, who was born October 17, 1840 in Clinton county, O., and moved to Boone county, Ind., when but a child. She was the daughter of Sylvenus and Jane (Ferguson) Day, respectively natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The father was a farmer. Our subject's wife had a good common school education. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom are still living: Lewis (deceased), George S., Leander and Leonard, twins (the latter deceased), Jane, William, Emma, Julia, Noah (deceased), and Bertha.

Mr. Boyer belonged to the Improved Order of Red Men at Pickard Mills and is the oldest member of the lodge at the present day. He was also a great Granger. Politically, Mr. Boyer is a Republican and at one time in his earlier day was very conspicuous in state politics.

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#### CLARENCE G. SNODGRASS.

Clarence G. Snodgrass was born April 25, 1887 in Kirklin township, this county, the son of Garrett and Laura (Bridgford) Snodgrass. The father was born in 1838 in Hancock county, Ind., and all of his active life followed farming successfully. He was a prominent Republican and was interested in the affairs of the Christian church. He died October 18, 1907. The mother was born October 7, 1851, in Marion county, Ind., and she is still living in the town of Kirklin. Three children were born of the union: Clarence G.; Robert, born March 26, 1891, a graduate of Wabash College, now an assistant professor there; and Mary, born December 18, 1893, now living with her mother.

Our subject was married May 9, 1909 to Ethel Fulkerson. She was born in Clinton county, Nov. 17, 1890, the daughter of Charles and Flora (Isgrigg) Fulkerson and received a good common and high school education

in her youth. Two children have been born to our subject and wife: Vera, February 28, 1910, and Vangel, April 1, 1912.

After finishing the common schools in Clinton county our subject attended Purdue University, and then removed to take up farming in Clinton county. His course while in Purdue was the agricultural one, which has an international reputation. At present he lives on his mother's farm in Kirklin township, comprising about three hundred and twenty acres, two hundred and forty acres where he lives, and the remainder near Cyclone, Ind. Of the two hundred and forty, one hundred and sixty are tillable, the balance being in good pasture and second growth timber. The place is well tiled and fenced, and the home is of the most modern. Of the eighty acres near Cyclone, all is tillable but sixteen acres. Aside from general farming our subject raises and breeds stock.

He belongs to the Masonic Order of Kirklin and religiously is a member of the Christian church. Politically, he belongs to the Republican party.

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#### WILLIAM STEPHENSON.

In the death of the late William Stephenson, president of the Bank of Rossville and one of Owen township's leading agriculturists, Clinton county lost one of its most energetic men of affairs, who, through a long lapse of years was prominent in the various circles in which he moved and whose potent influence for good will continue to pervade the lives of those with whom he came in contact. As the day, with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity and accomplishment, its evening of completed and successful efforts, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this good and honored man. His career was a long, busy and useful one, fraught with much good to himself, his family and to humanity, and his memory will long be revered by those who had occasion to be associated with him in business, public or social life. His activities in a material way added to his individual prosperity and to the welfare of the locality of his choice. Devoting the major part of his time and attention to the further development of his industrial interests, he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature, but preserved his faculties and the warmth of his heart for the broadening and helpful influence of human life, being to the end a kindly, genial friend, neighbor and gentleman whom it was a pleasure



WM. STEPHENSON, DECEASED





to meet and who, in every respect, deserved the high esteem in which he was universally held.

William Stephenson was born November 8, 1840, in Butler county, Ohio, where he spent his earlier years, received his education and remained until after the close of the Civil War, when he removed to Clinton county, locating in Owen township, where the rest of his life was spent. He was a son of Samuel and Jane (Stewart) Stephenson, both natives of Ohio, where they grew up, were educated and married and spent their lives, having never come to Indiana. The family of Samuel Stephenson and wife consisted of eight children, all now deceased but one; they were named as follows: John, William, our subject; Jefferson, James, Robert, Alexander, Nancy, the only one living, and Emma.

William Stephenson began life for himself as a school teacher which he followed with much success for a period of fourteen years, during which his services were in great demand. When the Civil War came on he proved his courage and loyalty to the Union by enlisting for service in the federal army, in which he proved to be a gallant and faithful soldier. His military career is given in detail in the sketch of Morton Stephen, son, appearing on another page of this volume.

William Stephenson was married on October 2, 1866, to Emeline J. Brown, who was born in Carroll county, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood and received her education and lived until her marriage. The date of her birth was October 16, 1848, and she was a daughter of Samuel and Lettie M. (Sibbit) Brown, natives of Lehigh county, Pa.

To William Stephenson and wife five children were born: Samuel and Belve Retta, both deceased, and Morton, Lillian and James.

Mr. Stephenson went to housekeeping in Carroll county and he farmed there about eight years, then came to Owen township, Clinton count, locating where his son, James Stephenson now lives and he continued farming and stock raising on a large scale the rest of his life, becoming one of the leading general agriculturists of the county, at the time of his death, January 10, 1912. He owned at that time a well improved and valuable estate of four hundred and fifty-seven acres, all in Owen township and in one body. He built his own home, a large, modernly appointed and cozy dwelling, equipped with electric lights and other modern conveniences, where his widow now lives, owning one hundred and sixty acres roundabout. He was also president of the Bank at Rossville, which he assisted in organizing, was also a director in the bank at Sedalia which he helped organize.

Politically, Mr. Stephenson was a staunch Republican and active in local

party affairs. He was elected to a term as representative in the state legislature in 1892, and filled this responsible office with credit and satisfaction to his constituents. He was a worthy member of the Presbyterian church, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic at Rossville. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic Order at Rossville and the Knights Templars at Frankfort, and, according to those who knew him well, he evidently tried to carry into his everyday life the practical usage of the high principles taught by this time-honored fraternity.

Mrs. Stephenson is a lady of refinement and her beautiful home is known to her many friends as a place of hospitality of an old-time flavor and she has a host of warm friends throughout the locality.

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#### FRANK GOSSARD.

A history of the loyal native sons and representative citizens of Clinton county would not be complete should the name that heads this review be omitted. During a useful and successful life he has labored diligently, not only to promote the interests of himself and family, but also those of the general public, being one of those neighborly, altruistic, generous-hearted men whom to know is to admire and respect. It is to such men that this locality owes its rise from the primeval prairies to one of the choice agricultural sections of the Hoosier state.

Frank Gossard was born March 17, 1866, in Johnson township, Clinton county, and was the son of Jacob and Sarah (Vanorsdall) Gossard. The father of our subject was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in January, 1826, and he moved to Indiana before his marriage. He now lives with a daughter in Tipton county, this state. His life, in the main, was spent in farming. In 1849 he traveled to New York; taking a boat there he sailed to Panama, crossed the isthmus, caught another boat and went up to California in search of gold. Unsuccessful as were many others, he finally returned home after two or three years to Ohio. The mother was born in Ohio in the year 1836, and still lives in Tipton county with a daughter. Sixteen children were born to them; the eight still living are: Mary Holmes, Oliver, Frank, Ada Finney, James, Artie, Hattie and Harry.

Our subject, Frank Gossard, received his education in the common schools of Johnson township and immediately afterwards "went back to the

soil," so to speak, beginning an agricultural life. Farming has always been his main occupation, although he was connected for a while with the poultry business in Illinois. At one time Mr. Gossard raised Poland China hogs and Red cattle on a very extensive scale; cattle and hog feeding being a specialty with him. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of excellent soil in Johnson township, all of which is tillable, well tiled and adequately fenced. Mr. Gossard built his home, which is modernly appointed in every respect. He also owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Randolph county, on which land our subject's oldest son lives at this time.

On September 18, 1887, Mr. Gossard was married to Olta Welshons, who was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, in June, 1870, the daughter of Daniel and Tamer (Overman) Welshons, who were farmers of the community. Mr. Gossard's wife received a common school education in her youth. Six children have been born to them, namely: Bernard, Charlotte, Garrett, Ralph (deceased), Marcus, and Frank, Jr., (deceased).

Fraternally, Mr. Gossard belongs to the Masonic order at Scircleville, and is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically, he is a Republican. He ran for county clerk in 1910, but was defeated along with the rest of the ticket.

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#### MRS. MARIAH SCOTT.

In the development of a county there are many forces. Primarily the people within the borders determine the progress, but other minor elements, such as resources, fertility of land, navigability, climate, and topography, are great factors. To take up this primal factor, the people, history has been apt to dwell more emphatically on the men. True they have shouldered the responsibilities, and fought and labored for a home, but behind them there has been an inspiration, a stimulus, in the person of the woman. She has endured the same hardships and faced the same dangers, adding a touch of loving-kindness which lightened the burdens of the pioneer, and made life worth living. Such a woman in the development of Clinton county has been Mrs. Scott, whose life we take pleasure in sketching briefly for the benefit of posterity and the inspiration to the noble women who will yet live.

Mrs. Scott was born July 19, 1842 in Sugar Creek township, and was the daughter of John C. and Elender (Ward) Amos. Her father was born

in the state of Kentucky and moved to Indiana before his marriage. He was a farmer all of his life and voted the Republican ticket. At one time he was a trustee of Sugar Creek township. The mother was also a native of Kentucky and died in August, 1896. The father died in 1891. Both parents received the education given by the limited schools of their youth, and lived happily and long in the midst of prosperity. Eleven children comprised the family, three—our subject, John B., and Thomas still living.

Mrs. Scott received a common school education, supplemented by the training of a good and careful home. On March 21, 1875, our subject was married to John Cunningham, who was born in Randolph county, Ind., in 1842, and he died in 1882. Just one child, Grace, was born to them, April 1, 1877, in Sugar Creek township. After a common school education she married, November 17, 1896, Andrew J. Merrill, who was born in Clinton county, July 5, 1875. Mrs. Scott now lives at her daughter's home. To her daughter there have been born eight children: Paul, September 8, 1897; Von, April 6, 1899; Lily M., April 3, 1900; Carl, May 18, 1902; John, July 4, 1905; William C., July 23, 1907; George, September 25, 1909; and Charles, October 1, 1911. They carry on general farming on their estate of eighty acres, and the land is very fertile and tillable, producing a good yield every year. Mr. Merrill belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the whole family attend the Baptist church.

Mrs. Scott was married the second time to Samuel Scott, born in Marion county, Ind., in 1842. He was a butcher and stock trader by trade. He died February 4, 1893.

Both of Mrs. Scott's husbands served throughout the Civil war and each made an enviable record.

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#### JAMES M. FLETCHER.

Under the old-fashioned method of grain farming the rush of work was limited to a few months of the year, and the labor was made easier by the use of farm machinery. Under the new diversified farming, and especially because of the care of more live stock, farm work demands the farmer's whole time the year round; and consequently social life, in spite of rural telephones, has declined. The biggest problem nowadays is to get sufficient help. Women's work on the farm has been eased by running water, washing machines, and



many things, but on most farms it is still necessary for the women to help with the general chores and some take part in the work of harvesting the crops in the rush season. One of the farmers of Forest township, Clinton county, who has so carefully studied out the problems of modern farming as to eliminate much of its drudgery for both himself and the women folks of his family is James M. Fletcher, who seems to make a good living at the minimum expenditure of labor.

Mr. Fletcher was born on March 9, 1871, in the above named township and county, and here he has been content to spend his life. He is a son of Thomas B. and Susan (Ransopher) Fletcher. The father was born in 1843, and he was brought, when a child, to this locality where he grew to manhood, receiving such educational advantages as the early day schools afforded, and here he has lived ever since, being now a resident of Johnson township. The farm which he developed he also cleared, bringing it up from the virgin natural state. He has devoted his entire life to farming. Politically he is a Democrat. The mother of our subject was born in 1844, coming to Clinton county, Ind., in early life. She, too, received a limited schooling. She is still living. Nine children have been born to Thomas B. Fletcher and wife, namely: Mandy, Molly, Cora, and James M. of this sketch, all living; and John, Effie, Milly deceased, and two others who died in infancy.

James M. Fletcher grew to manhood on the home farm and there assisted with his share of the work. He received a common school education. On February 3, 1896 he was united in marriage to Dove Adair, who was born in Clinton county in 1871. She is a daughter of James W. and Myra (Burgett) Adair, both of whom are still living. Here Mrs. Fletcher grew to womanhood and received a common school education.

To our subject and wife nine children have been born, namely: Dayton, Virgil and Vernal, born March 6, 1899; Ethel, Mamie; Kenneth, born June 22, 1904; Lena, Edith and James Lester.

Mr. Fletcher has always engaged in farming in his native township. He owns one hundred and thirty acres, all tillable but about five acres, which is in pasture and timber, and his place is well tiled and otherwise well improved. He makes a specialty of raising Jersey cows, Duroc hogs, draft horses and Plymouth Rock chickens.

Fraternally Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Forest and the Improved Order of Red Men at Scircleville. Politically he is a Democrat.

## JOHN WILLIAM WELLMAN.

The pioneers of Clinton indeed taught well. Another of the younger generation of agriculturists who has learned well the lessons of thrift and industry from his fathers is the subject of this short review. Mr. Wellman has accomplished great things during the comparatively few years he has been engaged in his vocation, and it is reasonable to suppose that he will, in the future, earn even a larger and better reputation for labor well placed. He is representative of the best class of the community which we call Clinton county, and to his friends, neighbors, and business acquaintances, he bears a name for altruism and charity, though stern if the occasion demands.

John William Wellman was born August 10, 1872, in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, and is the son of John M. and Nancy Ann (Ray) Wellman. The father was born in Rush county, Ind., and later moved to this place, taking up the work of farming, which he followed the rest of his life. He was a Democrat before the election of Benjamin Harrison, but at that time became a Republican, and remained so until his death in 1900. The mother was a native of Clinton county, and her worthy and beautiful life extended over the period from 1834 to 1890, fifty-six years. Both the parents received common school educations in the pioneer schools, which were mostly described by the word experience. Seven children were born of the union: James A., George (dec.), Sarah E. (dec.), Charles, John W., Thomas J., and Eliza I.

John William Wellman attended the common and high schools, and then began to teach school in Sugar Creek township. He also taught in Johnson township, this county. After tiring of the pedagogic life, Mr. Wellman settled down to farming and has successfully carried on the same ever since, with general breeding in addition, paying particular attention to fine Shire horses. He owns seventy-four acres of very tillable land in this township, and has it all well tiled. The beautiful home on this land is the handiwork of Mr. Wellman himself.

Our subject was united in marriage on September 3, 1908, to Idona Keever, who was born November 10, 1881, in Johnson township, Clinton county, and who is the daughter of Samuel J. and Helen (Merritt) Keever. Mrs. Wellman received a common school education, and taught school about twelve years prior to her marriage. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wellman.

success in the medical profession there must be not only given technical ability, but also a broad human sympathy which must pass from mere sentiment to be an actuating motive for helpfulness. So he has dignified and honored the profession by his able and self-abnegating services in which, through long years of close application, he has attained notable distinction and unqualified success. His long and useful life as one of the world's workers has been one of devotion, almost consecration, to his calling, and well does he merit a place of honor in a history touching upon the lives and deeds of those who have given the best of their powers and talents for the aiding and betterment of their kind. He is in the most significant sense humanity's friend, and to those familiar with his life there must come a feeling of gratitude in contemplation of his services and their beneficial results, during his practice in Clinton county, covering a period of thirty-five years, or since 1878.

Dr. Webster was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, May 11, 1829, and is therefore in his eighty-fifth year, being one of the oldest practicing physicians of this part of Indiana, or indeed of the entire state. He is a descendant of a sterling old Anglo-Saxon family, being well connected and noted for intelligence and honesty of principles. He is a son of a carpenter and joiner, his parents being George Tetley and Martha (Gath) Webster, both natives of Yorkshire, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married, and spent their lives until their emigration to the United States in 1843, when the future doctor was fourteen years old, he being one of a family of eight children. They settled in Shelbyville, Indiana, when that city was but a straggling frontier village, and there the parents spent the rest of their lives and reared their children, becoming very comfortably established through their industry.

James G. Webster received a common school education and attended the county seminary, and having applied himself very carefully to such textbooks as were obtainable in those early days he acquired enough knowledge to begin teaching which he followed with uninterrupted success for several years, or until he had saved enough to defray the expenses of a college course, for he had determined upon a career as doctor of medicine. He entered the New York Hygiene College, where he made rapid progress. Something of his high standing there is implied by the fact that he was retained as teacher in that institution, a position which he held in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of college management, his fellow instructors and the students. After one month he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, which he

thought better adapted to his needs. While in the metropolis he practiced his profession with success, doing special work in order to assist him in his college work and his profession in general. After five years, tiring of the work in the great city and desiring to be among homefolks in the quietude of a Hoosier village, he returned to Shelbyville, Ind., in 1868, and took up the general practice of medicine, meeting with great success from the start. Later he followed the tide of emigration which was then setting in strongly for the new state of Kansas and located for practice in the town of Eureka, where he spent six years, during which he enjoyed a large practice. Longing again for old associations at Shelbyville he left the Sunflower state and returned to his parental home where he continued to practice two years, then came to Colfax, Clinton county, in 1878, where he has continued in the successful practice of his profession for a period of thirty-five years, standing in the front rank of his professional brethren in this section of the state, and, ever a student, he has kept full abreast of the times in all that pertains to his work. His library is large and composed of the best works on medical science obtainable, as well as much of the world's best general literature.

Dr. Webster was married at Cincinnati, O., in 1875, to Lydia A. Fletcher, who was born at Moores Hill, Dearborn county, Indiana, and there she grew to womanhood and received her education. She was ever regarded as a lady of many estimable characteristics and has been a faithful helpmeet to her husband. This union was blessed by the birth of three sons, all of whom have been given excellent college educations. George is in the government service in the Philippines, being government examiner of ships in port; Charles has also been in the Philippines, engaged successfully in teaching; Frank was also engaged in educational work in the Philippines, teaching in a high school. The two last named have returned to the United States.

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#### WILLIAM R. GILMORE.

One of the citizens of Perry township, Clinton county, who is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held throughout this locality, is William R. Gilmore, successful general farmer. He is one of our honored veterans of the great war between the states, having fought gallantly for the maintenance of the Union, sacrificing the pleasures of home, business opportunities and risking his life and limb in order that succeeding generations might enjoy to a fuller degree the fruits of peace in a united country. Such men are de-



Our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically is a Democrat.

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### JOHN WILLIAM HART.

A history of Clinton county can point with no more pride to any of its sons than the subject of this brief review, John William Hart. Born of parents who came to this county when the land was covered with heavy timber and wild animals and Indians were the inhabitants, Mr. Hart retains those qualities which his forefathers possessed and enabled them to combat the many privations incident to settling a virgin country. Our subject has won the esteem of his fellowmen by following the dictation of the Golden Rule in every phase of life. His business, social, moral, and intellectual qualities are worthy of emulation by all, and it is safe to prophesy that, in the years to come, when he will be known as an old man, that his name will rank well up in the record of merit and accomplishment.

John William Hart was born November 13, 1847, in Kirklin township, Clinton county, and was the son of John G. and Harriet (Wallace) Hart. John G. Hart was born in December, 1820, in the state of Pennsylvania, and moved to Indiana, in 1837, settling in Clinton county. He followed farming all of his life, and was very successful. He was a Republican politically. The mother, who was Harriet Wallace, was a native of the Old Dominion, being born in Virginia. She first moved to the state of Ohio, and then later came to Clinton county, in company with her parents. She died June 15, 1872. The father died April 20, 1880. Five children were born of the union: David, Syrenis, Perkins and Cora, all deceased, and John W., our subject. John G. Hart was married the second time to Mary Dunn, and Cora was the child by this wife.

John William Hart had the advantage of a good common school education in his early days, and settled down to a farming life immediately after leaving school. He owns one hundred and seventy acres of fertile and tillable land in Sugar Creek township; twenty acres of which is slightly inferior, but valuable nevertheless. The place is well tiled and he has made his own improvements, which are of a high order. Mr. Hart carries on general farming and breeding. He has retired from active work on the farm, and spends his time in managing. Politically, Mr. Hart is a Progressive.

On November 21, 1872, our subject was married to Frances Wright, who was born September 15, 1853, in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county. She



is the daughter of John R. and Allie Wright, both of whom were from the state of Virginia. Mrs. Hart's sister, Daisy Bowls, lives at the home of John W. Hart.

The union of our subject and wife has been without issue.

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#### WILLIAM P. BOYD.

One of the business men of Colfax, Clinton county, who has learned the secrets of success in life is William P. Boyd, proprietor of a livery, sale and feed stable, also a dealer in carriages, buggies and wagons, a man widely known about the county and respected by all, for his dealings with his fellow men have ever been above board, straight from the shoulder out and based on the highest standards of business ethics, so that his patrons and customers are always well satisfied with the treatment which he uniformly accords them; in short, he believes in the old adage of living and let live. While passing through life he does not believe in laboring solely for his own aggrandisement, but in giving a neighbor a helping hand occasionally, which is the true spirit of brotherhood and the true source of happiness.

Mr. Boyd was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, on a farm, August 4, 1851, and he spent his boyhood years on a farm, assisting with the general work there, and during the brief winter months he attended the common schools of this locality. He is a son of John Boyd and wife. The father, born in Ohio in 1829, spent his life in general farming and stock raising, and was an honest, industrious man who was liked by all his neighbors. In 1853 he removed with his family to Clinton county, when our subject was two years old, and settled in a heavily timbered section, establishing there the future home of the family. He set to work with a will, being a man of grit and perseverance, and, in due course of time, he had cleared his land, had a good productive farm under cultivation and was raising an excellent grade of live stock. There the parents of our subject spent the balance of their lives, the father dying there in July, 1900, at the age of seventy-one years, the mother, in Lafayette, Ind., in the year 1907, at the age of seventy-six years. Five children, one son and four daughters, were born to John Boyd and wife.

The subject of this sketch devoted the earlier years of his life to general agricultural pursuits and met with a large measure of success from the start. He was owner of a finely improved and productive farm of one hundred and forty acres, three miles east of Colfax, known as the Valley Stock Farm, and



W. P. BOYD AND FAMILY



which was regarded as one of the choice farms of that section of the county, and abundant harvests repaid Mr. Boyd annually for his toil and good management. But finally deciding to enter the business arena he removed to Colfax a number of years ago and is now operating one of the most popular livery, feed and sale stables in this section of the country, being well equipped in the way of horses, buggies, etc., to accommodate the traveling public. He is also a dealer in buggies, wagons and carriages, handling an excellent line of standard makes on which he has built up a wide and constantly growing trade with the surrounding country. His barn is near the Union station and convenient to the business center of Colfax. It is thirty-six by sixty feet, with an addition of fifty by sixty feet. His carriage room is twenty by sixty feet. His aim is always to give his many customers honest and satisfactory treatment, his prices and terms always being reasonable.

Mr. Boyd was married in February, 1901, to Della Phillips (nee Isenbarger), who was born in 1857 in Clinton county, and is a daughter of George and Annie Isenbarger. Mr. Boyd had formerly been married to Marion Phillips.

To our subject and wife one son has been born, Charles A. Boyd, now fourteen years of age. Opal Davis also lives with them.

Politically Mr. Boyd is a Democrat, and is a member of the Church of God. Physically he is of large proportions, being five feet and eight inches tall and weighing two hundred and ten pounds, but is very active and a good business man and popular in Clinton county, where he has lived practically all his life.

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#### BERTRAM W. SWACKHAMER.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Clinton county, Indiana, would be incomplete without specific mention of the well known and popular gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch. A member of an old and highly esteemed family, and for many years a public-spirited man of affairs, he has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community in which he lives and added luster to the honorable name which he bears, having always been scrupulously honest in all his relations with his fellow men and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his neighbors and friends, consequently he has won the favor of a great number of Clinton county people where he maintains his home.

Bertram Swackhamer was born July 22, 1880, in Hocking county, O., the son of Frank and Della (Quigley) Swackhamer, both natives of Ohio. The father moved to Indiana in 1884 and stayed here a number of years and then returned to his native state where the family stayed for about five years, then again came to Indiana. He is still living in Madison county, enjoying a hearty old age. The mother likewise is still living. Frank Swackhamer was a farmer all of his life, and consistently remained an adherent of the Republican party. Four children blessed the union: Bessie, Bert, Clifford and Laura.

The subject of our sketch was fortunate in receiving a common school education, and then, after he completed the scholastic phase of his life, he began the pursuit of general farming. In this capacity he has remained ever since. He also makes a specialty of stock raising, taking particular pride in his breed of Duroc hogs. He owns one hundred and eleven acres of very tillable land, all well tiled but about five acres. The place is in a fairly good state of improvement. At the present time Bert Swackhamer resides on and rents his father-in-law's farm.

On August 17, 1899, our subject entered into matrimony, choosing for his helpmeet Jennie Bond, born in Kirklin township, June 22, 1881, the daughter of George E. and Ella (Wells) Bond. Three children have come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Swackhamer: Josephine, born in 1904; Mary, born in 1907; and Georgie, born in 1911.

Politically, Mr. Swackhamer is a Republican. He is affiliated with no fraternal organizations, preferring to give his entire attention to his home and family.

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#### J. W. WILLS.

Conspicuous among the representative business men and public-spirited citizens of Clinton county is the gentleman whose name heads this review. He has made his influence a good one in Kirklin township, being a man of sterling worth, whose life has ever been closely allied with the interests of the community in which he lives, and whose career has been that of a man of moral character, honesty, and excellent social qualities, and whose efforts have been for the betterment of the members of the Clinton county citizenship.

J. W. Wills was born June 15, 1858, in Clinton county, Ind., the son of Charles and Nancy (Rice) Wills. Charles Wills was born in the Buckeye



state in 1831, and came here, when four years old, with his parents. He died July 5, 1906. The mother was born and died in Clinton county. The father was a farmer in early life, but in later days became a tanner. He was a Democrat. Twelve children comprised his family, the following are the ones now living: Abraham, M. E., J. E., J. W., H. M., and H. F.

J. W. Wills received a common school education in Kirklin township, and entered life in the livery business, which he still carries on in addition to other pursuits.

Mr. Wills was united in wedlock to Clara F. McKinsey on December 3, 1902, an Illinois girl, the daughter of John R. and America (Cassady) McKinsey. No children have been born to them.

In 1906, Mr. Wills went into the hardware business and later added furniture to the hardware stock. He now owns a well appointed store that would be a credit to any Hoosier town. He enjoys a lucrative business and in turn aids in any enterprise that may be for the good of his townsmen. He owns the whole business block in which his store is located, besides his livery barn, his pretty and comfortable home, other business blocks, and thirty acres of good tillable land near Kirklin, Ind.

Mr. Wills is a loyal member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Kirklin, and contributes liberally to the support of the chapter.

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#### WILLARD C. WILLIAMS.

Among the successful, self-made men of Clinton county whose efforts and influence have contributed to the upbuilding and general business activities of their respective communities, the gentleman of this sketch occupies a conspicuous place. Being ambitious from the first, he met the various vicissitudes and discouragements with a resolute determination, and in due time rose to a prominent position in the industrial circles wherein he was associated, besides winning the confidence and esteem of those with whom he was brought into contact, and today he stands as one of the most prominent men in Clinton county and most influential in Kirklin township.

Willard C. Williams was born on January 2, 1860, in Kirklin township, Clinton county, and was the son of Allen and Mary D. (Harley) Williams. The father was a native of Indiana, being born in Henry county in 1812, and moved to Clinton county when a boy. He died in 1886. The mother was

born in the state of Virginia in the year 1820, and was brought by her parents to this state when a small child. She died in 1900. They had common school educations in their youth, and chose to follow the occupation of farming throughout their lives. Seven children blessed their life, namely: Jasper (deceased); Louisa (deceased); Marcello; Martha; Willard, and two who died in infancy unnamed.

Our subject benefited by the common schools in Kirklin township and took up farming afterward as a life work. He has ever since labored in the fields of his fine one hundred and seventy-five acre farm in Kirklin township, and has accomplished much. He makes a specialty of breeding fine stock, chiefly Poland China hogs, in which particular branch he is an expert. His land is all tillable, about a hundred acres of the estate being now in valuable pasture land. He has added all the modern improvements to his farm and has a beautiful and efficient residence thereon.

Willard Williams was married in September, 1880, to Katy R. Harding, the daughter of Samuel and Delilah (Thompson) Harding. (See sketch S. H. Thompson, brother to Delilah). Mrs. Williams received a good common school education in her youth in the schools of her county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, namely: Mrs. Minnie Hendricks, born 1882; Charles B., born 1884, married Eva Sims; and Floyd, born February 7, 1890, married to Blanche Childers.

Fraternally, Mr. Williams belongs to the Masonic Order and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both lodges at Kirklin. He is a Republican and at one time held the office of road supervisor in his county.

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#### EDWARD EARL TOMPKINS.

Statisticians and historical writers, in summing up the control of the country's resources, do not place the stock handlers of Wall street in the rank of masters, the motive power of the national prosperity, but they regard the agriculturist, the native tillers of the soil, as the ones who propel the nation's destiny. Their products are juggled and financed in questionable manner, it is true, but it is with them, primarily, that the power is derived whereby the United States may stand as one of the richest and most productive of the world's agricultural countries. It is a pleasure to relate the details of one

of these hard-working farmers, and the subject of this sketch is worthy of even more than the limits of this work will allow.

Edward Earl Tompkins was born in Champaign county, Illinois, on October 27, 1881, the son of Stephen and Mary Ann (Besore) Tompkins. The father was born in 1844, in Hamilton county, O., and came to Indiana in September, 1910, and has since followed farming. They had three children, viz.: Minnie May, Edward E., our subject, and Luttie Orvalein. The mother was a member of the Christian church. The father is in politics, a Democrat. Both reside in Frankfort, retired.

Edward E. Tompkins received his education in the county schools of his home, and later attended the high school. He came to Clinton county in the year 1908, to take up agricultural work, which he has followed all of his life. He formerly managed the excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Kirklin township, belonging to his father and enjoys many advantages of his well kept and modern estate. It is all in the highest tillable condition with the exception of twenty acres which are in pasture.

Mr. Tompkins was united in matrimony to Anna Carry Ford, a young girl born in Miami county, Indiana, September 20, 1880, the daughter of Lewis N. and Laura (York) Ford, and in Miami county she received a common school and high school education. One child has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins—Edward Ford, born July 16, 1911.

Fraternally, Mr. Tompkins is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, both lodges in Frankfort. He is a member of the Christian church and votes the Democratic ticket.

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#### CYRUS M. HANE.

The hand of the journalist is truly mighty. No matter how big or how little he may be, his well-aimed remarks in the town sheet carry double weight, and therefore his mission and responsibility are great. He must be judicious, clever, fair, and ever promoting the interests of the people whom he serves. The *Kirklin Journal* is a newspaper devoted to the welfare of the Clinton county people, and carries the name of being a clean, interesting, and modern publication. This has been largely due to the untiring efforts of the publisher, whose name heads this review, and who, by his energetic efforts toward the betterment of the community, has won the friendship and support of the county as a whole.

Cyrus M. Hane was born June 8, 1842, in Harrison county, O. His father was a native of Maryland, and served in the Civil war in the First Virginia Infantry of the Union army.

Cyrus Hane received a common school education which was interrupted in 1861, when he was nineteen years old, by the outbreak of the war. Mr. Hane enlisted in Company D, Second Virginia Infantry, under Captain Gibson. This regiment was afterward changed by the war department to the Fifth West Virginia Calvary. He served the Union cause valiantly for his full time and then was honorably discharged. On February 14, 1865, he re-enlisted in Company G, Second United States Veteran Volunteers, Hancock's corps, and served until Feb. 14, 1866. Mr. Hane participated in the second battle of Bull Run and several other engagements.

In 1865 Mr. Hane was married in Mary M. Chapman, who died in 1882. On October 21, 1900, he was again married to Emma Stotts, an Indiana woman. He has one child, Daisy E., by his first wife, and she now resides in Knox, Ind.

Mr. Hane moved to the Hoosier state from Ohio, and first settled in the town of Mitchell, at which place he took charge of the *Mitchell Commercial*. Later he went to Elwood, Ind., and established the *Elwood Leader*, and then to Knox, Stark county, Ind., where he assumed charge of the *Stark County Republican*. After four years there, he again traveled to Vernon, Ind., and had control of the *Vernon Journal*. He purchased the *Kirklin Journal* in November, 1902, and for ten years has managed it with great success. A year ago he became associated with E. T. Jones, and they formed a working partnership which now exists.

Mr. Hane belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Kirklin, and in politics is a Progressive.

E. P. Jones, partner of Mr. Hane, was born March 6, 1872, in Jennings county, Indiana, the son of Thomas C. and Lydia S. (Alley) Jones. Thomas C. Jones was a Welshman, having been born in South Wales, England, in February, 1819. He moved to the United States when but a boy and first settled in Baltimore, Md. Later he moved to Ohio, at which place he was married. He came to Indiana in 1854, and there died in the month of July, 1893. Lydia S. Jones, the mother, was born May 8, 1831, in Ohio, and she died October 18, 1887. The father was a wholesale furniture dealer by trade and he followed this all of his life. In the spring of 1861, he joined the ranks of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company

A. and served until 1865 as a first lieutenant; he was then honorably discharged. Six children came to his family, four of whom are living. These four are: Margaret, Louise, Maud, and E. P.

After receiving a common school education, E. P. Jones made his start in a pharmacy college. He took a position with a drug company in Colorado, and afterward, for a space of six years, was connected with the Rocky Mountain Telephone company. He has been a capable printer all of his life, and worked at his trade in North Vernon, Ind., just before coming to Kirklintown to go into business with Mr. Hane.

Fraternally, Mr. Jones belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, and the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and attaches himself to the Democratic party.

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#### ROSWELL J. STOWERS.

The following is a sketch of a plain, honest business man, who by straightforward methods and strict regard for the interests of his patrons has made for himself a reputation and won much prestige in the business circles of Kirklintown, Clinton county. Not in the least seeking for fame, he has, however, many qualities and accomplishments to his credit which are worthy of emulation, and he commands the respect of all his fellows and their posterity through the sterling characteristics he possesses, heightened by his natural modesty and desire to escape the public gaze. The name of Roswell, our subject, is well known in Clinton county and spoken of with words of commendation.

Roswell J. Stowers was born January 25, 1871, in Kirklintown township, Clinton county, the son of Travis and Lucinda (Wolfe) Stowers. Travis Stowers was born in Virginia May 22, 1811, and moved to Indiana in 1828, settling first in Johnson county and then in Clinton county in 1832. He died May 27, 1901. The mother was a native of Kentucky and died September 16, 1888. Travis Stowers was a farmer all of his life, and made a distinct success of it. Politically he was first a Democrat, and then as a matter of principle, changed to the Republican party. Mr. Stowers was married three times. By his first wife he had fourteen children, and by his second, five. The latter five are: Stephen T., Disa W., Sarah A., Roswell J., and Lucinda. No children were born to the third wife.

Our subject was fortunate in his younger days in getting a little better education than the ordinary youth could obtain in the common schools of the



county. He lived on his father's farm and learned thoroughly the agricultural art, although he never saw fit in his later days to put his knowledge into practice, that is, to any extent. Mr. Stowers went into the fence and post business in 1897, and in 1905 he moved to Kirklin, and is now operating a coal, fence and post business under the name of Roswell J. Stowers. He owns his yards and his home and office, besides fifty-seven acres of very good soil on the outskirts of Kirklin.

On September 10, 1893, Mr. Stowers was married to Anna F. Trout, who was born in Boone county, Ind., the daughter of Marion and Elizabeth (Cockerham) Trout.

Nine children were born to Mrs. Stowers: Ruth, Jan. 12, 1894; Paul, Nov. 15, 1895; Carrie, Aug. 27, 1897; Lucile, Feb. 25, 1900; died Oct. 18, 1901; Mary, Dec. 3, 1901; died July 14, 1903; Russell, June 14, 1904; Geneva, March 25, 1908; Genave, May 30, 1910, and Vonita Berniece, June 1, 1912.

Mr. Stowers is a member of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, and is a very active member, being the superintendent of the Sunday school. Politically, he regards the Prohibitionist party as the best.

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### MORTON STEPHENSON.

Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields an influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the way along which others may follow with like success. Consequently a critical study of the life records of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch and his honored father may be beneficial to the reader, for theirs have been careers of usefulness and honor.

Morton Stphenson, farmer of Section 33, Owen township, Clinton county, was born December 13, 1871, in Carroll county, Indiana, but the major portion of his life has been spent in Clinton county, he having been but two years old when his parents brought him here, where he has since resided. He is a son of William and Emeline (Brown) Stephenson. The father was born November 8, 1840, in Butler county, Ohio, where he spent his earlier years, removing to Carroll county, Indiana, after the close of the Civil War, in which he served as a member of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, in which he enlisted on October 7, 1861, under Captain Lew Wilson. He proved to be a

most faithful and gallant soldier for the Union and saw much hard service, participating in numerous hard-fought battles. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of service October 31, 1864, under Captain Neill. He was promoted to corporal November 10, 1861, and later to sergeant, which rank he held when he was mustered out. William Stephenson was a well educated man and he taught school for a period of ten or fifteen years most acceptably, but farming constituted his chief life work, and he prospered with advancing years, becoming one of the most substantial and influential men in his community, and at the time of his death he was president of the Rossville Bank, which he helped organize. He also assisted in the organization of the Sedalia Bank. He took an active interest in public affairs and was a political leader in the county for many years. He was honored by his constituents by being elected as representative to the state legislature, serving during the sessions of 1892 and 1893 in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned, doing much for the general good of his locality. He was always an uncompromising Republican. Religiously, he was a stanch member of the Presbyterian church, and he held his membership in the same church from the time he came to this state until his death, which occurred on January 10, 1912, when past his three score and ten. He was a grand old man whom to know was to honor and admire, and he did much good in his community in a material, civic and moral way. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife was born October 16, 1848, in Carroll county, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood, received a common school education and was married.

To William Stephenson and wife five children were born: Samuel and Belve Retta, both deceased; Morton, of this review; Nancy L., and James A.

Morton Stephenson grew to manhood on the home farm and he worked there during the summer months when he became of proper age. He attended the common schools during the winter months. On November 14, 1894, he married Maggie G. Shaw, who was born in Ross township, Clinton county, August 27, 1874. She is a daughter of P. W. and Catherine (Dellinger) Shaw. The father was born May 26, 1835, in Cumberland county, removing from there to Clinton county, Indiana. Here he married, and here he spent the rest of his life engaged in farming, his death occurring on February 9, 1907. Mrs. Stephenson's mother was born May 22, 1840, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and came to Clinton county, Indiana, at the age of twelve years, and she is still living on the old homestead in Ross township, Clinton county.

Ten children were born to P. W. Shaw and wife: Mary B. (dec), Grant,

E. L., Florence N., James W., Maggie G., our subject's wife; Daniel R., John F., Harriett, and Jesse (dec.).

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson: G. Loyal, born August 7, 1895, attending high school in Rossville; Opal Zoe, born April 22, 1900, and William Glenn, born May 7, 1911.

Mr. Stephenson has always engaged in general farming and stock raising and has met with ever-increasing success. He started out on his father's farm and there got a good foothold, and since his marriage he has lived on his present finely improved and productive farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres in Section 33, Owen township. All of his land is tillable but about fifteen acres, and on it stands a pleasant and well furnished home and substantial outbuildings. He pays considerable attention to livestock, buying and selling large numbers of hogs and raising a good grade of general stock. Politically, he is a Republican and religiously a member of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

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#### WALTER S. MERRITT.

The record of the subject of this sketch is that of a young man, who, by his own efforts, has worked his way from a comparatively humble position to one of influence, honor, and esteem in the community in which he has chosen to live. His career has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the notable methods he has employed have won for him the admiration and confidence of his fellow citizens of Kirklin township, Clinton county, whose interests he has always tried to promote and whose friendships he has always been careful to cultivate.

Walter S. Merritt is a native of Clinton county, born at Scircleville, Ind., on January 2, 1883, the son of L. C. and Dorcas L. (Pruitt) Merritt. Our subject's father was born in Indiana in 1854, and spent his entire life at Frankfort. His mother was also a native of Indiana. L. C. Merritt was a type of a successful man. He began life as a farmer, and by the time he had lived in Frankfort a number of years had won for himself a fine reputation as a gentleman and business man. He was clerk of the Clinton circuit court for eight years, finishing his term in 1912. For six years he was a trustee. Five boys completed his family, namely: E. B., Walter, John P., Hubert, and Lawson.

Walter Merritt received a common school education and continued afterward in the high school. He worked on the farm besides his work in school, and later went into the circuit court clerk's office with his father. He remained in this office for seven years. For one year he was with the State Board of Public Accounts, and then came here to Kirklin, where he took a position as cashier of the first National Bank. He is now holding the same office in a very acceptable manner. This bank was a private one for many years, then became a state bank, and, in 1908, it became a national bank with a capital stock of twenty-eight thousand dollars and a surplus of seven thousand. The president is C. B. McClamroch and the vice-president is A. F. Colgrove.

Mr. Merritt belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in politics.

On November 29, 1907, Mr. Merritt was married to Bessie Hicks, a girl born in Clinton county on December 15, 1887. She is the daughter of William and Margaret (Ballard) Hicks, both natives of Indiana.

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#### GEORGE MUNDELL.

Occasionally, in glancing over the worthy citizens of a community, one perceives certain figures that stand out as types of social and industrial leadership. Such a one is, by necessity, versatile and skilled, and helpful to his fellows. George Mundell may be called a representative of this type. As a teacher, carpenter and farmer, Mr. Mundell has made his long life a benefit, a pleasure, and a satisfaction to himself, as well as to the others who have been so fortunate as to cross his kindly path.

Mr. Mundell comes from old Kentucky stock, from the hardy settlers in the Blue Grass mountains. He is the son of James and Elenore (Rogers) Mundell, and was born on the seventh of December, 1848, in Jackson township, Clinton county. His father, James Mundell, was born in the Kentucky hills in the year 1817, before civilization had the opportunity to work much improvement among the people. It was life governed by the long rifle, and justice, more often revenge, was quick. In this man-making life James Mundell was reared. Later he married Elenore Rogers, who was born in Clinton county, Indiana, in 1827, and who died in the year 1898. James Mundell moved to Indiana in 1829, when the well-cultivated fields of what is now Clinton county were but a wild and dense forest, populated mostly by Miami



and Pottawatomie Indians. James Mundell died long before his wife, leaving this life in 1855. His life was consistent with the full-blooded race he sprung from. Always a farmer, and an old-time Democrat, he succeeded in life despite the handicap of a poor education. There were no schools in Kentucky at that time, and the intelligence acquired by children had to come from the parents. The practical quality of such training had its value, and is now the ideal sought by modern educational theorists. There were five children in the family, George Mundell being the first. The others were: Isaiah, born May 28, 1850, died March, 1903; Elijah, born October 6, 1851; Benjamin, born April, 1853, and Joseph (dec.). All of the children lived to have families of their own.

Something of the strenuous training of the parents was imparted to George Mundell, but he had the advantage of a common school education, and a period of attendance in the Frankfort high school. On the fifteenth day of October, 1873, Mr. Mundell was married to Mary A. Hodge. She was born in Jackson township, Clinton county, August 17, 1852, of Scottish parentage. She was the daughter of James and Mary (Sims) Hodge. Both the father and mother were born in Scotland and were married there, having two children. The parents came to Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1836 and later settled in Clinton county. Mary Hodge was one of a family of ten children, four of whom are still living. Mary Hodge was educated in the common schools. To George Mundell and wife have been born eight children, namely: James Austin, born July 11, 1874, died May 10, 1881; Pearl R., born February 13, 1876; Flora Alice, born March 2, 1878, died April 9, 1879; Walter E., born October 5, 1881; Minnie May, born August 30, 1883; Robert R., born August 1, 1885; Lilas A., born October 20, 1889, and Lenora, born March 2, 1892, died July 15, 1897.

Mr. Mundell partially abandoned farming for a period of five years and taught school in Clinton county. His endeavors in the educational world were not limited to the public schools, for he has always been a worker in the Christian church. Mr. Mundell was a trustee and teacher in the Sunday school for thirty-one years. Such a record is enviable. Mr. Mundell also is a carpenter and he has followed this trade for many years. When Mr. Mundell moved to his present farm of sixty acres, he built his own home. The place is not too pretentious, but is comfortable and adequately fitted for an enjoyable and interesting life. Mr. Mundell now gives most of his time to general farming, his land being very fertile and easily worked.

Fraternally, Mr. Mundell is a stanch member of the I. O. O. F. and is also affiliated with the Masons. Politically, he is a Democrat.



## ROBERT H. IRWIN.

The statement is often made that invariably the Indiana farmer is prosperous, and that his city brother is variably so. There is a reason for this seeming paradox, and it lies in the nature of the work in the rural, compared to the work in the urban community. In the former, the man progresses slowly, surely, and making every ounce of energy count for his profit. The life is slower, but not sluggish, and has a sure ultimate end. The latter type of man progresses by starts and bounds, short investments, devious business channels, a success and a failure all in a day, and nothing certain. The race resembles the fable of the tortoise and the hare. Perhaps one of the most typical of the "sons of the soil" is Robert H. Irwin, of Clinton county, Jackson township.

Mr. Irwin was born April 1, 1852, in the county in which he now lives. He was the son of Allen and Rosana (Gray) Irwin. Allen Irwin was a native of Ross county, O., where he was born on July 4, 1821. He moved to Indiana when he was still a boy and lived there until his death in 1887. Montgomery county was the first place Mr. Irwin settled when he came from the Buckeye state. While there he played a prominent part in the political game of the county, being a justice of the peace for eight years. He preferred the Republican political principles consistently. In his later life, Mr. Irwin cultivated his very excellent farm in Jackson township. Rosana Irwin, the mother, was born in Indiana in the year 1821, and died in 1865. Like her husband, she received a common school education. To them were born seven children, of whom Robert was the fourth. The others were : Sarah M., Albert (dec.), Julia (dec.), Joseph (dec.), Mary (dec.), and Percy (dec.).

Robert H. Irwin had a good common school education, beside two years spent in the academy at Frankfort, Ind. On December 25, 1874, he was married to Isabelle Douglas of Ohio, but she died in the autumn of 1883. Two children were born to them, both of whom are now dead. They were Mabel O. and Anna B. On the fifteenth day of December, 1887, Mr. Irwin married the second time, to Mary M. Hoover, an Indiana girl. She was born March 15, 1854, the daughter of Enos and Ruhama (Shaw) Hoover. She received her education and lived her early years in the city of Frankfort. By this second marriage, Mr. Irwin has two children: Clarence, born 1889, died 1890, and Ralph H., born 1891.

Besides his agricultural work, Mr. Irwin has taught in the schools of Clinton county. At the time of his second marriage he discontinued this work and devoted all of his time to the two hundred and forty acres he owns in Jackson township. This land is of the most excellent quality. The place has

been well tiled by the owner and is in perfect condition, and a model estate to view. Mr. Irwin has a pretty and commodious house and there he has lived since 1882.

Mr. Irwin has been an indefatigable church worker all of his life. At present he is a member of the Presbyterian church which he attends regularly. For several years he was a deacon of the same institution.

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### AMOS E. BARNETT.

The subject of this sketch is a representative farmer and business man of Jackson township, Clinton county, and he is known as one of the alert, progressive and most successful agriculturists of this section of the Hoosier state. In his efforts in his chosen occupation he has not allowed himself to follow blindly in a certain rut, but has studied and experimented, and thus has received the greatest returns for his untiring efforts, and at the same time so shaping his course as to win the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives, being a man of square business methods and a strong advocate of honest commercialism.

Amos E. Barnett was born June 26, 1862, in Kirklin township, Clinton county. His parents were John and Nancy (Points) Barnett, both of whom claim Rush county, Indiana, as their birthplace. John Barnett's parents came to Indiana from Kentucky in the early days, traveling overland; at that time William Barnett's father was a lad of ten years. John, Jr., traveled to Sugar Creek township, living there a very short time. He subsequently moved to Kirklin township and engaged in general farm work until 1868. In that year he moved to Frankfort, Indiana, and entered the dry goods business. During the first year of his residence in that city, John Barnett was deprived of his wife, Nancy, by death. To them there had been born a family of eight children, namely: Malissa, Charles (dec.), Mrs. Mary Maish, Ola (dec.), Josie, Amos E., and William E. (twins), and Dora.

Mr. Barnett began his useful life with mental equipment furnished by the simple but effective public schools of his home county. On March 6, 1884, he was married to Laura Cunningham, a Clinton county girl, the daughter of Nicholas and Kate (Majors) Cunningham. Her parents are still living in Jackson township, Clinton county, and are numbered among the oldest couples of the locality. Laura Cunningham received a common school education the same as her husband. On July 2, 1906, Laura Barnett was removed by the

hand of death, leaving an enviable record as a womanly woman. She was very active during her life in the work of the Presbyterian church at her home. To Mr. and Mrs. Barnett eight children were born, seven of whom are still living. They are: Floyd, born January 1, 1885; Mrs. Jessie Jarrell, born April 22, 1887; Mrs. Fay Strange, born December 26, 1889; Fronie, March 14, 1893; Marie, September 19, 1896; Gertrude, March 14, 1899, and Doris, born March 4, 1906.

Amos E. Barnett moved to Jackson township, Clinton county, in the year 1878. In this place, Mr. Barnett owns one hundred and sixty acres of excellent soil, well tiled and cultivated by his skillful hand. Besides this work on his estate, Mr. Barnett constructed his very comfortable home. The land is divided into two sections, one of eighty acres, where he lives, and another of like area south of the first.

Mr. Barnett belongs to the Frankfort Lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men, also is a member of the Woodmen of the World at the same city. Mr. Barnett believes in the principles of the new political party launched in 1912, and does not hesitate to proclaim that he is a Progressive.

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#### CHARLES W. BRIDGES.

Among the representative farmers of Clinton county is the subject of this sketch, who is the owner of a fine farm in Jackson township, and is carrying on the various departments of his enterprise with a discretion and energy which are sure to result in a definite success. Having always been a hard worker, a clever manager, and a man of economy, and being fortunately situated in a prosperous farming community, it is small wonder that he stands in the front rank of the agriculturists of his region.

Charles W. Bridges was born in Hamilton county, O., on November 9, 1858, being the son of Elmer C. and Ellen (Jackson) Bridges. Elmer Bridges was a native of Ohio, being born in Hamilton county. He served valiantly in the Civil war with an Ohio regiment, and there met his death. Ellen Bridges, the mother, was born April 27, 1840, and now lives at Newport, Kentucky. Elmer Bridges, while he lived, was a farmer, and, politically, believed in the Republican party. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bridges; namely, Charles, Frank, and Wesley.

Charles W. Bridges was married the first time to Susan May Baughman on September 16, 1880. She was born in Clinton county, Ind. On October 6,

1896, her death occurred. On March 30, 1898, Mr. Bridges married his second wife, who was Anna Hoover, a Clinton county girl, born February 4, 1856, being the daughter of Enos and Ruhama (Shaw) Hoover.

From Hamilton county, O., Charles Bridges moved to Clinton county, Ind., in the year October 6, 1870. Here he remained until 1889, when he returned to his native state. For six years he remained there and then made the return journey to Clinton county. Mr. Bridges entered the grocery business in Frankfort for a period of two years. In 1898 he moved to his farm in Jackson township, where he now lives in company with his wife. However, feeling the weight of active care of his place, Mr. Bridges rents his farm and leads a retired life. There are forty acres in the farm, all tillable and well drained. The latest improvements have either been added personally or under the direction of Mr. Bridges. Besides farming and other pursuits mentioned, Mr. Bridges, in his versatile and interesting way, has engaged in fruit growing enterprises and the truck business.

Mr. Bridges belongs to the Woodmen of the World in Frankfort, and in politics is a Prohibitionist. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Prairie Center, of which he is an elder and clerk, besides being superintendent of the Sunday school.

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#### AMOS P. HARLAND.

Clinton county has had few better farmers or more loyal citizens than the Harlands of whom Amos P., of Owen township, is a most creditable representative. They have tried to keep well abreast of the times in all that pertains to general agricultural pursuits and it has been noticed that the land which they have tilled has retained to a remarkable degree its original fertility and strength of soil and in some instances been made better. It is such men as they who have brought Clinton county up to a par with the best in the Hoosier state.

Amos P. Harland was born on May 22, 1853, at Colfax, Perry township, Clinton county. He is a son of James M. and Sarah A. (Purner) Harland. The father was born June 21, 1821, in Monroe county, Kentucky, and when nine years old, in 1830, he came with his parents to Clinton county, they being thus among the early pioneers. Here he grew to manhood and when the Mexican war came on he enlisted for service in 1846, fighting gallantly for his country until the close of the war. He seemed to be born for a military career and remained a soldier. In 1854, he was commissioned

captain, and when the Civil war broke out he became first lieutenant in the One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was later promoted to captain of Company I, of that regiment, for meritorious service at the battle of Missionary Ridge. His first wife, Sarah Ann Purner, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her death occurred in 1857. He was later married to Keturah Jones nee Bates, who is now deceased, but outlived her husband some time. Of this second union, there were born two children, Charles and Retta, both living at this writing. Five children, four of whom are living, were born to Captain Harland's first union: Rachael J., Amos P., of this sketch; Mary E., Sarah A., deceased, and John M.

Amos P. Harland grew to manhood on the farm and he received a common school education. On August 27, 1877, he married Delilah E. Miller, daughter of George and Delilah (Tinkle) Miller, who was born in Owen township, Clinton county, April 2, 1860. Here she grew to womanhood and received a common school education. The union of our subject and wife has been without issue.

Mr. Harland moved from Perry township to Owen township, with his parents when he was a boy and here he has resided ever since, except from 1880 to 1895, when he lived in Carroll county. He has always engaged in farming, and is the owner of fifty-seven acres of good land where he lives and on which he has a good set of buildings. He built his own home. He raises Shorthorn and Jersey cattle and Poland-China hogs.

Politically, he is a Republican, and fraternally, he belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men at Moran. While not a member of any church he attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church. Like his father before him he bears a good reputation.

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#### WILLIAM E. BARNETT.

In summing up the biography of such men as William E. Barnett, the impression comes that a life of subdued usefulness, no display, but real sincere work, is the most satisfactory, and the pleasantest for the subject to contemplate as the autumn days of life come. Mr. Barnett is still a young man, in spirit and body, and his capable services rendered to the community in which he lives have earned for him the esteem, the admiration, and the loyalty of a host of friends. Mr. Barnett and his large family are known in every house-



hold in Clinton county, and his agricultural methods are spoken of in excellent terms by his fellow farmers who are, after all, the best critics.

Mr. Barnett is the son of John and Nancy (Points) Barnett, and was born in Kirklin township, Clinton county, on June 26, 1862. John Barnett claims Rush county, Ind., as his birthplace and June 5, 1827, as the day. His parents were John and Bertha (Ames) Barnett who came to Indiana from Kentucky in a very early day, when John Barnett was ten years old. William Barnett's father was married on March 19, 1848, to Nancy J. Points, a young girl of Rush county, Ind. John Barnett traveled to Sugar Creek township, where he lived just a short time; he then went to Kirklin township and took up general farming work until 1868, then moved to Frankfort, Indiana. In that interesting city, Mr. Barnett engaged in the dry goods business. During the first year there Mr. Barnett suffered the loss of his wife, Nancy. To them had been born a large family of eight children. They are Malissa, Charles (dec.), Mrs. Mary Maish, Ola (dec.), Josie, Amos E. and William E. (twins), and Dora.

William Barnett began domestic life on March 3, 1885, when he married Anna Moore, a young girl born in Jackson township, Clinton county, on November 9, 1866, being the daughter of Thomas and Martha (Major) Moore. Thomas Moore is still living at the ripe old age of seventy-six years. He was born April 27, 1837, in the state of Indiana. Martha Moore, born October 29, 1842, is also still living and enjoying excellent health. Anna Moore, before marrying Mr. Barnett, lived with her parents and went to the common schools of her county. To William Barnett and wife there have been born seven children. They are: Ethel, born October 3, 1888, married to Grover Dearth; Glenn, born June 1, 1890, still residing on farm and single; Ralph, born November 5, 1892; Mary, born February 22, 1896; Maurice, born November 6, 1888, died January 13, 1904; Harold, born February 8, 1902, and Helen, born November 17, 1907.

The subject of this sketch started life with a good education from the public schools. Agriculture held the most fascination for him and he plunged into the work with a vim that has resulted in an elegant farm of one hundred and twenty acres of very tillable land in Jackson township, Clinton county. Mr. Barnett has improved his estate until it now is one of the best in the surrounding country, being well tiled and in condition to give the best yield. The owner is an enthusiastic stock breeder and delights in exhibiting his Poland China hogs, Jersey milch cows, and Percheron horses.

Mr. Barnett is a loyal member of the Improved Order of Redmen, Frankfort lodge, and also a member of the Frankfort local lodge of the Woodmen of the World.

Politically, Mr. Barnett is a Republican. He has since 1910 been serving on the advisory board of Jackson township. He was road supervisor at one time for a period of two years.

Mr. Barnett is active in the work of the Presbyterian church at Prairie Center, being at present an elder.

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### JAMES M. ALLEN.

There is something picturesque about the Hoosier pioneer, something strongly suggestive of primal power. That they came here when axes were needed to clear a space for a home, that they started the forces of progress, arouses our imagination, it is true; but there is that ineffable charm about them, heightened by time, that romantic picture of their life which makes us abhor hot city streets and which more strongly arouses our admiration and respect. These hardy men of the frontier are disappearing rapidly, but many are left who may relate of the stirring and doubtful days of the early nineteenth century. As the Haddons, the Fairfaxes, the Beatties stood for Virginia, so might the Allen family stand for Indiana, particularly Clinton county. James M. Allen is descended from this family, and his presence today places a landmark in the history of the state.

James M. Allen is the son of Stephen and Mary (Ross) Allen, and was born in Washington township, Clinton county, December 30, 1837. Stephen Allen moved from Butler county, O., in 1829 to the little town of Jefferson, Washington township, Clinton county, being one of the first settlers in the county. Previous to his migration to Indiana, Mr. Allen had been educated as well as the log school houses in Ohio could afford. After moving to his new home, Mr. Allen began in earnest to farm and, until his death on September 4, 1878, continued that business. Until the Buchanan administration, Mr. Allen was a Democrat, but upon the formation of the Republican party he became a Republican, and remained so. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Allen, four of whom, Rachel, James, David, Almeda, are still living. Mary (Ross) Allen, the mother, was born in Ohio on October 5, 1804, and died February 13, 1876. She married Stephen Allen February 24, 1825.

James Allen received his education in the public schools, and took up farming immediately after leaving there. October 2, 1867, marks the date of his marriage to Martha M. Koontz, a girl of Washington township, Clinton county, and daughter of George and Catherine (McNutt) Koontz. To them

have been born seven children, Ella, Mabel, Catherine, Bertha, Blanche, Lawrence, and Jennie. All of them are living.

James Allen has farmed in Clinton county since his youth. In 1867, just after the turmoil of civil war days, he moved to Jackson township. There Mr. Allen possesses two hundred acres of the best soil in Indiana, with a good, substantial home place upon it and complete and modern equipment to aid in its management. Mr. Allen also owns eighty acres of other valuable land near his present home. In 1906 he moved, with his family, to Antioch, where he has since lived a retired life.

Mr. Allen does not have any fraternal affiliations, but claims brotherhood with the Republican party, as his father did before him.

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#### JOHN H. BURFORD.

From various parts of the Hoosier state good citizens have come to Clinton county and established permanent homes. Very few, comparatively speaking, have cared to move back to where they came from or to some other locality, having found here all that they desired to make life worth living. This has been especially true with farmers, for here they have found as fine a soil as the state affords and good roads and railroad facilities, in fact, all that goes to make a civilized community. One of these gentlemen who is deserving of special notice here is John H. Burford, for many years a successful merchant, now farming in Owen township.

Mr. Burford was born October 3, 1849, in Harrison county, Indiana, on the Ohio river. He is a son of Cary and Ann (Shield) Burford. The father was born April 5, 1806, in Kentucky, and as a child, went with his parents to Floyd county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He married in Harrison county, Indiana. Later he moved there and engaged in the mercantile business. He subsequently moved to Illinois where he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1879. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Tennessee, February 22, 1806, near the city of Nashville. Cary Burford devoted most of his life to the mercantile business with success. Politically he was a Democrat up to 1861, after that was a Republican. His family consisted of twelve children: Mary Jane, Catherine C., Margaret P., Elizabeth and Marion, all deceased, and Jessie M., Carrie S., Nancy H., William T., and James C., all living. The eleventh child died in infancy unnamed. John H., of this sketch is the youngest.

John H. Burford received a common school education. On November 23, 1880, he married Martha Merrifield, who was born December 12, 1849, in McLean county, Illinois. She is a daughter of Otha and Providence (Conoway) Merrifield. She spent her girlhood in Illinois and received a common school education.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burford: Ortha R., born September 16, 1883, now assisting his father in operating the home farm; and Clara C., born in 1887.

Mr. Burford began life for himself in the mercantile business, which he followed with very gratifying results for about twelve years, but for some time he has been devoting his attention exclusively to general farming and stock raising. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of valuable and well improved land in Section 11, Owen township, all tillable but fifteen acres, which is in woods. He built part of his home and all his buildings are substantial and convenient. He keeps a good grade of livestock, feeding large numbers of cattle and Duroc hogs. He is very comfortably fixed and owns a standard make, five-passenger automobile. Politically he is a Progressive, and is an intelligent voter, keeping well informed on current events.

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#### HARRY R. PAULEY.

Among the younger generation of farmers in Owen township, Clinton county, none seem to be more painstaking or ambitious than Harry R. Pauley, and, judging from what he has already accomplished, we may well expect him to rank among our leading agriculturists in future years. He believes not only in keeping at work, but in laying his plans well and in adopting the best of modern methods of agriculture. He is a student of the best agricultural journal and also a student of mother nature, being ever a close observer, and noting carefully whatever may tend to serve his purposes.

Mr. Pauley was born in Jackson township, Clinton county, May 13, 1883. He is a son of Allen A. and Susan J. (Maish) Pauley. The father was born September 1, 1857, in Jackson township, this county. The mother was born March 9, 1861, in Center township, Clinton county, and here they grew to maturity, were educated in the common schools and were married. They have devoted their lives successfully to general farming, and are now living in Frankfort. They have had four children born to them: Mrs. Myrtle Goeke, May (Ticen) Catron, both still living.

Harry R. Pauley grew to manhood on the home farm and he worked with his father there when growing up. He received a good common school education. On October 6, 1907, he married Artie M. Catron, who was born May 21, 1889, in Clinton county. Here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the public schools of her home community. She is a daughter of Jacob and May (Ticen) Catron, both still living.

Four children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Dorothy is deceased; Ruby is living; Ralph is deceased, and Wayne A. is the youngest child.

Mr. Pauley began farming when but a boy and has continued in this vocation. In 1907 he removed from Jackson township, this county, to Howard county, Indiana, where he lived until 1911, engaged in farming. In that year he returned to Clinton county and located in Owen township, where he now lives and where he owns a good farm of eighty acres, which is well improved and under a good state of cultivation, and on which stand a substantial set of buildings. He raises Shorthorn cows, Poland-China hogs and Norman horses.

Politically he is a Republican, but is not an office seeker, and in religious matters he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### SANTFORD SHEETS.

It is a good sign when so many of the residents of a county are found to have been born within its borders. It indicates that they have found right at home all the opportunities necessary for the gratifications of their ambitions in a business, political and social way, and it also indicates stability. One is reminded that "A rolling stone gathers no moss." That young man is the wisest who, when conditions will permit, remains in his native locality and addresses himself to the improvement of conditions he finds there and to his personal advancement along such lines as he may choose, selecting that for which he is best fitted by nature.

Santford Sheets, farmer of Warren township, Clinton county, was born here October 8, 1855, and he has remained here and become a successful and good citizen. He is a son of Jacob and Delilah (Huffer) Sheets. The father was born in Augusta county, Virginia, March 20, 1830. He was five years old when his parents removed from the Old Dominion and located in Frankfort, Clinton county, and here he grew to manhood, received his education and spent the rest of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. His education



was limited. He purchased eighty acres of land in Warren township, for which he paid two hundred and fifty dollars which he had earned by working at twenty-five and fifty cents per day. He cleared ten acres, to fence which he carried rails on his back. He continued to work hard, the years brought success, and he became very comfortably established. Politically, he was first a Whig. He enlisted for service in the Civil war, in 1862, but served only about six months when he became ill and was discharged for disability. He returned from the war a Democrat. He reached the advanced age of eighty-three years, dying on March 6, 1913. The mother of our subject, who is still living on the old home place here, being now advanced in years, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, November 16, 1835. Her parents were among the early settlers of Clinton county.

Seven children were born to Jacob Sheets and wife: Henry, Santford, of this sketch; Milton, Noah, Elizabeth and Ida M., all four deceased, and Adam.

Santford Sheets grew to manhood on the home farm and he received a common school education, rather limited. On October 30, 1879, he married Priscilla Beard, who was born in Clinton county, October 10, 1857, and here she was reared to womanhood and received a common school education. She is a daughter of Martin and Delilah (Orbs) Beard, both parents being now deceased.

To our subject and wife ten children were born: Oden, born December 14, 1880, married Ola Ham; Roy, born October 16, 1882, married Goldie Armstrong; Maud, born in 1884; Russell, born September 20, 1886, married Nellie E. Wilson; Blanch, born December 30, 1888; Grace, born April 25, 1890; Claude, born January 17, 1894; Fay, born 1896; Cleo, born April 20, 1899, and Leona, born December 23, 1903.

Mr. Sheets has always farmed and has always made his home in his native township. He is now owner of a valuable and well improved place of two hundred and sixty acres on which he carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. Forty acres of this place lies in Michigan township, the rest in Warren township. It is all tillable except about sixty-five acres. He built his own home which is on an equality with the best in the township and he has other good buildings on the place. He raises a general breed of live stock in large numbers.

Politically, Mr. Sheets is a Republican and has been more or less active in local party affairs. In 1912 he made the race for treasurer, but was defeated in the landslide. He belongs to the Masonic order at Beard, and he is a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

## JOHN H. CRUM.

To be a native of the Old Dominion, the "mother of presidents" has always been deemed an honor and every Virginian is ready to make known the fact that he first opened his eyes to her fair skies. He takes a great pride in his family tree. And this is not strange for that great state has been the cradle of the nation from its early settlement. It has produced scores of the nation's greatest men, Presidents, statesmen, generals and literary men. Her sons and daughters have been noted for their chivalry, their gallantry, and their genuine culture from the first, and she is a state of almost unbounded resources as well as one of our most picturesque from a physical standpoint.

One of these worthy sons is John H. Crum, well known farmer of Warren township, Clinton county, who is a scion of an excellent old Southern family. He was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, March 24, 1859. He is a son of William M. and Elizabeth (Kropff) Crum. The father was born April 9, 1833, in Franklin county, Virginia, and he died August 28, 1913. The mother was born March 23, 1836, also in Virginia, and her death occurred on December 9, 1886. William M. Crum subsequently married Catherine Crum, also a native of Virginia. She is still living. These parents grew to maturity in their native state, were educated and married there, and there Mr. Crum learned the carpenter's trade which he followed in connection with farming through his active life. His family consisted of twelve children, ten of whom are still living, namely: Mrs. Lucy J. Sheets, Martha E. Sheets, John H., of this sketch; Christopher J., Silas W., Wilbert Calvin, Winfield W., Minnie E., Emma F. and Andrew A.

John H. Crum grew to manhood on the home farm in his native state, and there he received a public school education. He remained there until 1866 when he moved to Missouri, remaining there a year, then returned to Putnam county, and in 1874, came to Clinton county, locating in Warren township. In 1877, he went to Kansas where he remained until August, 1880, when he came back to Warren township, Clinton county, and here he has been engaged continuously in farming and stock raising. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of well improved and productive land, eighteen acres of which is in woods. He made his own improvements and has a good home. He makes a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, Duroc, Hampshire and Poland-China hogs and general purpose horses.

Mr. Crum married on December 17, 1885, Elizabeth J. Sheets, who was born March 1, 1866, in Warren township, Clinton county and here she grew to womanhood and received a common school education. She is a daughter



MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. GRYN.



of Jacob and Delilah (Alborn) Sheets, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. The death of Mrs. Crum occurred on October 21, 1907, after a helpful and happy married life of twenty-two years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Crum twelve children were born, namely: Francis Earl, June 26, 1886; Clarence R., December 10, 1888; Charles D., December 17, 1890; Walter W., November 1, 1892; Jacob M., May 26, 1894; John R., November 30, 1896; Nancy May, December 29, 1897; Artie F., September 27, 1899; Clifton D., September 23, 1900; Chalmer J., January 25, 1902; Neva O., June 21, 1904; and William H., October 15, 1907.

Fraternally, Mr. Crum is a member of the Masonic order at Beard. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and politically, he is a Democrat. At the present time he is township assessor. He has also served as justice of the peace and as constable. As a public servant he has discharged his duties most faithfully and to the eminent satisfaction of the people.

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#### JOHN R. BEACH.

Most men are doing well if they make a pronounced success of any one thing in this world where there are failures and failures in every vocation, and when we see a man who has succeeded at several lines of endeavor we at once stamp him as a man of rare business acumen and foresight, sound judgment and industry. John R. Beach, well-known elevator man and agriculturist of Cambria, Owen township, Clinton county, is such a man. He followed merchandising, the grain business, farming and stock raising all with gratifying results, and he ranks today among the substantial, progressive and influential men of this section of the county of which this history deals, and of which he has ever been deeply interested, doing whatever he could to further its interests either in a material or civic way, and, being a man of unquestioned integrity he has enjoyed from the outset the good will and respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Beach was born March 5, 1855, in Boone county, Indiana, near the town of Mechanicsburg. He is a son of Caleb S. and Mariah (Roseboome) Beach. The father was born March 5, 1814, in Ohio, where he spent most of his life, removing from the Buckeye state to Boone county, Indiana, in 1854. The mother of our subject was born in Butler county, Ohio, and there grew up and spent her early life. To Caleb S. Beach and wife eleven children were born: Joseph H., Mary, Catherine, Martha, Jane and Addie, are all deceased; Sarah, Clarkson H., Emma, John R., our subject, and Ananias.



John R. Beach received a common and high school education, attending high school at Lebanon for one term. On February 2, 1875, he married Ella Davis, daughter of Ephraim and Jane (Downing) Davis. The father was born in Boone county, Indiana, August 13, 1853, and he devoted his active life to farming. Mrs. Beach received a good common school education.

To Mr. and Mrs. Beach seven children have been born: Hallie, Cecil Clyde, Luther, Zora M., Roscoe, Opal G., and Walter C. All these are living.

Mr. Beach began life for himself on the farm where he remained until January 1, 1876, when he went into the mercantile business at Mechanicsburg, he following it for thirteen years and enjoying a large trade. Then he moved to Thorntown, this state, and bought grain one year, then went into the hardware and implement business there, which he followed with his usual success for a period of twelve years. In 1900, having traded his stock of hardware for a farm, he moved to Forest, Indiana, and operated a farm near there five years, then came to Cambria, Clinton county, and purchased the elevator and twenty-five acres of land nearby. He also owns ninety-three acres east of Colfax and one hundred and fifty-five acres west of Winamac, Ind. He devotes most of his attention to his elevator and does a large and growing business, which extends over a wide territory. It has a capacity of twenty thousand bushels. He buys and sells all kinds of grain and is one of the best-known men in this line of business in this section of the state. He also sells clover and other seeds. He buys and feeds large numbers of sheep annually.

Politically he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Thorntown, and religiously is a member of the Methodist church.

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### JOHN SHEETS.

In Owen township, Clinton county, lives John Sheets, another of the old soldiers whom it is a delight to honor. They are getting fewer and fewer in numbers and their march is not as quick and full of meaning and fire as it was fifty years ago, when they were fighting for the perpetuity of the Union. But it thrills one to see them in their old uniforms, with their tattered flags flying and their forms bent as they hobble along on their canes at reunions, or on Memorial Day or on the Fourth of July. And how interesting it is to hear them tell the story of the dreadful hardships they endured in the hospitals or on the harrassing marches, or in the battles and skirmishes, or in the prison hells of the Southern Confederacy. But their time is short now, so all persons should

join in honoring them for the sacrifices they made when they were young and full of the love of life, but which was offered free on the altar of their country.

John Sheets was born August 13, 1842, in Union township, Clinton county. He is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Shaffer) Sheets, who came to this section of the Hoosier state when it was a wild stretch of forest and unknown to the world in general, or at least very little known, and here established the future home of the family. The father of our subject was born in Virginia, as was also the mother, and there they grew to maturity and were married. Subsequently they removed to Clinton county, where they spent the rest of their lives. Both have long been deceased, the mother dying November 20, 1871. The elder Sheets was a German and he could not read English. He devoted his life to farming, was first a Democrat and later a Republican. His family consisted of eleven children, three of whom are still living, namely: John, of this sketch; Andrew, and Mrs. Rebecca Ryan.

John Sheets grew to manhood on the home farm and he received a common school education. On August 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Collins, and later he served under Captains Brown and McIntire. He spent three years in the army and took part in some of the fiercest engagements of the war, including Hoover's Gap, Chattanooga, and the many battles in the memorable siege of Atlanta, but was not under Sherman. He went back with General Thomas to Nashville. He proved to be a most faithful soldier for the Union, and was honorably discharged July 6, 1865.

After his return home from the army Mr. Sheets resumed farming, which he has followed ever since. He owns a valuable place in Owen township, consisting of eighty acres, all tillable but two acres, and it has been well improved. He built his own home. He makes a specialty of raising Shorthorn cattle and Chester White hogs.

Mr. Sheets was married April 13, 1866, to Lovina E. Harris, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 6, 1843. She is a daughter of Jonas and Isabelle (Horsman) Harris. The father was born December 23, 1815.

Nine children have been born to our subject and wife: Edward, born March 21, 1867; Newton, January 13, 1869; Albert, November 24, 1870; Oscar, November 8, 1872; Oliver C., October 27, 1874; Nancy, September 9, 1876; Belle, November 12, 1878; Amanda, July 4, 1880; John B., December 22, 1884. They are all living and well situated in life.

Mr. Sheets is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Also a member of the Masons and G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics.

## JOHN W. THOMAS.

Owen township, Clinton county, can boast of a number of native born farmers who, by their thrift, perseverance and good management, have forged to the front rank of Clinton county agriculturists, and of these the name of John W. Thomas, now living in retirement, should be included, as all will agree who know him well and have had occasion to observe his methods of farming and stock raising which have been of the best and most advanced, and have therefore rendered it possible for him to spend his old age quietly and surrounded by all the comforts of life.

Mr. Thomas was born in the above named township and county, January 4, 1859, on the farm where he is now residing. He is a son of Purnal K. and Eliza (Merrick) Thomas. The father was born in Ohio, April 25, 1818, and there he grew to manhood, his wife having also been a native of that state. They were married in Franklin county, Indiana, and soon after they removed to Clinton county, establishing the future home of the family in what is now Owen township, and here they worked hard to develop a farm from the wilderness. His first wife dying in 1865, the elder Thomas later married Elizabeth Anderson. Six children were born by his first wife and four by his second wife. All of the first six are living, namely: Levi, Mrs. Helen Catron, William D., Indiana H., John W., and Laura M. The children by the second marriage were Sarah N., Jennie Belle, Purnal A., and Hughy B.

Purnal K. Thomas was a Republican in his earlier life, later a Democrat. He devoted his entire active life to general farming and was one of the substantial men of his community.

John W. Thomas grew up on the home farm where he worked hard when he became of proper age, and he received his education in the district schools. On February 20, 1883, he married Eda E. Ricker, who was born in Michigan township, Clinton county, April 23, 1864, and here she was reared to womanhood and received a common school education. She is a daughter of James and Amanda (Popejoy) Ricker. The father was born May 21, 1855, in the state of Tennessee, from which he came to Clinton county in an early day and here developed a good farm by his industry. Here he still resides, making his home with his children, being now advanced in years. His wife was born August 30, 1838, in Indiana, and her death occurred October 6, 1905.

The union of our subject and wife has been without issue.

Mr. Thomas began farming for himself when a young man and this has continued to be his chief life work. He has prospered with advancing years and is now owner of a productive and valuable farm of three hundred and

fifty-five acres, all in Owen township, all tillable but about seventy-five acres, which is in good timber and blue grass. His land is well tiled and otherwise well improved, and he has a commodious and attractive home and substantial outbuildings. He carried on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale for many years and accumulated a comfortable competency. He devoted much of his attention to buying, feeding and selling livestock of various kinds. His farm is now rented, he merely overseeing it in a general way.

Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously a Universalist, and is a trustee in the local church.

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#### A. S. CAMPBELL.

The biographer has learned that a great number of Owen township's farmers were born and reared within her boundaries, and we are glad to note that this is the case, because it shows stability, a trait that all people must possess who would win in the battle of life in any vocation, farming being not by any means the only one. It also shows that this is a fine township from every standpoint, else her sons would not have cared to remain here, but would have sought more promising fields elsewhere. Among the number of progressive native born citizens of this township who are devoting their brawn and brain to tilling the soil the name of A. S. Campbell should certainly be included, as all who know him well will readily acquiesce in such a statement, the reasons being too obvious to need comment here. Suffice it to say that he came of one of our excellent pioneer families, who redeemed the county of Clinton from the virgin wilderness.

Mr. Campbell was born in the above named township and county on September 22, 1850. He is a son of Mark and Agnes (Barclay) Campbell. The father was born in January, 1818, in Pennsylvania, and there also the mother was born in 1822. There they grew to maturity, receiving limited educational advantages in the old-time schools, and there they were married, removing soon thereafter to Clinton county and establishing the future home of the family in Owen township. Here they worked hard, economized and left a good property for their children, and here they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1894, the good wife surviving sixteen years, dying in 1910. They were the parents of five children: Elias, A. S., our subject; Mrs. Sarah Boyle, William and Oliver, the two last deceased.

A. S. Campbell grew to manhood on the old homestead, doing his share of the general work there when he was old enough. He received a common

school education. On June 5, 1882, he married Laura Franklin, who was born in Carroll county, Indiana, April 16, 1862. She was a daughter of Nelson and Mary (Thompson) Franklin. She grew to womanhood in her native locality and received a common school education. Her death occurred on September 1, 1902, after a mutually happy and helpful married life of twenty years. She was a woman of many commendable personal traits and was beloved by a wide circle of friends.

Two children were born to our subject and wife: Mrs. Ethel White, born October 18, 1883, and Mrs. Blanche Douglass, born July 11, 1888. They grew up in Owen township and received good common school educations here.

Mr. Campbell went to farming for himself early in life and has made a success beyond the average person in that exacting field of endeavor. He is owner of a valuable and productive farm of two hundred acres, all under cultivation but fifty acres. It is well tiled and otherwise properly improved, and he has a large house and barn. He carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale and is regarded as one of the county's best agriculturists. He built his own home and made the present improvements, for the most part. He is a Republican, but is not active in politics.

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#### JACOB A. BOZWORTH.

Among the men of Clinton county who has appreciated present day opportunities and have profited his ingenuity and persistency as an agriculturist and stock raiser as a result of the exceptionally favorable conditions existing in the locality of which this volume treats is Jacob A. Bozworth, who, like many of our leading citizens hails from the great Buckeye state, but, like the rest of his countrymen, had the sagacity for seeing better opportunities in the newer country. That he made no mistake by casting his lot with us is seen from the fact that he has been enabled to retire from active life and spend his old age in the midst of comfort and plenty as a result of his good management and close application.

Mr. Bozworth was born August 22, 1850 in Preble county, O. He is a son of William and Polly J. (Shaffer) Bozworth, a fine old pioneer family, mentioned in detail on other pages of this volume, hence their records will not be repeated here.

Jacob A. Bozworth was reared on the home farm where he worked hard



when a boy, and during the winter months he attended the district schools receiving a practical education, about the same as most of his contemporaries.

Mr. Bozworth was married April 25, 1877 to Jerusha A. Beck, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, August 19, 1854. She is a daughter of William and Lucinda (Summers) Beck, both natives of Augusta county, Virginia. In 1856 they started to Iowa, but spent the winter of that year in Illinois, and there the wife died of typhoid fever and was buried at Monmouth. The father, with his two children, then went to a brother in Iowa, and, later, to another brother in Indiana, where he took for his second wife, Mrs. P. M. Brown, of Clinton county. They located on a farm one-half mile east of Gettingsville, and here Mrs. Bozworth grew to womanhood and received her education in the common schools and the Normal school at Frankfort, after which she taught school for a few years with much success.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bozworth: Mrs. Lucy Young, born in 1878; Rufus B., born in 1880, died in 1897; and Annis, born in 1883, married to Rolla Colby, and now living on our subject's farm.

Jacob A. Bozworth began farming for himself early in life and each succeeding year found him further advanced until he became one of the leading general farmers of Owen township where he has lived since early childhood. He is owner of a finely improved and productive farm of one hundred and twenty acres, all tillable but about eighteen acres, which is in woods. Mr. Bozworth built his own comfortable and substantial home and outbuildings and cleared most of his land, his place being known as Oregon Farm. This farm was bought by Wm. Bozworth, the father, a few years after the war. There was a deadening on it and the brothers cleared a small field and had it in corn when they read an article in a newspaper telling of corn that grew in the state of Oregon, sixteen feet to the tassel and ten and one-half feet to the ear. A short time afterwards corn was found on this farm which was a trifle taller than that mentioned in the newspaper story and some six inches higher to the ear. He has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser and his son-in-law operates the place, he living retired. He has made a specialty of raising Hereford cattle, Duroc hogs, draft and Belgium horses.

Politically Mr. Bozworth is independent, but is inclined to prohibition, being a strong temperance man. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder and active worker.

## A. M. ROBISON.

Eighty years have dissolved in the mists of the irrevocable past since A. M. Robison, venerable and honored retired farmer of Owen township first saw the light of day, he being the oldest living native son of Warren township, Clinton county. He has lived through one of the most remarkable, and in many respects the most wonderful, epoch in the world's history. There will never be another like it, for it embraced that period when the strong-armed homeseekers from the Eastern states invaded the Middle West, his father being among the number, and redeemed this splendid section of our great Union from the wilds, bringing it up through various stages to its present high state of cultivation and civilization. To all this our subject has been a most interested and by no means a passive, spectator, having sought to do his full share in the work of progress in the locality which he has ever taken a delight in seeing develop. He talks most interestingly of the early days when customs and manners were different, men and women were different—everything—in fact, unlike what our civilization is today. He and others who have come down to us from the pioneer epoch are of the opinion that those were better, at least happier times, than now, and this is, in the main, true.

Mr. Robison was born November 27, 1833, in Warren township, Clinton county. He is a son of Andrew and Grizella (McAfee) Robison. The father was born in Warren county, Ohio, January 10, 1802, and there he grew to manhood, removing from there once in 1824 to Parke county, Indiana. In October, 1824, about the time of his removal from his home community, he married the mother of our subject, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, December 30, 1801, and whose death occurred in 1852. On March 18, 1832, the parents of our subject moved to Warren township, Clinton county, where they began life in typical pioneer fashion, erecting a log cabin and clearing up the land on which they settled, and here the father's death occurred on April 5, 1877. He was a man of rare soundness of judgment and had a naturally fine mathematical mind. He became quite prominent in politics, was first a Whig and later a Republican.

James H. Robison, paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in 1772, served in the war of 1812 and died in 1814. His wife, Elizabeth Parks, was born in 1775, and her death occurred in 1855.

Andrew Robison was twice married, first to Grizella McAfee, by whom five children were born, A. M., of this sketch, the youngest, being the only



A. M. ROBINSON



MRS. A. M. ROBINSON



one now living. The others were John M., James H., Thomas P. and Margaret N. The father's second marriage was to Phoebe J. Emley, who was born in Michigan township, Clinton county, and who is still living. To this second union four children were born, three of whom are still living.

A. M. Robison grew to manhood on the old home farm, where, being a pioneer child, he found plenty of hard work to do which he did uncomplainingly. He received a meager education in the old-time schools of his day. November 16, 1865, he married Hannah A. Bate, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, January 4, 1837. She was a daughter of Josiah and Hannah A. (Jones) Bate, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Ohio. The death of Mr. Robison's first wife occurred May 7, 1899. Eight children were born of this union: Maggie M., born October 25, 1866; James P., born November 4, 1867; Andrew J., born January 8, 1869, died August 19, 1870; John E., born August 28, 1871; Emma E., born April 7, 1874; Winfield M. and Grizella, twins, born October 4, 1876, the latter now living; Winfield, died October 5, 1882; and Jessie B., born January 6, 1881.

A. M. Robison began farming for himself when a young man and this continued to be his life vocation, with the exception of some time spent in working in the timber in the early timbering days. He is owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Warren township, and two and one-half acres where he lives in the village of Gettingsville, Owen township. He has been very successful as a general farmer and stock man and is spending his old age in the midst of plenty and comfort.

He was one of the gallant Hoosiers who made up the great army in blue that suppressed the rebellion, having enlisted September 1, 1861 in the Third Indiana Light Artillery, under Captain Freyberger, in which he served faithfully until overheated and sent home; but in September, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving in the same about four months when he was sent home as a result of sickness. Upon his recovery he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, February 22, 1864, in which he served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged July 22, 1865.

Politically, Mr. Robison is a Republican and has always been a loyal supporter of his party. He ably served as a member of the county council for a period of fourteen years, having been elected four times and is still incumbent of this office, the duties of which he has discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He attends and supports the Presbyterian church.



## NOAH L. BUNNELL.

The life record of this venerable citizen of Moran, Owen township, is one of interest and instruction, for it has been active, always so modulated as to be of the greatest service to those whom it touched. Mr. Bunnell has lived to see the transformation of a great country from the primeval forests and the wild prairies and he has performed well his part in this work. He is one of our oldest native born citizens, and most all of his nearly four score years have been spent here, devoted to farming and merchandising. He grew up amid pioneer conditions and it is indeed interesting to hear him relate incidents of those early days, of the different customs and manners prevailing then, of the hardships and privations, of the wilderness filled with wild animals, and many things unknown to us of the present generation.

Noah L. Bunnell was born January 20, 1834, near the village of Jefferson, Clinton county. He is a son of Noah and Catherine (Conley) Bunnell. The father was born in 1796 in New Jersey where he spent his early years, finally removing to Ohio then to Clinton county, Indiana, where he began as a typical frontiersman, erecting a log cabin and clearing and developing a farm, and there he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1871. He was a wheelwright by trade at which he worked in his earlier years, finally devoting his attention to farming. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife was born in Maryland in 1800, and her death occurred in 1875. To these parents five children were born, Noah L., of this review, the youngest, Harriet, James, Seneca and Mary, all four deceased.

Noah L. Bunnell grew to manhood on the homestead near Jefferson and there he found plenty of hard work to do when a boy, and he received a meager education in the old-time rural schools. He married Julia A. Bell, who was born in Ohio in 1839. She was a daughter of William and Mary (Hamilton) Bell, and to this union five children were born: Mary C., James, Elver, Clyde and Thomas (deceased).

Mr. Bunnell began life for himself on a farm where he remained until 1864 then entered the mercantile field at Kilmore, Clinton county, where he remained three years, then went to Lafayette, where he remained in the same business until the Vandalia railroad was built through Clinton county, whereupon he returned here and laid out the town of Moran, Owen township, which was first called Bunnellsville, after our subject, but later was named Moran. Mr. Bunnell has remained at this place ever since and has built up a large and lucrative trade with the surrounding country, his store being a favorite

gathering place for the people of this vicinity in their spare time, for they have always received honest, fair and courteous treatment at the hands of our subject. He carries an up-to-date stock of general merchandise at all seasons and his prices are laways reasonable. He is also owner of a valuable and productive eighty acre farm adjoining Moran, on which land Mr. Bunnell has a pleasant and well furnished home. At present he is assisted in his store by his son, Elver.

Politically, Mr. Bunnell is a Republican and has always been faithful in his support of the party. Religiously, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### JOHN F. BOZWORTH.

Although like many of our best citizens John F. Bozworth, well known retired farmer of Owen township, is a native of Ohio, practically all of his life has been spent in Clinton county, for he was but two years of age when he was brought here by his parents and here he has resided ever since, or for a period of more than sixty years, during which he has lived to see and take part in wonderful changes, of which he talks very interestingly. He has from childhood, had the best interests of the county at heart and has been faithful in every duty as a citizen.

Mr. Bozworth was born June 14, 1849, in Preble county, Ohio. He is a son of Wm. and Polly J. (Shaffer) Bozworth. The father was born October 23, 1825, in Ohio where he spent his boyhood. He came first to Clinton county two years before his marriage, after which event he returned to his native state, but subsequently came back to this county; where he still lives, being now at the advanced age of eight-eight years. He is a fine old man, admired by everybody who knows him. He is a type of the rugged, honest, industrious pioneer who redeemed this country from the wilderness. His wife was a native of Tennessee. She has long been deceased, dying January 23, 1877.

John F. Bozworth was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools. On September 7, 1873, he married Clara B. Haggard, who was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 30, 1855. She is a daughter of James M. and Rebecca (Thacker) Haggard. They spent their lives on a farm, and are now both deceased.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife: Venora, born

July 4, 1874, married Edward Silverthorn; and Nial, born June 26, 1882, married Mabel Jarvis.

Mr. Bozworth has always engaged in farming and stock raising. He lived in Sedalia for a period of five years, but was not satisfied with his residence there and finally returned to the country, believing that the farm was best for him. He owns one hundred and thirty acres where he resides, and eighty acres just west of his home, his son living on the latter place. His home place is all tillable but five acres which is in woods pasture. He built his own home and made many valuable improvements about the place. His land is all productive and good for general farming. Although overseeing his farm in a general way, Mr. Bozworth is practically retired from active life. He owns a 1913, twenty-five horsepower, five passenger automobile of a standard make, and is well fixed to enjoy his after years in every way. Politically, he is a Democrat, but he has never been especially active in public affairs.

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#### JACOB A. MUMMERT.

Jacob A. Mummert, for many years one of the leading general farmers of Warren township, now living in his pleasant home in the town of Sedalia, Owen township, was born in Cass county, Indiana, August 12, 1874. He is a son of Henry and Sarah Ann (Plank) Mummert. The father was born December 25, 1844, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and he has a good farm in Deer Creek township, Cass county, Indiana, where he has a good farm and where he has lived since boyhood, having come from the Keystone state many years ago. The mother of our subject was born August 6, 1850 in Cass county, Indiana, where she spent her life, dying there in November, 1893. These parents received their education in the common schools, which they attended a few years during the winter months. In early life Henry Mummert learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years, but finally turned his attention to farming. He had an exceptionally large family, seventeen children, fifteen of whom are still living: Amanda J., Laura A., Charles O., Jacob A., Hester E., William D., infant daughter, died when three days old, unnamed; Franklin P., Emma S., Stella M., Martha C., Harry and Mary, twins; John H., Earle E. and Merle M., twins; a boy, unnamed, died in infancy.

Jacob A. Mummert grew to manhood on the home farm in Cass county, and he received his education in the district schools there. On September

8, 1897 he married Elsie V. Shaffer, who was born in Owen township, Clinton county, May 14, 1877. She is a daughter of Andrew A. and Mary Shaffer, both now deceased. Mrs. Mummert grew to womanhood in her native community and was there educated in the public schools. Her union with Mr. Mummert has been without issue.

Our subject began farming for himself when young in years. He removed from Cass county to Clinton county, in the spring of 1895, working on a farm until his marriage, then he rented and farmed for seven years, then purchased eighty acres of his own in Warren township in February, 1905, and lived there until the spring of 1912, when he moved to the town of Sedalia, where he now lives, not retired, but looking after and helping on his farm, wherever a helping hand is needed. He was very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser. He now rents his fine farm of eighty acres, all of which is tillable but eleven acres, of which ten acres is in timber. He owns a thirty horse-power, Overland automobile, five passenger, 1913 model, and he and his family enjoy trips over the country. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never been especially active in public affairs. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias in Sedalia. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church at Geetingsville and a liberal supporter of the same.

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#### JAMES N. BRANSTETTER.

The methods followed by James N. Branstetter, successful farmer of Warren township, Clinton county, always bring success when persistently applied as they have been done in his case, for he is a man who lays his plans well before beginning their execution. He realizes the fact that this is an epoch when farming must be done along somewhat different lines than it ever was before in the history of the world, and he has sought to find out everything possible regarding the most approved methods, being careful to accept those that were applicable to this soil and climate and just as careful to discard those which were not. So he has succeeded, as might be expected, for, besides knowing what to do and when to do it he has ever been an untiring and persevering worker.

Mr. Branstetter was born in the above mentioned township and county, January 10, 1873. He is a son of Jacob and Ruthy (Harmon) Branstetter. The father, who was born in Clinton county, is still living, making his home in Russiaville. The mother of our subject was born in Tennessee and is also



still living. The elder Branstetter devoted his early life to general farming, but for the past fifteen years he has been employed in a grain elevator in Russiaville, and has built up a wide and lucrative trade, and is one of the substantial business men of that section of the county. To these parents four children were born: Mrs. Ella Lauchner, Mrs. Alice B. Haynes, James N., of this review, and Charles (deceased).

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on the home farm and received his education in the common schools. On February 22, 1899, he married Ethel J. Norris, who was born in Clinton county, Indiana, three miles east of Frankfort, in 1878. There she grew to womanhood and was educated in the public schools of that district. She is a daughter of William and Sarah J. (Fudge) Norris, both parents being natives of Indiana. They devoted their activities to farming. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living.

Seven children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Morris, Fay, Vern, Eldo, James, Ruth and Charles.

Mr. Barnstetter moved from Clinton to Carroll county, when a boy and there engaged in farming. Returning to Clinton county in 1898 he resumed farming here which he has followed with success ever since. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of well improved and well cultivated land, all tillable, but about eight acres which is in timber. He has a good home and good outbuildings. He raises a large number of live stock from year to year, handling Shorthorn and Hereford cows, Hampshire hogs and Shire horses.

Mr. Barnstetter is a Democrat, and religiously, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is not a public man and yet his support may always be depended upon in furthering any movement of general interest to his locality.

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#### HENRY H. LAUCHNER

It is not often we find a person in what is usually designated as the East, who has come here from the scope of country known to the world as the West. There is perhaps no plausible explanation for this, but the fact is true, nevertheless. It may be because the former is the older and the latter the newer to civilization, and people are accustomed to think that there are better advantages in a new country than in an older one. This, however, is often erroneous. So, each year finds thousands traveling by train westward over the same routes, many of them that were followed by the ad-



venturers and frontiersmen of a few generations ago, to the states west of the Father of Waters, but few indeed, comparatively come from the lands of the setting sun to Indiana or other eastern states. There was an exception in the case of Henry H. Lauchner, citizen of Owen township, Clinton county.

Mr. Lauchner was born in the state of Missouri, December 17, 1873. He is a son of James and Jerusha (Pittsenberger) Lauchner. The father was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1833, and his death occurred in 1875, at the age of forty-two years. The mother of our subject was born in Indiana in September, 1835. She is still living, being now seventy-eight years of age. James Lauchner devoted his active life to farming. His family consisted of six children: Malinda (deceased), A. B., W. W., Lydia, Mary and Henry H., of this sketch.

Henry H. Lauchner grew up on the farm, and he worked hard when a boy. He received a common school education in the schools of Clinton and Carroll counties. He remained with his mother many years after the death of his father. On March 5, 1903, he was married to Addie B. Farlow, who was born on March 22, 1882, in Carroll county, Indiana, and there she grew to womanhood and received a common school education. She was a daughter of John M. and Hannah (James) Farlow, both of whom are still living in Carroll county.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lauchner: Cecil, Kenneth, John, Eugene and Lois. All are living.

Mr. Lauchner spent his earlier years in Missouri, finally locating in Clinton county, with the rest of the family, remaining here until 1888 when he removed to Carroll county where he was married. Subsequently he came back to Clinton county and located in Owen township where he farmed for some time. For the past twelve years he has been engaged in the merchandise business, and at present he is cashier of the bank of Sedalia, the duties of which he has discharged in a manner that has reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons. This bank was organized in 1900 with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. It is a private bank, and its president is Andrew S. Campbell, with W. O. Ball, vice president. The directors are A. S. Campbell, W. O. Ball, William S. Miller, Markwood Slipper and J. E. Silverthorn. They own their own bank building and a large and successful business is carried on, the bank having a most excellent reputation.

Mr. Lauchner owns a good home in Sedalia. He is a member of the

Masonic order, and politically, is a Democrat. He was elected trustee of Owen township in 1908 and is still holding office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

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### PHILIP M. SHEETS.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished, and, contrary to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, a particular interest attaches to the career of Philip M. Sheets, farmer and musician of Warren township, Clinton county. Besides being a worthy scion of one of our sterling pioneer families, he is a native of this locality, where his entire life has been spent, and he has so directed his abilities and efforts as to gain recognition as one of the representative citizens of the county.

Mr. Sheets was born here on December 17, 1867. He is a son of David and Nancy E. (Thompson) Sheets. The father was born August 29, 1829, in Augusta county, Virginia, and his death occurred in 1911 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The mother of our subject was born in Ohio, and she too lived to an advanced age, dying in November, 1909. She was a well-educated woman and taught school for some time in her earlier years. David Sheets devoted his life to general farming and to carpentering. His family consisted of nine children, namely: John C., James H., Perry M., Zimri E., Mary M., Albert W., Elmer E., Philip M., and Wilda M.

Philip M. Sheets grew to manhood on the home farm and he received a common school education. On March 13, 1890, he married Emma F. Crum, who was born in Putnam county, Indiana, March 13, 1871, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Kropff) Crum, both natives of Virginia. Mr. Crum, who died August 28, 1913, was a soldier in the Confederate army. His wife is deceased.

To our subject and wife eight children have been born, namely: Frank O., born October 13, 1890, a member of the Beard band, playing second cornet on which he is quite proficient; Larnie A., born August 9, 1892, also a member of the Beard band, performing exceptionally well on the bass horn or tuba; Perry O., born August 18, 1894, plays the slide trombone in the Beard band, and equally gifted with his brothers; Alta E., born July 29, 1896; Tola R., born December 17, 1898; Virgil R., born April 14, 1902; Boyce E., born December 7, 1905; Gail S., born January 26, 1907.

Mr. Sheets has already engaged in farming in Warren township. He



PHILIP M. SHEETS AND FAMILY



owns a good farm of seventy-five acres, lacking a fraction, and has a well improved place in every respect, especially as to tiling. He has a substantial and attractive home which he built himself. He handles a good many head of live stock of various kinds from year to year, a mixed breed of cattle, Chester White hogs, and draft horses.

Mr. Sheets is by nature a gifted musician and he has found time to cultivate his taste in this direction, especially as to band music. He is president and manager of the Beard band, one of the best in Clinton county. Ira Skidmore is director of the same. The services of this band are very frequently required throughout the county at various gatherings. It was organized in 1909. It is composed of sixteen pieces. Mr. Sheets is bass drummer.

Our subject is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and he is a Republican in politics.

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#### WILLIAM G. THOMAS.

In meeting with the citizens of Clinton county, the biographer is somewhat surprised to find so many of her native sons who have, at some period of their life, engaged in school teaching. Such a condition is not found in every county, by any means. For some two decades most of the teaching in district and public schools in general has been left to women, men preferring to engage in other fields of endeavor. The demand for men teachers is always great and when such a successful teacher as William G. Thomas, of Warren township, drops out of the ranks, after many years of successful and praiseworthy service, it is deeply regretted by the people of his locality.

Mr. Thomas, who is now successfully engaged in general farming, was born in Warren township, this county, August 2, 1885. He is a son of William D. and Elizabeth J. (Sharp) Thomas. The father was born August 10, 1853, in Franklin county, Indiana, but is now making his home in Frankfort. The mother of our subject was born in Wisconsin, January 31, 1853, and she, too, is still living. These parents have spent their active lives on the farm. The elder Thomas is a Democrat and was township trustee in 1890, serving five years. He and his wife had only one child besides our subject, Walter W., he being older than William G.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch grew up on the home farm and he received a common school education, later attending Valparaiso University. On September 4, 1906 he married Mabel M.



Hollingsworth, who was born in 1887 in Howard county, Indiana, a daughter of Charles and Molly (Stiffler) Hollingsworth. They are both living in Howard county on a farm. In that county Mrs. Thomas grew to womanhood and received a common and high school education. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas one child has been born, Lucile May, whose birth occurred May 25, 1908.

Mr. Thomas began life for himself by teaching school which he continued for a period of twelve years in his native township, where he has given most satisfactory service to both pupil and patron, and is regarded as one of the most efficient teachers in the rural schools of Clinton county. During that period he has worked on the farm during the vacation season. He owns eighty acres of good land which he has placed under a good state of cultivation and improvement, all tillable and well tilled. He lived on his father's old home place. He raises Shorthorn cows, a general breed of hogs, general purpose and draft horses.

Fraternally, Mr. Thomas is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both at Middlefork. He is a member of the Universalist church, and in politics votes the Democratic ticket.

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#### WILLIAM S. RECORD.

The old Buckeye state has long ranked as one of the best and greatest in the Union. She has been favored in position among the sisterhood of states, favored in the character of settlers that drove the Indians from her borders and redeemed her wildernesses, and she has furnished many of the nation's greatest men, Presidents, statesmen, generals and authors. The rank and file of her citizens have ever been noted for their industry and honesty as well as their public-spirit and patriotism. She has sent perhaps more of her worthy citizens into Clinton county, Indiana, to help develop this locality into the fine agricultural section it is today than any other state. So we owe her a deep debt of gratitude. One of this sturdy number is William S. Record, farmer of Warren township.

Mr. Record was born in Adams county, Ohio, June 15, 1859, and there his earliest years were spent, he being five years old when he left there and located in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1864. Later he came on to Clinton county, locating in Jackson township, then moved to Michigan township, and in 1877 located in Warren township where he has since remained.

Mr. Record is a son of Josiah and Nancy J. (Duffy) Record, both

natives of Ohio, the father of Brown county, born July 13, 1822, and the date of the mother's birth was January 18, 1825. His death occurred April 12, 1880, and the mother passed away April 15, 1889. They were the parents of four children: William S., of this sketch; Nelson, Henry and Charles.

William S. Record was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools. On October 6, 1881, he married Maria Whiteman, who was born in Michigan township, this county, February 12, 1860. She is a daughter of Samuel and Alvina (Richardson) Whiteman, who lived on a farm in Michigan township, where Mrs. Record grew to womanhood, and she was educated in the public schools of that vicinity. Her death occurred August 10, 1904. She was a good helpmeet and kind mother, and a woman who was spoken well of by all her neighbors.

To our subject and wife eight children were born: Florence (deceased), Elby V., Samuel F., Gilbert O., Neva G., Beulah Glendola, Cloie Jane and Lenora M.

Mr. Record has always followed farming. He is now owner of an excellent place in Warren township, consisting of eighty acres, all in cultivation but four acres which is in timber. He has a comfortable home and his place is under good improvements and yields a comfortable livelihood under his able management. He makes a specialty of raising Shorthorn cows, Poland-China hogs and draft horses, also Plymouth Rock chickens.

He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, in which he is a steward. Politically, he is a Republican and has been a worker for the party's good. Five years ago he made the race for township assessor and was beaten by only two votes.

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#### WILLIAM E. RICE.

It is a good sign to see so many of Clinton county's farmers who are native sons, men who have been content to spend their lives here, for it shows that this is a fine agricultural section and therefore her natives have not needed to go elsewhere in order to make a good livelihood by tilling the soil. It also shows that this is a good place to live in reference to climate, conveniences of advanced civilization and congeniality of people. When one goes into a community and finds that all the residents have come from other countries one begins to suspect at once that something is wrong whether it is apparent on the surface or not; but that does not seem to be the case in this instance.

One of the successful farmers of this county who has been content to spend his life here is William E. Rice, whose birth occurred on December 13, 1866 in Warren township, Clinton county, and here he still resides. He is a son of William S. and Rebecca (Michaels) Rice. The father was born February 19, 1839, in Union county, Indiana, but left there with his parents when two years old, the family locating in Clinton county, and here he is still living, having devoted his life to general farming. The mother of our subject who was born in Clinton county, October 2, 1841, is also living. To these parents six children were born, four of whom are still living, namely: Sarah I., married to Mr. Beard; William E., of this review; Mrs. Minnie V. Ray, and Mrs. Bertha Kirkpatrick.

William E. Rice grew to manhood on the home farm in Warren township and there he assisted with the various work about the place when a boy, and during the winter months he attended the district schools in his neighborhood.

On December 10, 1896, he married Maggie Ford, a native of Warren township, where she grew to womanhood, and was educated in the public schools. She is a daughter of William and Martha (Finney) Ford. Mr. Ford is now living in Michigan. His wife is deceased. Mr. Ford has devoted his life to farming. Politically, he is a Democrat.

The union of our subject and wife has been without issue.

Mr. Rice was taught the various ins and outs of general farming and stock raising by his father while at home and thus when he started out in life for himself on a farm he knew what to do and has gradually forged ahead. He owns eighty acres of well improved and productive land in Warren township, all tillable and well tiled. He built his own home and has a good set of outbuildings. He keeps good Jersey cows and raises a mixed breed of hogs and general purpose horses.

Mr. Rice is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and politically is a Democrat.

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#### WARD WRIGHT.

We are glad to note in passing over Clinton county so many of her young men engaged in farming. As a rule most boys reared in the country ought to remain there instead of hurrying off to some large city where, in course of a year's time, they will do far more hard and health-destroying work than they can possibly do on the average farm, and they are, taking

it all in all, not so well paid for it, either. The question of health alone is a big item when the young man from the farm begins to debate whether he will stay in his native community or whether he will go to the city and try to carve out a career. Few young men can make the change without serious impairment of their physical powers. Besides the mental worries that more than counterbalance the so-called "pleasures" of the town are lacking, for the most part, in the daily life of the ruralist.

One of Clinton county's young farmers who has started well in his chosen vocation is Ward Wright of Warren township. He was born May 26, 1880, in this township and county. He is a son of Newt W. and Amanda (Nunemaker) Wright. The father was born in Virginia, September 16, 1848, and he spent his early life in his native state and received a common school education there. In 1872 he removed to Clinton county, Indiana, and is now living in Frankfort, retired, after a successful life as a farmer and stock raiser. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in this township and county, September 14, 1855. She too, received a common school education. Four children were born to these parents, named as follows: Cora, Ward, Guy and Russell.

Ward Wright grew up on the home farm in his native township, and he received a common school education here, also attending the high school at Forest for awhile. On June 17, 1901 he married Jessie Robison, who was also born in Warren township, this county, the date of her birth being January 6, 1881. She is a daughter of Milton Robison, a brother of Dr. John E. Robison, a sketch of whom, containing the history of the Robison family, is to be found on another page of this work. Mrs. Wright grew to womanhood in her native community and received a good education. She taught school for some time before her marriage.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright, namely: Lucile, born December 20, 1902; Vera, born July 31, 1905; Mildred, born September 24, 1906; and Herbert, born July 17, 1910.

Mr. Wright has always engaged in farming. He is now operating his father-in-law's place of one hundred and sixty acres in Warren township, which he is keeping well tilled and well improved and is being suitably rewarded for his toil by good annual crops. The land is all under cultivation but about fifty-five acres. Mr. Wright carries on general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc hogs. He also keeps some good horses and mules.

Politically, he is a Republican. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, and is a member of the Masonic order at Frankfort.



## OWEN E. BEARD.

It is a pleasure to live in the country when one can live as comfortably and do as well as Owen E. Beard, farmer and stock raiser of Warren township, Clinton county, but unfortunately this can not be the case with everyone, owing to various circumstances, but mostly because all do not work with the zeal, perseverance and determination of our subject; and we all know, or at least ought to know, that little is ever accomplished in this world along any line unless one has the characteristics mentioned above.

Mr. Beard was born in the township and county where he now resides, and where he has always been too well contented to reside to move elsewhere, the date of his birth being recorded as November 13, 1866. He is a son of Martin and Delilah (Orr) Beard, one of our respected old families. The father was a native of the state of Ohio, where he spent his earlier years, finally coming to Clinton county, Indiana, where he became well established on a farm, devoting his entire active life to agricultural pursuits. He had the advantages of an **exceptionally good** education for his day and generation and he was a man of considerable influence in his community. His death occurred on the home place here in February, 1892. His family was large, but only three of his children are now living, these were Mrs. Alice Sheets, Jesse F., and Owen E., of this sketch.

Owen E. Beard grew to manhood on the home farm and he assisted with the general work there during the crop seasons. During the winter months he attended the public schools in his district and received in that manner a very practical education.

On June 5, 1900, Mr. Beard was married to Mrs. Louisa (Young) Coapstick. She was born February 18, 1851, in Clinton county, and is a daughter of Dr. R. O. and Margaret N. (Robison) Young. Dr. Young attended a medical college in Cincinnati, and followed the medical profession all his life with singular success. He came to Clinton county, Indiana, in 1835 and was one of the leading pioneer physicians here. His family consisted of five children, namely: Robert, and Louisa, wife of Mr. Beard, of this sketch, both living; Mary, Hulda and Milton, all deceased. The parents of these children are also both deceased. Mrs. Beard was first married to A. H. Coapstick, November 7, 1871. A sketch of Mr. Coapstick appears elsewhere in this work. He has been deceased some eighteen years. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Beard has been without issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Beard have one hundred and sixty acres of well improved and productive land, all under cultivation but thirty acres, and they have



a fine and modernly furnished home, which was built by Mrs. Beard's first husband in 1851. It has been well kept and is in the midst of attractive surroundings. Mr. Beard has always been a farmer, and in connection with general farming he is raising Shorthorn cattle and Duroc hogs. He has been very successful as a business man. He has a splendid five-passenger automobile of standard make. He is a Republican politically, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

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### URIAH JONES.

Those who are content to lead the much-spoken of "simple life" are, no doubt, happier than any other class. The reasons are too obvious to need much setting forth here. Such people know little of the jar and fret, the contention and strife, the petty jealousies for place and power of those who choose the great marts of the land for their dwelling places, the latter never really knowing what the word "freedom" means in its broad and literal sense, in fact, they are bound in a kind of slavery that wears the better nature to shreds, then all sorts of unpleasant things follow from which it is hardly possible to flee. Uriah Jones, a plan farmer of Warren township, Clinton county, is a happy man because he has been wise enough to lead the "simple life" next to nature, away from the "harsh jangled roar" of the city, and he is therefore in his autumn years not only contented but healthy, finding plenty to still live for and to do. He was born July 25, 1843, in Dearborn county, Indiana, and he was five years old when he moved to Clinton county with his parents, Thomas and Anna K. (Kile) Jones. Thomas Jones was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1805, and his death occurred on September 16, 1869. The mother of our subject was born in Strassburg, Germany, and her death occurred at the age of seventy-eight years. She came to America when young and met and married Thomas Jones in Pennsylvania, the date of their wedding being January 10, 1822. The mother was educated in Germany, and was a bright woman, speaking several languages. Thomas Jones devoted his life to general farming. Politically, he was a Democrat. His large family of sixteen children are now all deceased but Uriah, of this sketch.

Uriah Jones grew to manhood on the home farm and there he worked until reaching man's estate. He received a limited education in an old-time log school house, but has since become a well-informed man on general topics

through home reading. On August 4, 1870, he married Charlotte Stoddard, who was born in Frankfort, Ind., December 29, 1852. She is a daughter of Abram and Catherine (Byers) Stoddard. 'These parents were born in Pennsylvania and there grew up and were married, and from there they came to Clinton county, and located in Frankfort, where Mr. Stoddard established a tailor shop, he having been the first tailor there.

To Mr. Jones and wife six children were born, namely: Albert, born May 12, 1872; William B., born April 5, 1874; Franklin Pierce, born August 28, 1876; Martin V., born January 12, 1878; Milton Carrol, born April 25, 1882, and Freddie Grover, born September 12, 1884.

Mr. Jones has followed farming all his life. He owns eighty acres in Warren township, most of which is under cultivation. He built his own home and made good improvements and is very comfortably fixed. He keeps Jersey cows and Chester White hogs.

Politically, he is a Democrat, and in religious matters belongs to the Presbyterian church.

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#### JOHN E. ROBISON, M. D.

It is often said that a poet is born, meaning that the individual who essays to court the muses with success must have been peculiarly fitted by mother nature. It seems that the same phrase might be applied with equal truth to the successful practitioner of medicine. Of course the poet can go ahead and write without taking any special preparatory work in college. There is not much to be learned in the way of the "mechanical" part of his work, such as the laws of prosody, and on the other hand the physician must take a long and special course of study, but if he succeeds above the ordinary plodder he must be specially gifted by nature. Many men go through the prescribed routine of work under the law and obtain a diploma entitling them to practice medicine when they are utterly unfit for this field of work and do more harm than good. One of the general practitioners of Clinton county who seems to have been peculiarly fitted for his chosen vocation is Dr. John E. Robison, of the village of Geetingsville, Warren township, for he has been successful from the first and has ingratiated himself into the hearts and affections of his patients. In due course of time he will doubtless rank among the leading professional men of this section of the state.

Dr. Robison was born August 28, 1871, in the above named township and county. He is a son of Andrew M. and Hannah A. (Bate) Robison.



DR. AND MRS. J. E. ROBISON



The father was born November 27, 1833, also in Warren township, Clinton county, having enjoyed the distinction of being the second white child born in Warren township. He was a son of Andrew Robison, Sr., one of the first settlers in this vicinity, who entered land here when the country round about was a wilderness and still roamed by red men and wild beasts. He began life in typical pioneer fashion, in a log cabin and cleared his land by hard work and perseverance. From that early day to the present this family has been well known and highly respected for their industry and exemplary habits. The father of our subject, who has devoted his life successfully to general farming is still living, making his home in Owen township, this county. The mother of the doctor was born January, 1837, and her death occurred on May 7, 1899. Eight children were born to these parents, named as follows: Mrs. Margaret Smythe; James P., married Maud Bayles; Andrew (deceased),; Dr. John E., of this sketch; Mrs. Emma Erdle; Grizella and Winfield, twins (deceased), and Mrs. Jessie B. Wright.

Doctor Robison was reared on the home farm and educated in the district schools in Warren township. First deciding to be a teacher, he attended the Danville Normal School in order to fit himself, after which he taught two terms, but deciding that his true bent lay along the line of a practitioner of medicine he abandoned the school room and began the study of medicine, in which he made rapid progress. He attended the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where he made an excellent record and from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. He soon afterwards located for practice in the village of Geetingsville, in his native township and county, and here he has since remained, enjoying a large and growing practice which extends all over this section of Clinton county.

Doctor Robison was married June 23, 1901 to Sarah E. Miller, who was born in Ross township, Clinton county, March 7, 1874, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the public schools. She is a daughter of Christian and Jane (Troxell) Miller, both still living. Mr. Miller devoted his life to general farming in this locality.

To the doctor and wife three children have been born, namely: Adeline, born July 8, 1902; Paul M., born October 12, 1905; and Lena Esther, born November 24, 1910.

Doctor Robison is owner of eighty acres of valuable land in Tippecanoe county, near Dayton, Ind., which is well improved. Fraternally, he is a Mason, being a member of the Council and Commandery, the Blue lodge at Beard and the Knights Templars of Frankfort. He is a member of the



Presbyterian church, and politically, is a Republican. He is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.

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ALVIS DEAN.

The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a pleasant place in which to reside, if its reputation for the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities,, it will be found that the standards set by the leading men have been high and their influence such as to mould their characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. In placing the subject of this sketch in the front rank of such men, justice is rendered a biographical fact universally recognized throughout Clinton county by those at all familiar with its history. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, he has contributed much to the material advancement of the community, and his admirable qualities and upright course of life have tended greatly to the development of the circles in which he has moved and the county.

Alvis Dean was born on August 30, 1854 in Randolph county, North Carolina, and was the son of Robartis and Sarah (Lucas) Dean. Robartis Dean was also born in Randolph county, North Carolina, on August 27, 1820, and was the only child of Wesley and Susan Dean. He died November 11, 1908, a little over eighty-eight years of age. He led a very useful and worthy life, and was a farmer with the exception of a few years in his younger days when he taught school. In the year 1838 he was united in marriage to Margaret Lucas, and to this union were born the following children: Emeline, Caroline, Susan, Kizziah and Margaret. His second marriage was to Sarah Lucas, and to this union were born nine children: Isley, John W., Margaret L., Albert, Alvis, Robartis, Jr., John Milton, W. R., and William H. In 1871 he came from North Carolina to Indiana and with the aid of his family cleared many acres of dense timber land which then existed. Shortly after his arrival in this state he joined the Christian church, and during his whole life took an unusual interest in the welfare of that church. He bore the reputation of being a very pious man, and his friends and acquaintances revered him as the children loved him.

Alvis Dean received his education for the most part in the common schools of North Carolina, in fact, he attended the Indiana schools but one day. In 1871, on October 18, Mr. Dean came to Boone county, Indiana, but did not stay there many years, for in the autumn of 1880 he came to Clinton county and has lived here ever since. Mr. Dean has always farmed, with the exception of two years, during which time he lived in Frankfort. He moved there in 1910, but came back to the farm in 1912. Mr. Dean owns eighty acres of excellent land in this county, all of which is tillable but nine acres. The land is well tiled and equipped with other improvements which Mr. Dean himself built. Besides general farming, Mr. Dean deals quite successfully in stock raising. He handles the Shorthorn variety of cattle, Duroc hogs, and English draft horses. He is known to have had the best breed of the latter class in the township. Fraternally, Mr. Dean is a Mason at Middlefork; religiously, he belongs to the Missionary Baptist church, and politically, is a loyal Democrat.

On September 22, 1878, Mr. Dean was married to Nancy Jane Unger, the daughter of George W. and Elvira (Maggart) Unger, extended reviews of whom are given in another part of this volume. Five children were born to this union: one who died unnamed; Elsey E., born October 20, 1881; Elmer C., born June 18, 1883; Thomas C., born October 27, 1884, and Inez, born June 26, 1886.

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#### A. H. COAPSTICK.

In the person of the late A. H. Coapstick, for many years a well known and progressive agriculturist of Warren township, Clinton county, we have a sample of a worthy race of people to whom the country is largely indebted for its development and progress. He was not a showy man, but simply a plain, industrious tiller of the soil, who worked hard to get a start in the world, provided well for his family, did his duty to his fellow man and made a good neighbor and citizen. To such as he Indiana owes much. Here and there scattered over the state in every county, they toiled and worked, cleared, grubbed and ditched, fought the hinderances of nature in the way of swamps and dense forests, gradually making headway, until in time we see beautiful and highly cultivated farms as the result of their arduous labors. Such were the farmers of the generation that has passed. They did not figure in public life, most of them. Their names were seldom mentioned in the papers, for they lived quiet, unpretentious lives, but it was their work and

self-sacrifice that was gradually building up the state, adding to its wealth and beauty, until it became one of the finest agricultural regions in the world. Mr. Coapstick was a public-spirited man in all that the term implies, was ever interested in movements tending to promote the general welfare and withheld his support from no movement for the good of the locality so long honored by his residence. His personal relations with his fellow men were ever mutually pleasant and agreeable, and he was highly regarded by all, having been obliging and straightforward in all the relations of life.

Mr. Coapstick was born in Carroll county, Indiana, April 20, 1849. He was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Concannon) Coapstick. The father died when the subject of this memoir was nine months old, and soon thereafter the mother moved with her children to Owen township, Clinton county, where our subject lived on a farm until he was fourteen years old, then started out for himself, having had but little chance to secure an education. He began life as a farmer which vocation he followed all his life with more than ordinary success, accumulating one of the most desirable farms in Warren township, on which he built a substantial and attractive home in 1851.

Mr. Coapstick was married November 7, 1871 to Louisa Young, who was born, February 18, 1851 in Clinton county, Indiana. She is a daughter of Dr. R. O. and Margaret N. (Robison) Young. Dr. Young was a son of Robert and Jane (Ogle) Young, both natives of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of ten children, Dr. R. O. Young having been the fifth son and sixth child. Robert Young spent his early life in Pennsylvania from which state he came to Ohio in 1801, and established the future home of the family. He was a tailor by trade.

Dr. Young attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and followed the medical profession all his active life. He was very successful and prominent among the pioneers. He came to Clinton county in 1835. He and Margaret N. Robison were married on March 21, 1848. She was a daughter of Andrew Robison. To Dr. Young and wife five children were born, two of whom are still living, namely: Robert, born February 9, 1850, married Sarah E. Taylor, who died in April, 1885; Louisa, now the wife of Owen E. Beard, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Mary, born June 15, 1853, died June 11, 1886; Hulda, born May 21, 1858 (deceased), and Milton, born January 20, 1863 died April 1, 1863. The death of the mother of the above named children occurred on March 17, 1863, and Dr. Young later married Susanna Compton, on November 1, 1864. Her death occurred on March 15, 1908. Dr. Young has also been deceased some time.

To A. H. Coapstick and wife four children were born, all now deceased, namely: Ida M., John and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Coapstick was a Democrat politically, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons Lodge No. 304 at Middlefork. He carried the sublime precepts taught by his lodge and his church into his every-day life and was therefore a highly esteemed and influential man and one of our best citizens, and when he was summoned to his eternal reward on July 1, 1895, he was greatly missed from the township and county of his residence.

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#### BERLIE E. FRIEND.

It is indeed gratifying to the biographer, in looking over such a county as Clinton, to see men so young in years as Berlie E. Friend, of Forest township, have such a splendid start as an agriculturist. It indicates that in due course of time he will rank, no doubt, among the foremost men of his line of endeavor in the locality. Many a young man starts out with the same ambition and determination as did he but desire ungratified is bad for most people: they become discouraged after a time and slacken their pace, become indifferent, do their tasks half-heartedly and begin drifting with the current. The end is easily foretold—failure, not infrequently disgrace and ruin.

Mr. Friend was born December 10, 1888, in this township and county. He is a son of Leonard and Martha E. (Davis) Friend. They were married July 30, 1870. The father was born March 1, 1855, in Indiana, and his death occurred in 1894, March 24th. He came to Clinton county when a boy and here grew to manhood, received such educational advantages as the early-day schools afforded and here he spent the rest of his life successfully engaged in farming. His only child was our subject. A history of the Davis family may be found in the sketch of Clint Davis, also that of Mrs. Laura B. Dunn, appearing on other pages of this volume. They are half brother and half sister to our subject's mother.

Berlie E. Friend grew to manhood on his father's farm and there assisted with the work when he became of proper age, and he received his education in the common schools of his township.

On December 12, 1906, Mr. Friend married Mary Alter, who was born in Forest township, this county, June 25, 1889, and here she grew to woman-

hood and received her education in the public schools. She is a daughter of John T. and Melissa (Miller) Alter, both still living. To our subject and wife one child has been born, Clifton Friend, whose birth occurred on June 5, 1908.

Mr. Friend has always engaged in farming and has been very successful. He is owner of a productive and well improved place of one hundred and twenty acres, all tillable, and he has a good home and convenient out-buildings. He keeps Jersey cows, Duroc hogs and all-purpose horses, and carries on general stock raising and farming.

Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Forest, and politically, he is a Republican.

Our subject's mother was married a second time to W. H. Wells, a farmer, now retired, and living in Russiaville. She was born June 19, 1856, and died May 20, 1906. She had no children by her second marriage.

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#### HENRY MILTON BOZWORTH.

Such a life as has been led by Henry Milton Bozworth, a highly respected farmer of Warren township, Clinton county, merits a record of good deeds, that the debt due it may be acknowledged and that it serve as a stimulus to others to endeavor to emulate it. But his record is too familiar to the people of the locality of which this history deals to require any elaborate treatment here, his life work speaking for itself in stronger terms than the biographer could employ in polished periods. There is no doubt that this long continued strength of body and mind has been due to his conservative habits, wholesome living and pure thinking. He is known as a man who likes to see others succeed as well as himself, is hospitable and charitable, and undesirous of the plaudits of his fellows. Every year finds him further advanced in a material way, and with a growing list of people whom he numbers as his friends.

Henry M. Bozworth was born on April 7, 1854 in Owen township, Clinton county, and was the son of William and Polly J. (Shaffer) Bozworth. William Bozworth was born on October 23, 1825, in Preble county, Ohio, and moved to the Hoosier state before his marriage, settling in Clinton county, where he is still living, in Owen township, enjoying comfort and happiness in his last years. His has been a life well spent, as he has been a man who grasped opportunities and made himself useful, not only to himself, but to



his associates. He followed farming all of his life, and was very successful in the pursuit of the same. Politically, he was a Democrat. Our subject's mother was born April 11, 1828, in Union county, Indiana, and she died on January 23, 1877. She was the devoted mother of five children: John F., Jacob A., Mary E. Lawrence, Henry Milton and William A., all living.

After receiving the usual common school education, Henry Bozworth began teaching school, but soon gave up this vocation in order to take up farming which was to be his life work. With the exception of a few years in Carroll county, Indiana, Mr. Bozwell has tilled the soil of Clinton county, and has been identified with the commercial and civic interests of this locality. He has lived in Warren township for thirteen years. His work may be described as general farming, also stock raising, including a mixed breed of cows, Duroc and Chester White hogs, and draft horses. Where he lives Mr. Bozworth possesses one hundred and forty acres of excellent land, all of which, but twenty-two acres, is tillable. His estate has the best improvement, such as tiling, fencing and implements. Mr. Bozworth built his own home, which is one of the most noticeable of the country-side. In connection with his agricultural interests, Mr. Bozworth finds opportunity to devote his energy to outside things, being a great reader and a lover of pleasure. He enjoys the political game, and today is contented because he is with the party in power—the Democrats.

On August 8, 1878, Mr. Bozworth took as his wife Rebecca E. Haggard, the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Thacker) Haggard, and a native of Illinois, having been born there on August 22, 1858. Her father was born in Ross county, Ohio, on March 6, 1820, and died January 2, 1901. Mrs. Bozworth's mother was born on September 5, 1821, in the state of Virginia, married Mr. Haggard August 14, 1842, and was called to her death October 28, 1897. Mrs. Bozworth received a common school education, and for several terms taught in the Clinton county schools. Mrs. Bozworth was the mother of five children: Ellis L., born October 1, 1879; Letitia J., born November 29, 1881, died on March 21, 1885; James W., born August 3, 1883; Martha E., born June 22, 1888, died February 2, 1891 and Earl, born January 6, 1890, died February 25, 1891. Mrs. Bozworth died on the 12th of May, 1891.

Mr. Bozworth was married the second time on May 28, 1893, to Elizabeth S. Wagoner, who was born in Carroll county, Indiana, on May 29, 1851, and was the daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Troxell) Wagoner. Her father was born July 24, 1827, in the Buckeye state, and died on June 20, 1908; the mother was born October 23, 1832, also in Ohio, near Dayton, and she is still living in Carroll county, Indiana. Mr. Wagoner was a farmer

all of his life, and a staunch Republican. To Mr. Bozworth's second marriage there has been no issue.

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### CHARLES E. McQUINN.

Examples of manhood that make lasting impression on the reader are worthy of record in the annals of history wherever they are found. By a few observations the biographer intends to convey in the following paragraphs, specifically, and yet without fulsome narrative, some idea of the high standing of Charles E. McQuinn, one of the well known and successful farmers of Forest township, Clinton county. Those who know him will readily acquiesce in the statement that many elements of a solid and practical nature were united in his composition, and have won for him material success and the high regard of his fellow men in the locality of which this volume deals his life and achievements earning for him a conspicuous place among his compeers. He is a man of kindliness and neighborly impulses, and he has sought to carry into his every-day life the precepts of the Golden Rule.

Charles E. McQuinn was born on the sixteenth day of December, 1878, and his birthplace was in Forest township, Clinton county, Indiana. He was the son of John T. and Sarah C. McQuinn. John T. McQuinn is a native of Johnson county, Indiana, and was born February 18, 1842. Our subject's great-grandfather, Ezekiel McQuinn, was born in Virginia on September 2, 1767. He was twice married, and to his first marriage were born six children: Ruth, Susannah, Elizabeth, Catherine, James and Isaiah. His wife died while a resident of Virginia, and later Mr. McQuinn moved to Kentucky, where he married Elizabeth Coons, who bore him seven children: Strather, Sarah, John, Willis, Martin, Jephtha and Newton. In 1834, he moved to and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Johnson county, Indiana, at Nineveh, and he and his wife were members of the old Baptist church society that erected their house of worship on a corner of his farm. Jephtha McQuinn, son of Ezekiel and father of John T., was born in Kentucky August 10, 1818, and at the age of sixteen years came with his father to the new home in Indiana, and in 1840 married Luzina Chappell, daughter of John and Mary (Musselman) Chappell. To this union were born the following children: John T., Mary E., and Rebecca A. The mother died when our subject was but eight years of age, and the father then mar-



CHAS. E. McQUINN AND FAMILY



ried Elizabeth Musgrove, daughter of Nathan and Rebecca (Chappel) Musgrove, and the children of this marriage were William N., Newton A., Ira W., Levi and Silas H.

John T. McQuinn has been a farmer all of his life. He owns an excellent farm of one hundred and eighty-three acres, in a good state of cultivation and improved with a new dwelling of good size and convenient in all respects. Mr. McQuinn married Sarah C. Crim, the daughter of John and Mary (Adams) Crim, natives of Boone county, Indiana. Seven children have been born of this felicitous union, and they are Oscar N., Truda B., Mary L., Charles E., William A., Dezza B., and Annie C.

Charles E. McQuinn received a common school education in the county of his birth, and on December 25, 1900, was united in marriage with Jennie Orr, who was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, Indiana, on March 11, 1878, the daughter of Curran Orr and Caroline (Scircle) Orr. Three children have been born of this union, and they are: John Owen, born December 12, 1901; Charles Oren, born December 9, 1905; and Morris Ralph, born April 18, 1912.

Mr. McQuinn has always farmed, and, though yet a young man, he owns fifty-five acres of land here, all tillable and covered with the latest improvements in equipment. In fraternal matters, Mr. McQuinn is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both lodges being at Forest. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church. Politically, Mr. McQuinn has been very prominent, and in 1912 was elected by the voters to the position of county commissioner. At the present time he is discharging the duties of this office in a most acceptable manner.

Mrs. McQuinn's father, Curran Orr, was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, on December 13, 1843. His grandfather, Matthew Orr, came from Scotland and settled in the state of New York. He was a stone cutter by trade, and became quite wealthy. He married Mary Eagles, and the two passed a greater portion of their lives in Coshocton county, Ohio. Matthew Orr, father of Curran, was born in that county, and at eleven years of age became a drover, which business he followed until reaching maturity. Later he engaged in canal boating. He came to Clinton county Indiana, in 1839, when this was a wilderness, and accumulated much property, owning at the time of his death, one thousand two hundred and forty-five acres of Johnson county land. He could have purchased Lafayette and all it included when he first came for three hundred dollars. He was a Jackson Democrat, and held the first trusteeship of Johnson township. He married Armina Shaw, the daughter of Elijah Shaw, and the following children were born



to them: Jerry, Nathan, Thomas, James, Matthew, Curran, Alford, George, Catherine, Julia, Mary, William and John. The father died March 29, 1870.

Curran Orr was married to Caroline Scircle, the daughter of George A. and Malinda (Ryan) Scircle. George A. Scircle was one of the first men to settle on Indian Prairie in Johnson township, and was a large land owner. The town of Scircleville was named after him. James Ryan, Mrs. Orr's maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Curran Orr and wife were the parents of the following children: James M., Della, Minnie C., Jennie, Adam C., and Eva S.

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### JOHN UNGER.

In the early days the state of Indiana was a tempting field to the energetic, ambitious, strong-minded men, and her various counties were filled with them during the time she was struggling to a position in the sisterhood of states. There was a fascination in the open prairie and thick forest of the Middle West presented to activity and originality which attracted men from the South and East, and induced them to brave all the privations and discomforts of frontier life for the pleasure and gratification of constructing their fortunes in their own way and after their own methods. It is this class of men more than any other who gave shape, direction, and character to the community. Of the class just mentioned was the Unger family, one of the earliest to locate within the borders of the locality known now as Clinton county, and here the various members of the family have continued to play an important part in her affairs from that remote pioneer period to the present day. One of the best known members of this family is John Unger, who is a man of talent and fine personal traits of character, and for years has been one of the best known and most popular farmers of the county.

John Unger was born April 7, 1854, in Howard county, Ind., and came to Clinton county, with his parents when he was only six years of age. John Unger was a son of George W. and Elvira (Maggart) Unger, whose life histories are recounted at length in the sketch of M. V. Unger, a brother of John. To give a brief synopsis, however, of these worthy parents we will say that George W. Unger was the son of George and Elizabeth (Bailey) Unger, and was born in Morgan county, West Va., on May 28, 1825, and

died on December 20, 1892, in Clinton county, Ind. He was married to Elvira Maggart on March 13, 1851, a girl who was born January 12, 1828, and died February 28, 1896. In 1866 George Unger held the office of magistrate in this county and was honored with the position four successive terms of four years each. In 1886 he served on the United States jury. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Middlefork Lodge No. 304. To his wife were born nine children, namely: Sarah, John, David, Martin V., Nancy J., Calvin, Eliza E., and Oliver C.

John Unger attended the common schools of his home county when he was young, and then began his career in agriculture, his life work, in which he has met more than the ordinary amount of success. Mr. Unger's work consists of general farming, supplemented by stock raising. His stock includes Shorthorn and a few Jersey cows, Duroc hogs, English shires, and Gold Lace and Wyandotte chickens. His stockbears a reputation in Clinton county as being of the blue ribbon variety, and Mr. Unger is very proud of his success in this line of endeavor. He is also a successful apiarist, keeping about fifteen hives of bees. He owns one hundred and twenty-nine and one-half acres of fertile land here, all tillable with the exception of three acres. The land is well improved in every respect, and is lasting testimony to Mr. Unger's skill as an agriculturist. Mr. Unger built his own home on his estate, and it is a splendid example of the modern farmhouse. The visitor to the Unger homestead is always assured a cordial welcome, for our subject is imbued with that gracious hospitality which is productive of the esteem and respect of every acquaintance and friend. He is a "hail fellow well met," in all that that oft-repeated phrase connotes.

On January 7, 1875 John Unger was married to Mary K. Lucas, who was born August 16, 1854 in North Carolina, in Montgomery county, and was the daughter of Joel and Nancy (Graves) Lucas, natives of the Old North State. The father was a farmer and in politics a Republican. Mrs. Unger, accompanied by her parents, moved from North Carolina to Clay county, Ind., and later came to Boone county. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Unger, namely: Mattie B., born October 30, 1875, died October 3, 1880; Otis C., born April 22, 1878, married Donna Catron; George V., born July 7, 1880, married Olive Campbell; David E., born May 1, 1883, died April 9, 1887; John A., born October 29, 1885, married Velma Catron; and Franklin C., born November 18, 1889, married Fern Vencill. Franklin C. Unger is a graduate of the noted school at Trenton, Missouri, with the class of 1909. Mrs. Unger died on February 16, 1913.

Mr. Unger has acted as administrator in the successful settling up of two estates and is at present acting as guardian of a minor heir. Fraternally, he is a Mason at Middlefork. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having joined when he was thirteen years of age. Politically, he is a Democrat, and was trustee of Warren township from 1900 to 1904.

Mary Katherine Unger (Lucas), daughter of Joel and Nancy Lucas, was born August 16, 1854, in Montgomery county, North Carolina. Died February 16, 1913, aged fifty-eight years and six months.

At the age of six years, she with her parents, thirteen brothers and sisters, came to this state, the family settling in the western part of Boone county, where she grew to young womanhood. At the age of nineteen she united with the Mount Zion Methodist Protestant church, near her home.

January 7, 1875, she was united in marriage to John Unger, who, together with four sons and eleven grand children, one brother and two sisters still survive: two children, one daughter, Mattie Belle, and one son, David Edward, having preceded her to the home beyond. The sons living are Otis C., George V., John A. and Franklin C. Candace Routh and Hannah Dean, sisters, and Purdine Lucas, brother, are the only ones of the large family of brothers and sisters who still survive her.

She was a faithful wife and loving mother, a kind and obliging neighbor. The deepest affection was shown by her for her four sons and her love was ever concerned with their welfare.

During her last illness she requested her visiting minister to pray for her boys. Before she died she drew her husband down to her, and, with her arms lovingly around his neck, told him that Jesus had heard her prayers and all was well and she was ready to go.

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#### PERRY E. STOMS.

Perry E. Stoms is one of the later generation of farmers and stock raisers of Clinton county, native and to the manner born, who form an important element in the maintenance of the prosperity of the county and are helping greatly to extend its wealth. He is a son of an early pioneer of this part of Indiana who played an important part in developing the agricultural resources of this famous region. He is a man who keeps himself thoroughly

posted upon leading events, political, religious, business and scientific, and is a man of decided views, adhering to his convictions with the natural strength of his character.

Perry E. Stoms was born on September 1, 1878, in Warren township, Clinton county, and is the son of Isaac H. Stoms and Jemima A. (Kingery) Stoms. Isaac H. Stoms is accorded a lengthy review on another page of this work, but it is fitting that a synopsis of his useful career should be written at this time. Isaac H. Stoms was born on the 16th of August, 1825, in New Jersey, the son of William and Phoebe (Hughes) Stoms. The parents were natives of New Jersey, and the father was a farmer all of his life, and a Republican. Isaac H. Stoms was one of five children: Mary Jane, Isaac, Martha, Jacob and William, all deceased. After a common school education, Isaac H. Stoms moved from New Jersey to Dearborn county, Indiana, and then to Clinton county in the early forties. He died on August 16, 1887, after an unusually prosperous life as a farmer. He served in Company F, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war. His marriage to Jemima Kingery occurred on July 20, 1871, and to the union two children were born—Dora May, born May 24, 1874, died in October, 1911, the wife of John Hale, and Perry E., our subject.

Perry E. Stoms had the advantage of an education in the common schools of his home county, and having learned the agricultural art from his honored father, he embarked soon after leaving school in the occupation of farming and stock raising. He is, at present, farming in Warren township, this county, and owns two hundred acres of excellent farm land, all tillable with the exception of thirty acres. The land is well ditched and otherwise improved according to the dictates of the twentieth century. Good fences surround and subdivide the estate. Mr. Stoms owns his own home in Middlefork, and it is a commodious and substantial dwelling. Besides general farming Mr. Stoms specializes in the raising of fine Jersey cows, a general breed of hogs and draft and general purpose horses. Mr. Stoms is proud of his stock, and is a frequent exhibitor.

On December 24, 1900, Mr. Stoms was united in marriage with Bertha McAlrath, who was born in Howard county, Indiana, on June 26, 1883, and was the daughter of Henry and Florence (Morris) McAlrath. Her parents are natives of Indiana, and are both living at this writing. Mrs. Stoms received a common school education, also high school training at Russiaville, Howard county, Indiana. There has been no issue to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stoms.



Mr. Stoms takes a large interest in the political life of the county, and has ever been a supporter of the Republican ticket.

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### ISAAC H. STOMS.

So long as there is a history will men and women love to read of their forefathers who braved the untracked forests of the West, so that homes might be built, and the resources of a new country opened up. Their mission was a heroic one; they were not driven from the East by religious oppression, political strife, or any other thing such as our ancestors across the sea have had to experience; instead, they traveled over the mountains and struck this territory because there they believed awaited greater prosperity and, in consequence, better homes for their children. Their names are written in letters of gold, and will ever be perpetuated in the annals of the country. One of the sturdy, God-fearing men was Isaac H. Stoms, a native of New Jersey. He came to Clinton county before there were any railroads, roads, bridges, and just a few settlements far apart, with homes scattered in the forest, surrounded by the native inhabitants, in the shape of animals and Indians. He was an honorable, courteous and sympathetic man, an indefatigable worker, and a man who held the esteem of every one who knew him.

Isaac H. Stoms was born on August 16, 1825, in New Jersey, the son of William and Phoebe (Hughes) Stoms. These parents were natives of New Jersey, and the father died when our subject was a small child. The mother died in 1878. The father was a farmer all of his life, and an active supporter of the Republican party. Five children were born to these parents: Mary Jane, Isaac, Martha, Jacob and William, all deceased.

In his youth our subject received a common school education. He moved from his native state, New Jersey, to Dearborn county, Indiana, and then to Clinton county in the early forties. He entered the agricultural profession and continued in it during his entire life. He was very prosperous in this vocation, and being a good trader, he possessed at the time of his death, on August 16, 1887, over eight hundred acres of excellent and tillable land. Mr. Stoms saw a little service in the Civil war, enlisting in 1864, at one of the last calls for volunteers, in Company F, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry. During the short time he was permitted to serve, however,



he performed well every duty which was assigned to him, and was, in every respect, a gallant soldier.

On July 20, 1871, Mr. Stoms was married to Jemima Kingery, who was born in Union county, Indiana, on February 17, 1844, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Morrier) Kingery. Her father was a native of the Old Dominion and died in August, 1863. Her mother came from the state of Pennsylvania, and she passed from this life in 1881. Both parents lived and worked on a farm all of their lives. The father was a hardy specimen of the American farmer, and was a stanch Republican all of his life. Two children were born to the union of our subject and wife: Dora May, born May 24, 1874, died October, 1911, wife of John Hale; and Perry, born September 1, 1878, married Bertha McAlrath, and lives in Middlefork.

Mrs. Stoms was twice married. Her first husband was William Stoms, a brother of Isaac Stoms, our subject. William Stoms was born on August 30, 1833, and was married to Jemima Kingery on March 4, 1860. He was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in 1864 for a short term of service. His death occurred soon after the close of that conflict. Mrs. Stoms now lives in Middlefork, where she has a home and about three hundred and seventy acres of excellent farm land, all tillable but about sixty acres. The land is well tiled, fenced and improved in various other ways. Mrs. Stoms rents the whole of the land.

Mrs. Stoms has been for forty years a member of the Middlefork Baptist church.

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#### JAMES B. HILL.

The foundation of prosperity in Indiana is agriculture and the faithful husbandman can truly be called a pillar of the state, though in an inconspicuous way. Such was James B. Hill, the memory of whose labors remains, though he has passed from this life.

Mr. Hill was born in Hamilton, O., August, 1828. When he was but a lad of eight years his parents brought him to Tippecanoe county and settled on a farm where they remained during the life-time of the parents. The tribulations endured by the early pioneers were not unknown to the Hill family, but they weathered the hardships in grand style and succeeded.

Mr. Hill was married to Mrs. Margaret (Southard) Ross, a widow, on February 12, 1880. She was the daughter of Aaron H. and Nancy (Lemon)

Southard. Her father was a native of New Jersey, and came to Butler county, Ohio, when but a baby. Afterward he moved to Jefferson, Ind., where he was a merchant, then to Frankfort. He has the distinction of being one of the earliest settlers in the county, following his trade as a merchant all the time. At one time it was estimated that he owned a large part of the east side of Frankfort. He had six children, four of whom are still living. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James Hill, but she has two children by her first husband, John F. Ross, they being Charles W. and John F. Ross.

Mr. Southard was a merchant in Frankfort, all his life. He had no ambitions to shine in the limelight of publicity by entering political life, but he supported the Democratic party very materially. He attended the Presbyterian church.

James B. Hill was a farmer most of his life, following that vocation in Tippecanoe county until he moved to Frankfort about fifteen years ago. The remainder of his life he spent retired. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic Order, and in religion was a Presbyterian.

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#### M. R. CATRON.

The farming interest of Warren township, Clinton county, are carried on by an active and intelligent class of men who are thus performing their share in maintaining and extending the agricultural interests of this locality. Among them is the gentleman whose name is at the head of this sketch, and who is a member of one of the pioneer families of this section. Mr. Catron has wrought great improvements on his farm whereby it has become one of the best ordered farms in the western part of the county the soil being adaptable for full cultivation and valuable improvements on every hand adding to its worth and attractiveness. Mr. Catron is endowed with strength of mind and ability, and his sensible and practical views give him much prestige in his home community. He has achieved universal success and the esteem and respect of all.

M. R. Catron was born on September 16, 1858, in Warren township, Clinton county, and was the son of Andrew and Sarah (Proffit) Catron. Andrew Catron was a native of Tennessee, having been born there in 1822, and moved to Indiana after his marriage. He bought land in this county, and led the life of a farmer, passing from this earth in April, 1896.



M. R. CATRON AND FAMILY



The mother was born in 1828, in Tennessee, and died in October, 1903. These parents received, in their youth, the best education that the pioneer schools afforded. Ten children came to bless the union: one who died in infancy; Jacob L., Louisa I., John T., Sarah C., Adam, Henry Douglas, N. R., and Emma.

M. R. Catron has followed farming all of his life, and has been singularly successful at it. He owns one hundred and thirty-seven acres of good land, all tillable but twenty acres. The estate is well tiled, and is otherwise improved. Mr. Catron, himself, cleared part of the land, and built fencing. He raises Shorthorn cattle, a general breed of hogs, and general purpose horses. His stock is well cared for, and ranks high among the stock dealers of the county and state.

Mr. Catron was united in marriage with Sarah Ridnour on April 9, 1884. She was born in Warren township, Clinton county, on October 9, 1859. Her parents were natives of Maryland, farmers, and the father was a supporter of the Democratic party. Mrs. Catron was given the benefits of a good common school education. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Catron eight children have been born: Elba, Lora, Fern, Curtis, Jesse, Cleo, William Bryan, and Arnold.

In the political circles of Clinton county, Mr. Catron has always taken an active part. He is a staunch Democrat, and was once supervisor in Warren township. He is at present on the advisory board and his services in this capacity are very acceptable to everyone. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Middlefork, and is treasurer of the lodge. In religious affairs, Mr. Catron belongs to the Universalist church.

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#### DR. OWEN A. J. MORRISON.

One of the oldest practitioners of the county of Clinton and one who has made a success of his vocation in every way is Dr. Owen A. J. Morrison, of Middlefork, Warren township, and in a biographical work such as this it is highly appropriate and necessary that he should be given specific mention. Rapid progress has been made in the medical science since Dr. Morrison began active practice, but it must be said to his credit that he has kept abreast of the times in every particular, and has been successful, not only personally, but in the operation and technical side of his profession. Dr. Morrison is one



of the pioneers of Indiana, and comes from a family who have made their name honored and respected in the county—indeed, in the state and country, and their activities have always been directed into a channel where some benefit would come to the community of their home and the people who were their friends.

Dr. Owen A. J. Morrison was born on February 26, 1845, in Warren township, Clinton county, and was the son of James and Margaret (Spahr) Morrison. James Morrison was born February 10, 1795, in Fleming county, Kentucky, moving to Clinton county in 1827, and entering land in Warren township in 1831. Before coming to Indiana, however, Mr. Morrison had moved to Ohio, where he followed farming and was a surveyor. He was one of the first men to come to the locality of Clinton county with the intention of hewing a home from the wilderness. He succeeded in making good in this country, and lived a very active and useful life. He was a Democrat in politics, as are most of the Morrison family. He passed from this life in October, 1870. Our subject's mother was born July 27, 1800, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and moved from there with her parents to Ohio, where she married Mr. Morrison. She was called to her death on July 17, 1886. Both these parents had good educations, considering the character of the schools in those days. The father, for a time, taught school. Seven children were born to this union, and they are all deceased with the exception of our subject. The children were: John, Martin S., Henry Y., Sarah Jane, Margaret M., James and Owen.

Dr. Owen Morrison obtained his early education in the schools of Warren township, also received some schooling in Frankfort. In 1866 he attended a commercial college in Indianapolis, and afterward the Fort Wayne Medical College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1880. He immediately took up the practice of his profession in Middlefork, Warren township, and is still active. He has prospered because he has never flinched from the sternest duty imposed upon him, and many times he has faced tasks and undergone hardships which were accomplished at great sacrifice to himself, but at all time he has been actuated by the divine character of his calling, the art of healing. Dr. Morrison owns his own home here in Middlefork, and it is one of the handsomest residences in the town. He also owns his own office.

On November 29, 1866, Dr. Morrison was married to Anna Johnson, who was born in Michigan township, August 11, 1848, being the daughter of William V. and Lucy (Fuel) Johnson. The father and mother were both

born in Ohio, and the former was an honored attorney-at-law in Michigan-town, this county. Two children have been born to Dr. Morrison and wife, namely: William H., born January 31, 1870, married Hattie E. Shaffer, and now living in Frankfort; and Olive V., born May 11, 1868, and married to A. J. Ferrier.

Since May, 1866, Dr. Morrison has been a member of the Masonic lodge; he now is enrolled in the Middlefork branch. Religiously, he is a member of the Universalist church. Until 1884 he voted the Democratic ticket, but in that year he changed to the Prohibition party.

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#### CALVIN UNGER.

Perhaps no family in the history of Clinton county has occupied a more prominent position or has had more of an active part in the shaping of the county policy and history than the Unger family. The representatives of this large and illustrious family have spread into the four quarters of the globe, but Clinton county may claim the possession of their name and good works. From the sturdy and thrifty George Unger, who was born in the German Empire in the sixteenth century, and who came to this country at a time when states were being formed and French and English explorers were alternately discovering new country and fighting hostile Indians, down to the present generation, represented strongly in Clinton county, the line has been one worthy of history's proudest encomiums. The Ungers have not always trod the royal road to prosperity; reverses which may fall to any people of the earth have obstructed their way; ambitions have been crushed, ideals shattered, hopes blighted, and dreams dissolved, but the steely persistence of the Teuton of old has predominated, and success has come from myriads of deeds and activities rightly performed. Calvin Unger is typical of the Unger blood, and it is our pleasure to present the facts in his life history which shall prove his right to hold the name of Unger.

Calvin Unger was born on October 5, 1861, in Warren township, Clinton county, Indiana, and was the son of George W. and Elvira (Maggart) Unger. George W. Unger was the son of George and Elizabeth (Bailey) Unger, who are given narrative treatment in the sketch of Martin V. Unger, a brother of our subject. George W. Unger was born on May 28, 1825, in Morgan county, West Virginia, and died on December 20, 1892, in Clinton

county. He was married to Elvira Maggart on March 13, 1851, and she was born January 12, 1828, and died February 28, 1896. In 1866 George Unger was elected to the office of magistrate and was re-elected four successive terms of four years each. In 1886 he was drawn on the United States jury. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Middlefork lodge, No. 304. Nine children were born to Elvira Unger, namely: Sarah, John, David, Martin V., Nancy J., Calvin, Eliza E. and Oliver C.

Calvin Unger received a common school education in his youth. After leaving school he took up farming, which he learned in all its phases, and was trained properly by his father, so that it is nothing strange that he has made a success of his business. He has confined his farming activities to Warren township, and at present owns one hundred and thirty-five acres of excellent farm land, all tillable but about fifteen acres, and equipped fully with the most modern improvements, in tiling, fencing, farm building, and implements. Most of these improvements have been built by Mr. Unger, and it speaks well for his versatility and adaptability. Mr. Unger has a nice home on his estate, and it is of approved and convenient architecture. Mr. Unger raises a mixed breed of hogs, Jersey cows, and heavy draft and Shire horses. In the breeding of the Shire horses Mr. Unger has had unusual success. By careful mating and caution he has produced animals fifteen-sixteenths pure, and in one more season will have a pure Shire stock. Buff Orphington chickens are also raised on the Unger farm in large numbers.

On August 16, 1884, Mr. Unger was married to Eliza E. Branstetter, who was born in Warren township, Clinton county, on the 25th day of October, 1868, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Harmon) Branstetter. Her father was a native of Ohio and a farmer by occupation. He died March 4, 1876. Mrs. Unger's mother was born in Tennessee in 1844, and departed from this life on March 14, 1909. To Calvin Unger and wife five children have been born, namely: Ada D., born August 26, 1885, died November 22, 1887; Alma G., born December 22, 1887, married Mabel Catron; Nannie Gladys, born September 12, 1889, married Frank Ridnour; Harry Glenn, born September 9, 1897; and Dallas G., born April 24, 1900.

Fraternally, Mr. Unger is a Mason at Middlefork. The Methodist Episcopal church claims his membership, and he is a willing supporter of that institution. Politically, Mr. Unger is allied with the party now in power—the Democratic.

## JOHN BERRY.

To such gentlemen as John Berry, well known agriculturist and stock raiser of Russiaville, Forest township, is the locality of which this volume treats indebted for its high rank as a farming section, its prestige and high standing as a rich and finely developed community. Mr. Berry is an adept at farming, and has one of the best managed and most orderly farms in his township. He is known to his neighbors as a man of sensible views and sound convictions on all subjects with which he is conversant, and, taking a great interest in the general development of his community while he is laboring for his individual advancement, he has won and retained the respect and good will of all who know him.

John Berry was born February 16, 1850 in Connersville, Ind., the son of George C. and Sarah (Middleton) Berry. George C. Berry was born on August 22, 1818 in Maryland. When eighteen years of age he came to Indiana, accompanied by his brother and began farming in the new country. They were the only members of the family who ever came to this territory. He died here in 1877. He farmed all of his life, and was noted for his versatility, being able to delve into most any profession, a literal Jack of all trades. Our subject's mother was born April 15, 1818, in Indiana, and she passed from this life in April, 1900. Mr. Berry was her second husband, and three children were born to them, namely: Mary E., born August 6, 1846 (deceased); John and George, born November 6, 1854. Our subject's grandfather on his maternal side John Middleton was born on June 23, 1792. Both parents received the restricted education of pioneer times, and were well known and respected in their home community.

John Berry moved to Clinton county, with his parents, when two years of age. He was educated in the common schools during the time when there was no work to be done on the farm. At the present time Mr. Berry claims a residence within the borders of Forest township for a period of sixty-one years, an unusual record and one that speaks well for the prosperity of the community and the industry of our subject. He owns an excellent farm of one hundred and eighty acres, all of which is tillable but eight acres. The estate is well tiled, fenced, and the most modern equipment is used in the management of the place. Mr. Berry has a nicely furnished and appointed home thereon. Besides general farming, Mr. Berry raises Shorthorn cattle, Duroc hogs and general purpose horses. Fraternally, Mr. Berry is a Mason,



a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Eastern Star, all at Forest. In politics, he takes an active part in Democratic circles.

Mr. Berry has been twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Nunne-maker, and he was married to her on September 15, 1872. Two children were born to this union, Myrtle M. and Herman. Mrs. Berry was born in this county in 1849, and was the daughter of Joseph Nunnemaker. She departed this life September 15, 1882.

On February 16, 1898, Mr. Berry was married the second time, to Cora McKinney, who was born in the state of Kentucky in June, 1867, the daughter of David and Mary E. (Crosswhite) McKinney, and died in March, 1909. She was the mother of two children, namely: Margie, born April 6, 1899, and Ophir J., born May 21, 1905.

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### JOHN A. MERRICK.

To attain a worthy citizenship by a life that is always honored and respected even from childhood deserves more than mere mention. It is no easy task to resist the temptations of youth and early manhood and plant a character in the minds and hearts of associates that will remain an unstained figure for all time. One may take his place in life through some vigorous stroke of public policy and even remain in the hearts of friends and neighbors, but to take such a position by dint of the practice of an upright life and without a craving for exaltation and popularity, is worthy of the highest praise and commendation. John A. Merrick, one of the sturdy citizens of Forest township, Clinton county, is a man respected and honored, not because of the vigorous training of his special talents, but because of his daily life, which is a record of real, true manhood. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he has gained the good will of his associates, ever retaining his reputation among men for integrity and high character.

John A. Merrick was born September 30, 1847, in the house where he now lives in Forest township, Clinton county. In the early days his father carried the cedar and pine trees to this place from Indianapolis on horseback. Our subject's father was John Merrick and his mother was, before marriage, Nancy Tyner, born in 1813, and the daughter of Rev. William Tyner. She died on September 24, 1870. John Merrick, subject's father, was born December 17, 1815, in Pennsylvania, and moved to Ripley county, Indiana, when about eighteen years of age and came to Clinton county in 1846.



When twenty-six years old, he married Nancy Tyner, and to this union there was born a family of six children, namely: O. M., William H., deceased; John A., India, Martha and George W. Mr. Merrick married the second time, in 1872, to Cynthia A. Hutchison, who was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, on March 1, 1831. Mr. Merrick was a farmer all of his life, having cleared the land comprising his farm. He passed from this life in January, 1895.

John A. Merrick, our subject, received a common school education in a log cabin school, which was the best the county afforded in those days. Later he attended Franklin College for a while, and graduated from the Ann Arbor Law School in 1873. After this event he returned to farming, which vocation he has followed untiringly all of his life. He is now managing the old Merrick home place in Forest township. There he owns one hundred and sixty acres, and ninety four acres in another farm of the same township. Of the one hundred and sixty acres all is tillable with the exception of thirty-five acres, which is in woods. The land is well tiled, and otherwise improved in the most modern fashion, the equipment being the work of Mr. Merrick himself. With the exception of six years, which was spent in Frankfort in the practice of law, Mr. Merrick has carried on general farming. He has retired from active work, but runs the farm, however, and in a most successful manner. Besides general crop cultivation, Mr. Merrick raises various kinds of excellent stock, including Shorthorn cattle, Duroc hogs and general purpose horses, mostly Norman. Mr. Merrick brought the first Jersey Red hog that was ever in this county. Mr. Merrick finds time to take an active interest in the affairs of the Baptist church, and in the political circles of the county he bears the reputation of being one of the staunchest defenders the Republican party possesses.

Mr. Merrick was united in marriage on May 13, 1873 to Nancy J. Sims, who was born in Warren township, this county, on February 27, 1848, the daughter of Cicero and Mary (Black) Sims. Mrs. Merrick's father was born January 12, 1822 in Rush county, Indiana, and he moved to Clinton county in 1835, dying there July 6, 1913. Her mother was born June 6, 1824, in Wayne county, Indiana, and is still living in Frankfort. She was married to Mr. Sims seventy-one years ago the first day of last March, which fact comes near to being a record for the state. Mrs. Merrick was the mother of four children, namely: Lulie, born on February 25, 1874, died in 1882; Martha, born November 11, 1875, married to Bert Ogle, after

receiving a good education in the Frankfort high school and Franklin College; Mary, born September 28, 1878, died in 1882; McDade, born December 15, 1881, died in 1882.

Bertrand D. Ogle, the husband of Martha Merrick, was born September 3, 1872, in Elizabethtown, Indiana, and was the son of John and Rachael H. (Lough) Ogle. John S. Ogle was born October 9, 1844, in Williamstown, Kentucky, and was the son of John and Amanda Ogle. He died February 5, 1913. In his early life he came with his parents to Westport, Bartholomew county, Indiana, from which place he moved to Clinton county in 1873. In 1893 he entered the mercantile business at Forest, which he continued for a period of fifteen years, after which he retired to his farm. On August 10, 1865, he was united in marriage with Rachael Lough, and to this union were born: Bertrand D., Mrs. Lee Kelly, of Talbot and Earl C., of Moran. Mrs. Ogle died on July 12, 1905; she was born November 3, 1846.

Bertram Ogle received a common school education in the schools of Forest township, and then was in the general merchandise business at Forest for fifteen years, and was very successful in this undertaking. For the last four years, however, Mr. Ogle has farmed, owning one hundred and twenty acres of tillable and fertile land. All is well improved, tiled, etc., with the exception of eight acres. Mr. Ogle belongs to the Masonic Order at Forest, and takes an active part in the fraternal life of the town. Religiously, he is a Baptist and politically he is a Democrat, serving on the advisory board at the present time in Forest township.

On April 29, 1903, Mr. Ogle was married to Martha L. Merrick, the daughter of John Merrick of this sketch. No children have been born to this union.

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#### IRA H. BEARD.

One of the best known and most representative agriculturists of Warren township, Clinton county, is Ira H. Beard, a man who has worked hard and managed well at the same time has so ordered his ways that he has avoided offense to those with whom he has had dealings or come into contact with in any way, being a man with proper conceptions regarding right and wrong and one who believes in following the precepts of the Golden Rule in the every-day affairs as near as possible, consequently he has ever enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. Beard has turned his attention to his farming interests, but he has more than once



MR. AND MRS. IRA H. BEARD



proved that he has the capacity for most any kind of business to which he cares to direct his attention.

Ira H. Beard was born on April 14, 1865, in Warren township, this county, in the old Beard homestead, and was the son of Adam and Mary (Sheets) Beard. Adam Beard was born October 15, 1828 in the state of Virginia, in Washington county, and he was six years old when he left the Old Dominion with his honored parents, crossed the Wabash river in wagons, and settled in Clinton county. He undertook the usual occupation of the pioneer—farming, and he made a success from the start, although he was compelled to work hard and redeem his farm from the wilderness. The mother of our subject was born December 24, 1831, in Virginia also, and she died April 11, 1904. Mr. Beard passed from this life October 18, 1904. Eight children were born of this union: Sarah, married Baltzer Gordon; Louisa A., Margaret C., Phillip M., Mary J., Rebecca, Ira H., and James A.

Ira H. Beard attended the common schools, and later the high school at Frankfort, so that the advantages of a fairly good education were his. Naturally, he took up farming immediately after his departure from school, and in the agricultural profession he has continued ever since, also has confined his endeavors within the limits of Warren township. He owns fifty-three and one-half acres in this township, all of which is tillable but four or five acres. Mr. Beard farms a total of two hundred and eighty acres, all of which is well improved in every respect. He raises an excellent grade of live stock—Jersey cows, Poland-China and Duroc hogs, Hamiltonian driving horses, and general purpose animals. Fraternally, Mr. Beard is a member of the Woodmen of the World lodge at Frankfort, and is a Mason at Middlefork. He has been very prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Protestant church, having held office in that institution. In politics, Mr. Beard is a Democrat, and in 1908 was elected trustee of Warren township, Clinton county, and in this capacity he is now serving with much satisfaction to his constituents.

On October 3, 1886, Mr. Beard was married to Mary L. Kreisher, who was born in Clinton county on September 13, 1866, the daughter of Selby and Margaret (Thompson) Kreisher, natives of Indiana. Mrs. Beard's father was a farmer all of his life, and in politics, a Democrat. To this felicitous union there has been born seven children, namely: Asa L., married Neva Walter, live in Terre Haute, attending State Normal School; Lola G., Velma G., Pansy T., Paul R., and Mary R. Melvin Ottis, the eldest, died at the age of eighteen years.

In 1887, Mr. Beard moved to a farm near Moscow, Idaho, where the family remained six years, and then returned to Clinton county.



## DOUGLAS S. KEEVER.

Success has come to Douglas S. Kever, farmer and stock raiser of Johnson township, Clinton county, because he has sought it along legitimate lines and has not loitered about waiting for fate to bring him a fortune on a golden platter, as it seems many of the ambitionless are doing. He was taught early in life that all labor is noble and that little is to be expected in this world without effort, continuous and rightly directed, so he has never had any particular qualms of conscience when he has had a task to perform, whether trivial or important. Not only has he been taught to work when work was to be done, but to do well, his very best, whatever was worthy the attention. Thus it is not to be wondered at that he has succeeded admirably at his chosen vocation—that of agriculture—the noblest and most important of all vocations.

Douglas S. Kever was born December 30, 1860, in Warren, Ohio, and was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Strickland) Kever. Henry Kever was born in 1824, in Butler county, Ohio, and in 1882 he came with his family to Johnson township, Clinton county, and died here on August 3, 1895. In the early days Mr. Kever followed the profession of school teaching, but later gave that up in favor of farming, at which he was very successful. Our subject's mother was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1831, and died January 15, 1910. She and Mr. Kever were married on September 10, 1848, and were the parents of eleven children: John W., born February 11, 1849, died October 19, 1849; Emily A., born October 22, 1850; Hannah J., born March 18, 1853; William H., born August 4, 1855, died in 1869; Frederick W., born September 11, 1858; Douglas S. Matilda, born September 17, 1863; Clement L., born March 28, 1866; Harry L., born June 17, 1869; Edward, born October 23, 1873; and Walter, born April 5, 1876, died August 5, 1876.

Douglas S. Kever received a good common school education in his boyhood in Warren county, Ohio, and then entered the profession of farming, wherein he has remained until the present day. His place in Clinton county comprises one hundred acres of excellent land, every foot of which is plow land, well tiled, and covered with commodious farm buildings. Mr. Kever built his own home, which is an excellent piece of architecture. In connection with his cultivation of crops, Mr. Kever raises Jersey and short-horn cattle, Duroc hogs, Shire and Belgian horses and Plymouth Rock chickens. Mr. Kever is a strong Democrat, and from 1904 to 1908 was

assessor of Johnson township, the duties of which office he fulfilled most acceptably to the people. He holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Scircleville.

Mr. Keever has been twice married. He was wedded to Rosa Hobbs on December 17, 1887, who was born in this county on December 24, 1867, the daughter of William and Susan (McDaniels) Hobbs, natives of Indiana. Mrs. Keever was called by death on March 26, 1893, after a life of usefulness and devotion to family and home. She was the mother of one child, Emmazette, born September 14, 1888, now married to Charles B. Marshall, of Pittsburg, Kansas. Mr. Keever later married Addie M. Moore, on March 26, 1904. She was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, the daughter of William and Louanna (Smith) Moore. Her father was born on Christmas day, 1852, and died in 1903; her mother was born on December 14, 1856, and is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Keever have been born two children: Gerald, born July 18, 1909, and William H., born July 17, 1911.

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#### WILLIAM C. BETTS.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the present-day history of Clinton county, in the agricultural and commercial circles, is William C. Betts, of Forest township. Equally noted as a citizen whose useful career has conferred credit upon the community and whose marked abilities and progressive qualities have won for him much more than local repute, he holds today distinctive precedence as one of the most successful men that ever inaugurated and carried to successful termination large and important undertakings. Strong mental endowment, invincible courage and a determined will, coupled with an honesty of purpose that hesitates at no opposition, have so entered into his composition as to render him a dominant factor in the financial and business world and a leader of men in important enterprises. He is essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertakes; and every enterprise to which he has addressed himself has resulted in liberal financial returns, while at the same time he has won and retained the confidence and good will of all classes, and is eminently entitled to conspicuous mention in a volume the scope of the one in hand.

William C. Betts was born August 7, 1848, in Forest township, Clinton county, and was the son of John and Matilda (Boggs) Betts. John Betts'

life history has been mentioned before in this volume in the sketch of our subject's brother, Albert E. Betts, but it is well that we again sketch the important events in his interesting life. John Betts was born June 21, 1825, in Union county, Indiana, and came to Clinton county in the year 1836. He entered eighty acres of land in Forest township from the government in 1848, cleared this tract, and in 1859 sold it; then bought one hundred and eighty-five acres north of his original holding. Afterward he added to this estate, and at the time of his death, on May 4, 1899, was the owner of considerable property. In 1883, he moved to Galveston, Indiana, where he lived the rest of his days in retirement, although he served as justice of the peace for several years. Politically, Mr. Betts was a Whig, and later a Republican, and all of his life was noted for his great church work. Our subject's mother was born on September 12, 1829, at Munroe, Ohio, and moved to Middlefork, this county, with her parents when she was four years of age. She died December 29, 1878. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Betts: William C.; Rachael and Henry, twins (deceased), and Albert E., of whom a sketch is given in this volume.

Our subject's grandfather was Isaac Betts, and he was a native of Tennessee, moving from that state to Union county, Indiana. His wife was Nancy Creek, a native of Union county. Our subject's grandfather on his maternal side was Elicum Boggs, who was born March 21, 1800, in Ohio, and his wife was Rachael Shipley, also born in Ohio, on April 5, 1800; they were married in the Buckeye state; he died January 1, 1877, and she departed from this life March 2, 1875. Our subject's great-grandfather was William Betts, and his great-grandmother was Jane Davis Betts. This couple lived in Tennessee and held slaves in Virginia in the early days before the Civil war.

William C. Betts received a common schools education in the county of his birth, and later attended Franklin College for a period of two years. Mr. Betts utilized the education he obtained by entering the profession of teaching in the common schools of Clinton county. For ten years he followed this occupation very successfully. He also was active in the timber business for a time. During the remainder of the time Mr. Betts was occupied with farming. He owns three hundred acres of excellent farm land in this county with his wife, and eighty acres here, where he has lived for the past thirty-nine years. Mr. Betts also has one hundred and thirty-nine acres in Union county, Indiana, which ranks as among the best farms of the locality. Mr. Betts has now retired from the active work of the farm, and

leaves the management of his acres in the hands of his children. They raise a fine grade of Duroc hogs, Poll Angus cattle and general purpose horses. Mr. Betts belongs to the Masonic lodge at Middlefork, and has been a strong supporter of the order. He claims membership with the Baptist church and has held the same for over fifty years. Politically, he is a Republican.

On November 12, 1873, William C. Betts was united in marriage with Addie Buchanan, who was born in Monroe county, Indiana, October 22, 1849, and was the daughter of John H. and Matilda (Sanders) Buchanan. John H. Buchanan was born in Somerset, Kentucky, February 25, 1821, and died July 12, 1890. Mr. Buchanan was a farmer by trade, and was among the most prosperous of his state. He was a Republican, and during the Civil war fought stoutly for the Union cause. He enlisted in 1864 and served from then on to the close of hostilities. Her grandfather on the paternal side was Cyrus Buchanan, of Kentucky, who came to Indiana in the early days and settled in Monroe county, Indiana, where he raised a large family. He afterward moved to the state of Iowa, and there he died. Mrs. Betts' grandmother Buchanan was formerly Jane Knox; born in Kentucky, the daughter of Colonel John Knox, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war. She had six sons, all of whom fought in the Civil war, a truly great contribution to the country's cause. Mrs. Betts' mother was Matilda Sanders, the daughter of John Sanders, who was born September 3, 1792, in South Carolina, and married Nancy Brisco, who was born January 2, 1796, in Hawkins county, Tennessee; these two were married in Kentucky on May 9, 1811, and then they moved to Monroe county, Indiana. Mrs. Betts' great-grandfather was Henry Sanders, and he was born in Perquimans county, North Carolina, on October 26, 1751, and died February 13, 1834, after a gallant record, including service in the Colonial army in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Betts' great-grandmother was Dica Blake, the daughter of John and Morning Blake, and was born May 15, 1761, and departed from this life on July 5, 1841.

Mrs. Betts received a good common school education in her youth, and attended Franklin College, where she got acquainted with William C. Betts—a typical college romance. Mrs. Betts was the mother of seven children, and was always devoted to their welfare and upbringing. The children were: Mrs. Lincoln Stevens, Mrs. Willard Johnson, John and Clarence (deceased), Frank, Judson and Mrs. Claude Cochran. Mrs. Betts was called to her death October 28, 1912. For over fifty years she had been a loyal member of the Baptist church, and was one of the most active supporters of the



same. "In the community her life was always above reproach. In her associations with her friends and neighbors her conduct was characterized by truthfulness, kindness, charity, and love. She had many friends because she proved herself a friend in all that the term implies." She left a husband and the children mentioned, seven grandchildren, one brother, William Buchanan, of Frankfort, one half brother, Judson Buchanan, and one half sister, Mrs. Mary Revington, both of Chattanooga, Tennessee; also one step brother and cousin, Hon. Newel Sanders, United States senator from Tennessee.

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### JOSEPH THOMAS EARL.

Kentucky has contributed to Indiana many prominent families of the class of pioneers who followed Boone—the greatest of them all—into the Blue Grass region, and were especially suited to the needs of the new country north of the Ohio river. Many of the men who crossed that picturesque stream to found new homes for themselves were determined largely by the absence here of that curse to any country—slavery. However, the practice of that institution in the "dark and bloody ground country" was not by any means the only reason that the Earl family left there at the beginning of the nineteenth century and established their homes in the primeval forests of Clinton county for here, by hard work and persistent effort, they became well established and the name of Earl has been a familiar sound throughout this section of the Wabash country, which they have done so much to develop.

Joseph Thomas Earl was born on February 4, 1837 on Coffee Creek, between Paris and Vernon, in Jennings county, Ind. He was the son of Thomas and Nancy (Bush) Earl. Thomas Earl was born in Kentucky in 1803, and was raised in the mountains of that state. He came to Indiana with his parents, James and Hannah Earl, in 1808, and they first settled on Coffee Creek where the subject of this sketch was born. Here Thomas Earl followed and learned the trade of the farmer, also became a very proficient tailor and shoemaker. In politics, he was a Whig, and served once as trustee of Richgrove township, Pulaski county, Ind., to which county he had moved in 1851. He later moved to Tippecanoe county and it was here that he died in the early '90's. His father, our subject's grandfather, was an American soldier during the war of 1812. Joseph T. Earl's mother was a native of Jennings county and died in the year of 1839.



Our subject was raised on a farm, receiving at the same time an education in the common schools, which were very limited in those days. He remained on his father's farm until he was sixteen years old, when he left, in order to work out for others. On February 2, 1851 he went to Pulaski county, this state, and a little later to Tippecanoe county. He came to Clinton county in the early '90's, and he has stayed in this section of the Hoosier state ever since, building for himself a lasting reputation as a man of integrity and fair dealing in his cooperation with his fellow citizens.

In 1861 when the first shadow of that great four years' conflict known as the Civil war began to be seen in the country, Mr. Earl enlisted in Company H, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served the whole four years in the army of the Cumberland. He participated in all of the battles fought by that division, fighting under Colonels McMullen, Leonard, Hines, Blanch and McGraw. Mr. Earl was singularly fortunate never to lose a drop of blood, although his clothing and hat was repeatedly punctured by the Confederate bullets. At the close of the war he was mustered out in Texas.

In 1871 Mr. Earl took up proprietary medicine and immediately made a success of this undertaking and he has followed the same for forty years. He manufactures his own remedy and has a large sale in every part of the country. In the last few years, however, Mr. Earl has been systematically retiring from active business, in order to enjoy the last years of his life in comfort and leisure. His recollections of his long career are interesting and unusual. Among his memories are those of the time when, at the age of six years, he cut wood for the old wood-burning locomotive on the J. M. & I. railroad between Indianapolis and Madison. Mr. Earl was constable of Pulaski county at one time, also supervisor of the same county for two terms. Politically, Mr. Earl was a Republican, but when the new Progressive party was formed in 1912 he joined their ranks. Religiously he is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He owns his own commodious residence on West Armstrong street, where his wife and himself are taking life easy.

In 1858 Mr. Earl was united in marriage with Hester Mary Shigley, daughter of William and Sarah Shigley, of Pulaski county, Ind. She was the mother of two children: Lizzie Augustine, living at Francisville, Pulaski county; and Columbus Freeman, who is deceased. In 1894, Mr. Earl was married the second time, to Lavica Alice Cook, of Hamilton county, Ind. She has been the mother of two children: Clara Violet, born May 20, 1895,

married September 7, 1912, to J. E. Powell, of Frankfort; and Carrie Pansy, born May 11, 1898, married August 4, 1913. Thomas D. Smith, an electrician of Lafayette.

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### CLARK R. VAN AUKEN.

Clark R. Van Auken one of the leading farmers and stock men of Forest township, Clinton county, is one of those men of whom it is a pleasure to write. He is modest in the opinion of himself, not claiming the worth and importance that others are ready and anxious to ascribe to him. He is quiet and unassuming in manner, as such characters always are, and holds the high place that has been given him in the public favor of what he is, and not of what he claims. It is a grateful task to write of such a one, and the only danger is that sufficient merit will not be ascribed; yet the hearts of his friends, and they are very many, will supply any lack of words on the part of the writer, or any failure to express happily the true thought.

Clark R. Van Auken was born February 10, 1867, in Knox county, Illinois, and was the son of Calvin and Euphannas (Armstrong) Van Auken. The father was born in the state of New York on November 8, 1832, and died October 24, 1899. The mother was born February 27, 1841, in England, and came to the United States with her parents when but a girl, and is still living, and enjoying the happiness of a healthy old age. Both parents had the limited education afforded by the schools of their day, and they followed agriculture as a life work, and were very prosperous in the vocation. Mr. Van Auken was a Democrat politically, but was never a seeker of public office or emolument.

Clark R. Van Auken has been a farmer all of his life, following in the footsteps of his worthy father who taught him the fundamentals of the agricultural science. He moved here to Clinton county from Illinois in the year 1905, and owns two hundred and nine acres of excellent land, beside twenty acres which is owned by his wife. The land has all the modern improvements, and is all tillable with the bare exception of twenty acres. Mr. Van Auken takes great pride in the grade of his live stock; he raises Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs, and general purpose horses. He attends the Christian church, and both he and his wife are active workers in that institution. Politically, he belongs to the new party organized in 1912—the Progressive, and is one of the hardest fighters for their cause in Clinton county.



CLARK VAN ATEREN



MRS. CLARK VAN ATEREN



On May 24, 1904, Mr. Van Auken was married to Della Prosser, who was born in Douglas county, Illinois, on October 1, 1879, the daughter of Joseph and Letitia (Millsap) Prosser. Her father was born on March 5, 1834, in Ohio, and died in 1909. Her mother was born in Jackson county, Indiana, February 7, 1837, and she is still living in Illinois. Mrs. Van Auken received a common school education in her youth, and has always been known as a cultured, refined woman, and the possessor of many friends. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Auken.

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#### GEORGE W. DUNN.

Few residents of Clinton county were so well and favorably known as the enterprising farmer and representative citizen who now rests in the sleep of eternity, but whose life is briefly told in the lines of this sketch. None stood higher than he in the esteem and confidence of the community in which he resided and for the material advancement of which he devoted much of his time and influence. Mr. Dunn was an advocate of good living and, during his active years, took prominent part in social and moral development, in which his efforts were rewarded with due meed of success, and the retrospective view of his life was pleasant and satisfying. Much of the present prosperity of the county is due to the efforts of such as he, and, although he was not a native of the county, his name will emblazon the pages of her history as a good citizen and loyal.

George W. Dunn was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, on October 9, 1857, and was of Irish extraction, but with a goodly mixture of Americans in his line for several generations. His grandfather, Armstrong Dunn, was a farmer of Lawrence county, Ohio, for many years, but had previously been a musician on board of one of the steamers plying the Ohio river. The latter part of his life, however, was passed in Hamilton county, Indiana, as a minister in the Baptist church. His son, Joseph Dunn, was also born in Lawrence county, Ohio, in 1833, and married Amanda Murphy, daughter of Archie and Elizabeth Murphy, the union resulting in the birth of the following children: Jennie, Isaac E., George W., Robert, Burton E., Louisa, Katy, Joseph H., Eva and Bertha. By trade Joseph Dunn was a carpenter, and, on moving to New Britain, Hamilton county, Indiana, became a con-



tractor and did an excellent business. He and his wife were members of the regular Baptist church, in which he was a deacon for a number of years. His death took place February 22, 1889; his wife had previously died, February 22, 1879.

George W. Dunn learned carpentering under his father, and for a number of years worked at the trade in Clinton county. Later he became a farmer and gravel road contractor, at which he was a great success. At the time of his death, on August 5, 1901, Mr. Dunn was the owner of one hundred and seventy acres of excellent land, all tillable but a few acres. The place had all the modern improvements to be obtained. Although the farm was not among the largest of the county, it bore the reputation of being one of the most productive for the number of acres of any farm in the county. This was largely due to Mr. Dunn's skill in the agricultural profession. Mrs. Dunn, the widow, now carries on the work of the place, and is making a success of the undertaking. She does general farming and also raises Jersey cows, general purpose horses, and Plymouth Rock chickens. Mr. Dunn and his wife were both members of the Baptist church, and were very active in the work of the same. Politically, he was a Republican, and served as trustee of Forest township for six years. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias at Forest.

Mr. Dunn was married on November 9, 1881, to Laura B. Davis, the daughter of Hueston and Mary (Cowdry) Davis. To this union there were born the following children: Loren O., born February 4, 1883, married to Zora Beach, and now living in Burlington; Olney L., born January 11, 1884, died July 17, 1884; Neva L., born August 5, 1885, died November 11, 1885; Mary C., born April 13, 1886, married to Earl B. Stevens, now living in Forest township; Marvel E., born June 19, 1892; Gaye M., born April 20, 1895, living at home; Joseph Hueston, born September 26, 1896; and Davis Perry, born April 3, 1899.

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#### HENRY ELDRIDGE SLEETH.

Indiana has long been noted as one of the first states in the Union in the production of corn. This is due to two reasons, partly because of the richness of the soil and partly because of the skill employed by the farmers. They seem to understand better than the farmers of some sections of the

United States the fact that thorough preparation of seed bed, intelligent selection of seed and good cultivation are vitally essential and must be employed, but to attempt to grow the one hundred bushel crop by these means alone is like trying to build a house by constructing the roof before laying the foundation. The basis of a bumper corn crop is a fertile soil—a soil containing sufficient plant food elements to produce such abundant crops as are seen in this world-renowned corn belt—a soil so intelligently drained that these elements in plain food solution shall not be weakened by over dilution. All this is well understood by Henry Eldridge Sleeth, one of the up-to-date farmers of Forest township, Clinton county.

Mr. Sleeth was born on September 10, 1868 in White county, Indiana. He is a son of Oliver Perry Sleeth and Jane (Eldridge) Sleeth. The father was born near Fairfield, Ohio, May 24, 1822, and his death occurred on January 25, 1876. He received a good education and followed farming all his life in White county, Indiana. Politically he was a Republican. He and Jane Eldridge were married on October 31, 1850 in White county. She was born in Richmond, Indiana, on November 8, 1834, and she received a good education. She is still living, making her home with her children. She is now well on toward her four score milestone, and is a fine old lady of the pioneer type.

Six children, four of whom are still living, were born to Oliver P. Sleeth and wife, namely: Stacey M., John C. (deceased), Mary Ella, Eliza Ann, Franklin Martin (deceased), and Henry E. of this review.

Henry E. Sleeth grew up on the home farm and received a good common school education. On November 7, 1900 he married Jessie M. Collins, who was born in Forest township, this county, on August 1, 1873. She is a daughter of Amaziah H. and Nancy (Carter) Collins, both now deceased.

David B. Carter, an uncle of Mrs. Sleeth, made his home with our subject, after the death of his wife, Levina (Collins) Carter, until his death, at which time he willed the old home place, where our subject now lives, to Mrs. Sleeth. The place is a valuable one, consisting of one hundred and ten acres, all tillable but about twenty-four acres. It is well improved in every respect, most of the tiling and improvements having been made by David Carter, who was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted in Company G, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and later in Company G, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His death occurred on June 18, 1903. He studied law at one time, and was a good business man. He was an influential Republican. He had no children of his own, but

reared several. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis.

Amaziah H. Collins, father of Mrs. Sleeth was also a soldier in the Civil war. He served in Company G. Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Mrs. Sleeth grew to womanhood in her native community and received a common school education. Two children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: John Collins, born June 28, 1906, and Henry Eldridge, Jr., born July 24, 1911.

Mr. Sleeth moved to Clinton county in 1897 and here he has been engaged successfully in farming ever since. He makes a specialty of a cross between Duroc and Poland-China hogs, and raises general purpose horses.

Politically he is a Republican. He belongs to the Masonic Order, the Blue Lodge, and the Knights of Pythias and both he and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### W. I. HEATON.

The subject of this sketch, W. I. Heaton, during his useful life which has now terminated, was a strong factor in the agricultural growth of Clinton county. Handicapped by ill health, he yet persevered, and gave to his brethren the utmost service that he was physically able to give, and this amounted to vastly more than many a man of rugged physique. Some men live by the efforts of others, and contrary to the laws of existence, appear to prosper under the unfair conditions. Mr. Heaton, however, was the antithesis of this type. He was untiring in industry, sympathetic in friendship, altruistic to a fault, and in consequence won the unbounded esteem and admiration of his fellow citizens. It is our hope that the few words we may say here may serve as a monument to his honor, and point back to him as a worthy example, when hands yet unborn shall turn the pages of this book and the owners note the lives of their forefathers.

W. I. Heaton was born February 22, 1846, in Clinton county, Ind., and was the son of David and Nancy Heaton. The father was born on February 1, 1811 in the town of Eaton, Ohio, and was brought to Indiana in the early days by his parents, traveling overland and facing the hardships

incident to the life of the pioneer. He settled in Clinton county, and here remained all of his life, following the vocation of farming continuously. He was a Republican in the political life of the times and religiously was a member of the Christian church. The mother of our subject was born in the state of Pennsylvania on August 20, 1814, and came to Frankfort, this county, in the early days with her parents. She died 1898, and her husband departed from this life in 1879. The couple were married in Frankfort on the 10th of February, 1835, and of the union were born eight children: Louise, Mary Abigail, Nancy, and Armina all living; Lucinda, Melissa, William and Jefferson, deceased.

W. I. Heaton received a common school education in his home county, at the same time working on his father's farm. He continued this work until his worthy parent died in 1879, whereupon he embraced other lines of endeavor, although adhering to agriculture as his chief vocation. Before many years, though, his health failed and he was compelled to forsake the active life and seek to regain his vigor and stamina. In this quest he was unsuccessful and after a long struggle gave up his life on August 9, 1907. Clinton county lost a good and reputable citizen by his death, a man of high ideals and tenacity of purpose.

Mr. Heaton was married on March 25, 1869 to Sarah L. Thatcher, the daughter of John and Catherine (Fisher) Thatcher. John Thatcher was born in Preble county, O., March 15, 1815, and his wife was born in Pennsylvania, April 9, 1816. Both were among the early settlers of Clinton county. The father came here when but a boy, traveling with his parents from the state of Ohio. He lived on a farm four and one-half miles east of Frankfort, the farm consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land. He stayed here until his death in 1899. His wife had preceded him to the other world many years, she dying in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher were the parents of eight children: Jacob M., born January 16, 1840, a valiant soldier in the Civil war, serving three years and four months, now residing at Sedalia, Ind.; Peter F., born May 14, 1841, also a soldier in the Civil war for two years and three months, now deceased; Maria C., born February 11, 1843, living at Selma, Kan.; Mary A., born April 15, 1845, of Frankfort; Sarah L. (Heaton), born July 15, 1847, of Frankfort; Jessie C., born February 7, 1850 (deceased); Phoebe J., born June 20, 1853, now living at Buckner, Mo., and Cyrus D., born October 11, 1857, residing in Adrian, Mo.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Heaton: Asa, born October

14, 1871, traveling man living at Chicago; Nannie Heaton, born May 12, 1875, living at Frankfort; and Pearlie, born October 10, 1882 (deceased). Mrs. Heaton enjoys good health at the present time and is living in her commodious home at 257 North East street, Frankfort, which home she owns. She is a charter member of the Christian church in Frankfort.

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#### NICHOLAS T. RICE.

The subject of this sketch, Nicholas T. Rice, has a life history which is interesting and complicated as a novel. The events in his life have true dramatic value, combining all of those forces of emotion and unusual incidents which make for literary values. It is not our intention in this sketch to write a short story, with plot and character, but in the straight narrative of the main incidents of Mr. Rice's life, we assure the reader that therein is a wealth of good reading and interesting recital. Mr. Rice is a native of the great empire of Germany and is only another of those sterling and thrifty citizens who have been added to the American states by the Fatherland. Although Mr. Rice came to this country under the most adverse circumstances and lived under the same conditions during the most of his early life, his later success evens up the economic scale of his career. Mr. Rice has seen the raw nerves of life, has felt the utmost cruelty of his fellow beings and has survived tests of endurance that would have destroyed one with less hardihood, optimism and pugnacity. These latter qualities were instilled into his blood by generations of Teutonic ancestors, men who lived under the inexorable law of the survival of the fittest. Our subject surmounted the obstacles thrown in his path by hard and persistent labor alone; he experienced no break of fortune which would tide him over difficulty, but he was compelled to fight hard, literally breaking his path by sheer force of brawn and stamina.

Nicholas T. Rice was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany on the 23d of December, in the year 1846, the son of Trougham and Katherine Rice, both parents being natives of Germany. The father was a cooper by trade, following that vocation during his entire life. Our subject's mother died when Nicholas was two or three years old, her death occurring either in 1848 or 1849. After the mother's untimely death, Trougham Rice boarded a ship for New York, bringing with him our subject, who was then just a little



lad, and a daughter. After a long voyage they landed in this country on October 3, 1850. The father made his living in New York by his old trade of the cooper, and continued thusly until his death in 1863.

Nicholas Rice, feeling a touch of the wanderlust, ran away from home at the age of twelve years. He remained in the city of New York, and in some manner managed to eke out a living—a marvelous accomplishment for a boy of his tender years and in the surroundings of a city. In order to obtain bread and butter the young Rice sold newspapers on the streets, shined shoes, and did any small job that he could get. He had lodgings during these precarious days at the Newsboys' Lodging House, a well known institution in New York at that time. Later, the Coopers Institute for Poor Boys sent forty boys and fifteen girls to Frankfort, Indiana, on the condition that they were to be given homes upon their arrival. Upon their coming, the farmers from the surrounding country assembled at the Methodist church in Frankfort, where the youngsters had been taken. Henry J. Zering, a farmer northwest of Frankfort, had the first choice because he had brought the first wagon-load of children from the train. He selected the youthful Nicholas Rice, and he took the boy to his farm and provided him with all the comforts and necessities of life. Mr. Rice stayed on the Zering farm until he was twenty-two years of age, working hard, and learning the science of agriculture from Mr. Zering, who was considered one of the best agriculturists of the county. He obtained his schooling in whatever way he could, spending his spare time reading and thereby acquiring as much knowledge as could have been given him by the common schools of the period. While working for Mr. Zering, during the Civil war, Nicholas Rice ran away three times, in an endeavor to join the Union army. Each time, however, he was caught and returned to the farm. At last he obtained consent to join the ranks, and, although he was still under age, he managed to enlist in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He did not get to serve long, as the war was about over. His enlistment was for the one-year period. His military record speaks well of his devotion to duty, although it was chiefly guard duty in the Shenandoah Valley.

On November 4, 1860, Nicholas Rice was married to Julia E. Shaff, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Shaff, farmers, and early settlers of Clinton county. She was one of six children. Our subject, after his marriage, rented a farm in this county, and established a home of his own. He followed agriculture until 1871, when he moved to Frankfort and learned the trade of the brick mason. While in the city he suffered the misfortune of losing his wife:

she died on February 9, 1874. After this occurrence he went back to farming in 1878, and was again married, this time to Maggie Day, the daughter of Selvinaus and Mary Day, farmers of Clinton county. She was one of eight children. This wife died on June 7th, 1912. By his first wife Mr. Rice had one child, Eva B., who is the wife of John Lipp, a farmer three miles northeast of Frankfort, and the mother of the following children: Goldie, Grover, Maynard, Nicholas, John, Earl, Lessie, and Hazel and Myra, twins. The oldest, Goldie, is at present keeping house for our subject, her grandfather.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Rice remained on his rented farm for ten years, and then removed to Frankfort. He became well known in this city and held many city offices. In 1889 he was elected street commissioner, and served in this capacity until 1896. He was later appointed city inspector under city engineer L. J. Hammond, and he also served four years under Charles Chaney. Mr. Rice was deputy assessor for eight years, justice of the peace four years, and at present is inspector of the new streets being laid in Frankfort. He also holds an appointment as truant officer. Fraternally, Mr. Rice is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. In religious affairs he is a deacon in the Christian church, and in politics votes the Republican ticket. Mr. Rice owns his own commodious residence on West Armstrong street, besides several other pieces of city property.

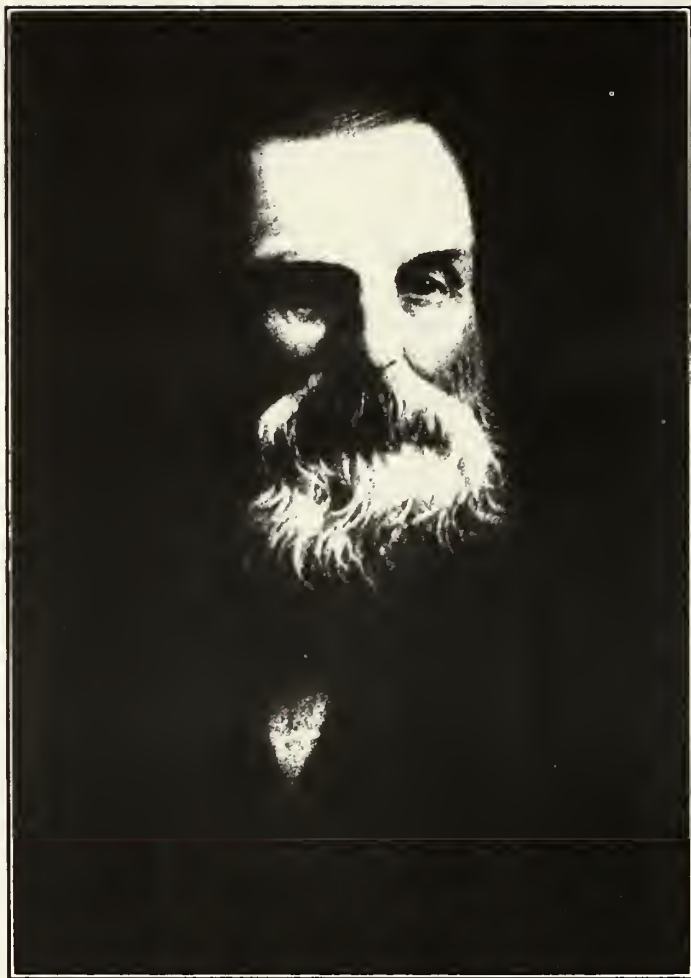
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#### SAMUEL GWYNN WATT.

Clinton county has produced no better farmer and citizen than Samuel G. Watt, universally recognized as having been one of the most industrious, capable, and successful men of the county. He was for many years intimately connected with the best interests of his community, and to his moral and material aid many of the improvements and items of progress of the county are indebted. He was one of the older settlers, living in this county at a time when the land was in the primitive state, and strenuous work was necessary for even the establishment of a home.

Samuel G. Watt was born at Jefferson, Clinton county, on August 21, 1837, and was the son of Robert and Jane McClellan (Fagundus) Watt. Robert Watt was a native of England, the family of Watt being one of the





SAMUEL G. WATT



MRS. SAMUEL G. WATT





most prominent in English history and mentioned conspicuously in the various histories of that country. He graduated from Edinburg and was one of the best educated men in the county. He came to this country in 1828 and settled first in Lafayette, Ind., and in 1830 came to Jefferson, this county. He was a tailor by trade and was the first postmaster and squire of Jefferson, positions he held for twenty-seven years. Through his efforts the capital of Clinton county was almost located at Jefferson instead of Frankfort. He moved to a farm near Jefferson in 1859 and entered from the government a full section of land. He was married in 1828 and departed this life June 16, 1866. The mother of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania, and lived a long and useful life, dying June 10, 1857. Seven children were born to Robert Watt and wife: Susan, James, Laura, Samuel G., Sarah, and two who died in infancy. With the exception of our subject and one sister all of the children died before reaching fifty years of age.

Samuel Gwynn Watt received his early education at the common schools and at the Thorntown Academy. After his school days were over he immediately took up farming and so spent most of his active life. In 1902 he retired, selling the sixty acres deeded to him by his father, and buying a beautiful home in the city of Frankfort, where he lived until his death on June 28, 1906.

On April 28, 1863, Samuel Watt was married to Amelia McClurg, the daughter of William and Amanda (Parker) McClurg, the former a millwright of Tippecanoe county, and one of the early settlers. Mrs. Watt was one of six children. To Mr. and Mrs. Watt eight children were born: Mrs. Genevieve Culver, of Warren, O., has two children, Mary A. and Georgia Evelyn; Carrie, died in infancy; Bessie Watt, a registered nurse of Frankfort; Mrs. Lucille Lewis, of Frankfort; Robert Watt (deceased); Mabel, a nurse; Mrs. Edith Kendall, of Woodstock, Ill.; and Mrs. Ethel Johnson, of Frankfort, who has one boy, Paul G. Mrs. Watt is, since her husband's death, making her home with her two daughters, Bessie and Mabel, both of whom are nurses and belong to the State Trained Nurses Association.

It is interesting to pay a visit to the Watt home, for therein are found many interesting things connected with the early history of the county and family. They have desks, papers, manuscripts, the marriage certificate of their grandfather, and other old relics of the family, including two chairs which their grandparents used when they began housekeeping in the early days of the nineteenth century. The house in which Mr. Watt was born, in Jefferson, is still standing and occupied.

## ROBERT F. DUNN.

Among the well-to-do and reputable agriculturists and citizens of Clinton county, none occupy a more honorable position in the regard of his colleagues than the gentleman whose name heads this article. Although Mr. Dunn has not been active in the farming circles of the county for twelve years or more, having entered the coal business, he is remembered as a successful man in that vocation, and this reputation has helped not a little in establishing his present popularity and lucrative trade. He is a man who has succeeded in the various lines of endeavor which have claimed his attention because he has looked carefully to details, has exercised sound judgment and been uniformly fair in his dealings with his fellow men and consequently he has ever enjoyed their implicit confidence and good will and is in every way worthy of the position he has attained as a citizen of Clinton county.

Robert F. Dunn was born on March 14, 1860, in Hamilton county, Indiana, and was the son of Joseph and Amanda (Murphy) Dunn, whose biographies are upon another page of this volume. To say a word more, however, Joseph Dunn was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, and was married to Amanda Murphy there, coming to this county in 1859, and following the farming business, besides contracting and general carpentering. He was a Whig, and later a Republican. Ten children blessed his home, three of whom are living at this writing, these being Burton E., of Muncie, Ind.; Amanda Morgan, of Indianapolis; and Robert F., our subject.

Robert F. Dunn received a common school education in his youth in the county of his birth. About the year 1885 Mr. Dunn moved to Clinton county, Indiana, from Hamilton county, this state, and settled in Forest township, taking up farming, which he conducted very successfully until twelve years ago. At that time he entered the coal business at Forest, Indiana (this county), under the name of the R. F. Dunn Coal Yard. He carries a full stock of the best anthracite, hard and soft coals and coke. He has a large patronage and his customers are always assured of full weight and minimum prices. Mr. Dunn owns his own business, also his beautiful and comfortable home here. In politics, he is a Republican, but has never sought public office. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Knights of Pythias, all lodges at Forest. He is a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church of this town.

On December 11, 1878 Mr. Dunn was married to Amanda Heady, who

was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, on November 19, 1859, the daughter of Perry and Elizabeth (Castetter) Heady, also natives of Hamilton county, Indiana. Mr. Heady was born in 1826 and died in April, 1864, after an active life of farming. He was a Democrat. Mrs. Heady was born in 1827, and died in January, 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Dunn ten children have been born and they are: Earle, born September 5, 1881; Emery Lee, born October 2, 1883; Roxy Gladys, born August 23, 1890; Frank G., born July 10, 1887; May Bell, born May 19, 1885, and died in 1886; Esta E., born April 23, 1893; Forest Clinton, born August 9, 1896; and Ural Eugene, born January 4, 1899. Two infants, twins, died unnamed.

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#### ALBERT T. JOHNSON.

In writing the biographies of a county it is a pleasure to discover a subject who has spent his entire life in the county of his birth. Such a fact is a sure recommendation for the progressiveness and prosperity of the community. It augers well for the subject also, for it reveals a long-sightedness seldom found. The youth is invariably seized with the wanderlust at some time, and many men seek other fields of endeavor before they have matured enough to realize that it is best to utilize the home county as a place to live and thereby have the advantages of friends, history, and reputation with which to start life. Of course, there are exceptions. Mr. Johnson has made a splendid success of life because he has placed his faith in the county of his birth, seeing there as great opportunities as any place in the country; the fertile soil and high commercial standards of Clinton county have been benefited by his presence in many ways, and not a little of the richness of the territory can be attributed to his untiring efforts toward the betterment of his home and friends. Mr. Johnson is a strong type of the Hoosier farmer—kind, sympathetic and genial, and yet with a certain sternness which is the defeat of those with dishonest intent and deceitful purpose.

Albert T. Johnson was born on July 22, 1867 in Forest township, Clinton county, and was the son of Robert C. and Elizabeth (Dennis) Johnson. Robert C. Johnson was born in the state of Virginia and came to Indiana when but a boy, locating first in Henry county, and later here. His early education was meager, as the schools then did not present the advantages of the modern ones. He learned the agricultural science, however, and remained with that vocation all of his life. Before the war he was a Whig,

but not believing in the principles of the party as they changed, he cast his support to the Republicans. By his first wife, Elizabeth Dennis, Mr. Johnson had six children, namely: Eliza, Lindley, William, Ellen, Albert T., and Barclay. He was married the second time to Abigail White, and had one child, Oliver T. Johnson, farmer, of Adams county.

Our subject's education was divided between the common schools of Forest township, this county, and Howard county. On February 22, 1880, he was married to Ellen Venneman, who was born in Warren township, this county, in February, 1874, the daughter of Cornelius and Lorena (Morgan) Venneman, both of whom are deceased.

Mrs. Johnson received a common school education. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson there have been born nine children, five boys and four girls, namely: Lonie, Dessie, Laben, Raymond, Glenn, Dwight, Effie, Ance and Otte.

Mr. Johnson has been a farmer all of his life, and has been exceedingly successful in the pursuit of the same. He owns one hundred and twenty acres in Clinton county, and sixteen acres in Howard county, and all is tillable with the exception of seven acres. The land is well tilled and fenced, and Mr. Johnson has built thereon a comfortable and pretty home and modern farm buildings. Besides general farming Mr. Johnson raises Durham and Shorthorn cattle, a general breed of hogs, and general purpose horses. Religiously, he is a member of the Friends church. In political affairs, he has always supported the Republican party, believing that its basic principles are the best for the country's prosperity.

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#### RUSSELL B. CLARK.

One of the sterling young citizens of Frankfort and Clinton county was Russell B. Clark, who on May 8, 1913, when only thirty-nine years of age, was stricken by the hand of Death, thus reversing the proper order of things as we have been taught to believe. It seems to us sometimes, that destiny has gone wrong, or that divine power has forgotten, when a young and promising man, in the prime of life should be snatched away. We do not declare in the words of the fool that "there is no God," but we wonder whether or not there is an explanation yet unrevealed to the knowledge of humanity, a reason why the logical should not happen, and the illogical should occur. It oversteps the bounds of nature. Mr. Clark was a man who had begun to



make a mark in the city of Frankfort, and he had won the esteem and respect of everyone with whom he had become acquainted.

Russell B. Clark was born on the old homestead five miles southeast of Frankfort, February 24, 1874, the son of Francis Milton and Sarah Elizabeth (Buntin) Clark, sketches of whom occupy other pages of this volume. Francis Milton Clark was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., November 3, 1843, and was the son of Daniel D. and Julia A. (Belknap) Clark. Our subject's grandfather was a native of Connecticut, and came to Tippecanoe county to farm. Francis M. Clark received his education in the log schools of his home county, and took up farming with his father until the outbreak of the Civil war, whereupon he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of the army of the Cumberland, and later was a part of Wilder's Brigade and participated in the Confederate victory at Chickamauga. Mr. Clark was married to Sarah Elizabeth Buntin, October 30, 1867, and of this happy union there were born: Lunetta, Russell B., and Roberta C.

Russell B. Clark lived his early life on his father's farm, and during the winters attended the common schools. His education was also continued in the Danville Business College, of which institution he was a graduate, and at Wabash College where he spent a few years. Upon completing his education he took up farming as a vocation and continued the same very successfully until August, 1912, when he came to Frankfort, Ind., and purchased a beautiful home on South Clay street. His first business venture in this city was in the automobile line, when he bought out the Kernodle Automobile Company on South Main street. In this line of endeavor, Mr. Clark immediately began to have success, and his trade was constantly increasing. He acted for the Studebaker Company of South Bend, and placed many of their cars in this and surrounding counties. Besides this business, Mr. Clark owned and operated a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres southeast of the city and at one time owned land in the state of Texas and in Randolph county, Indiana. Among his financial enterprises he was a stockholder in the People's Life Insurance Company and the American National Bank. In politics, Mr. Clark always supported the Republican party, even through the crisis of 1912, when the split came. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in fraternal affairs was a loyal member of the Masonic order.

In 1899 Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Gertrude Maish, daughter of ex-County Treasurer W. P. Maish. Mrs. Clark was one of seven children, namely: David B., of Frankfort; Gertrude, John W. and Walter S.,

both Clinton county farmers; Altha J., a trained nurse, and graduate of the Portsmouth Training School, Ohio; Homer C., a time keeper for the McDougal Cabinet Works; and Mary Lavone, a school teacher. Mrs. Clark's parents were among the early settlers of this county, her grandfather entering land in this section of the state from the government. Both her father and mother are natives of this county. Her father is a farmer, and at one time filled the position of county treasurer, to which he had been elected. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark there were born two children: Marjorie and Francis Willard. Both children are now living with their widowed mother.

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### JOHN E. SHANKS.

Agriculture has been the true source of man's dominion on earth ever since the primal existence of labor and has been the pivotal industry that has controlled for the most part all the fields of action to which his intelligence and energy have been devoted. In a civilized community no calling is so certain of yielding a compensatory return as that which is culled from a kindly soil, albeit the husbandman at times is sorely taxed in coaxing from mother earth all he desires or even expects: yet she is a kind mother and seldom chastens with disappointment the child whose diligence and frugality she deems it but just should be rewarded. One of those who have found a benefactress in Mother Earth is John E. Shanks, who, with his wife, is the owner of two fine farms in Clinton county and one of our most progressive agriculturists. He has never found allurements for any kind of work outside the realm of nature, and, having been a close student of the soils, climatic conditions, seed time and harvest and all the phases that contribute to husbandry, he has profited by his observations and is today well established and is reaping ample rewards for his outlay of labor, both physical and mental.

Mr. Shanks is a descendant of two of the industrious and courageous pioneer families. He was born in Clinton county, Indiana, November 15, 1862. He is a son of Stephen and Sarah (Walker) Shanks. The father was born in Ohio, November 29, 1829, and the mother's birth occurred in Rush county, that state, October 9, 1830. The parents of each were farmers and both families removed in a very early day from their homes in the Buckeye state to Clinton county, bringing the parents of our subject here when they were young, and here they grew up, received such educational ad-

vantages as the old-time schools afforded and here they were married on April 24, 1853. Stephen Shanks became a prosperous farmer here, owning at one time almost a section of good land, but before his death he had disposed of all his landed estate and moved into the city of Frankfort. He was for many years a leading citizen in his locality and a trustworthy public servant. He was justice of the peace of Johnson township for many years, also served as trustee of that township, and was county treasurer of Clinton county from 1870 to 1874. Politically, he was a Democrat, and in religious matters a Methodist.

To Stephen Shanks and wife five children were born: Emmazet, died in infancy; James M., born December 20, 1856, died May 22, 1902; William R., born October 15, 1858, now living retired in Frankfort; John E., subject of this sketch; and Willard D., born November 24, 1860, died July 25, 1881.

The death of Stephen Shanks occurred on July 27, 1903, and his wife passed away on December 22d of the same year.

John E. Shanks was reared on the home farm and here he has spent his life, being well content to remain at home, which, as most everyone will agree, is the best place after all. He received his education in the schools at Frankfort. He and his wife are the owners of two farms, one consisting of one hundred and sixty acres in Union township, and one containing a equal acreage located in Michigan township. He also owns some valuable city property. He has kept his farm well improved in every respect, has carefully rotated his crops, added proper fertilizers and kept the land from washing until the soil is today better perhaps than it ever was, and he carries on general farming and stock raising on a large scale, and these are among the best farms in the county. He has kept the old home well repaired and the surroundings neat and inviting, and he has large, substantial barns and convenient outbuildings of all kinds, everything present a thrifty, tasty appearance.

On April 8, 1885, Mr. Shanks was united in marriage with Emma I. Maish, daughter of David Maish and Altha (Norris) Maish, and to this union three children have been born, Lura, Dale and Carl. Lura is a graduate of the high school at Frankfort. Dale is taking the agricultural course at Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, after graduating from the Frankfort high school. Carl attended the Frankfort high school for three years.

Politically, Mr. Shanks is a Democrat and is more or less active in local public affairs. He was trustee of Union township for a period of four years, and in the fall of 1912 he was elected county commissioner to serve

three years and is at this writing discharging the duties of the office in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

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### JAMES A. G. LYNCH.

In a county such as Clinton, where there are so many men of moral, intellectual, and business character, it is hard to determine who is the most worthy. Success in life, however, does not determine character, nor does strong character always insure monetary success in later years. There are some, though, who have found fortune early in life, and the worry of making a living cast aside, have ample opportunity to develop the other side of life, the aesthetic, the side which so few people in this world at this day find time to enjoy. At this writing Mr. Lynch has just passed his thirty-first year, but in those years he has made a practical and lasting success, and now has the pleasant thoughts of many years to come in which to enjoy the rewards of his work.

James A. G. Lynch was born April 14, 1882 at Walton, Roane county, West Virginia, and was the son of J. W. and Mary A. (Looney) Lynch. He was one of a large family of children, namely: Harvey W., of Clendenin, W. Va.; Mrs. Permela B. Hively, Mrs. Phoebe Jane Robertson, Mrs. Eva Ann Donahue, William S., Mrs. Sarah F. Camp, all of West Virginia; Silvin O., of Maxwell, N. M., and Woodard A. and Emerson E., both deceased.

The father of our subject was a farmer all his life, and a Republican, in politics. He died February 12, 1911. The mother is still living at Clendenin, W. Va. Both were Christian Adventists in faith.

Mr. Lynch, our subject, was born and reared on his father's farm in the state of West Virginia, and he remained there until his marriage. After the last mentioned event he went into the grocery business in Clay county, West Virginia, and followed that vocation until the next year, then moved on to his father-in-law's farm in Roane county, West Virginia, and later removed again to his father's farm. His next change was for Clendenin, Kanawha county, West Virginia, where he commenced dealing in horses and oil royalties.

Mr. Lynch today has interest in several oil companies, is president of the Kanawha Oil Company, and a stockholder in the Koontz Oil & Gas Company of Virginia. He also retains land of four hundred and fifty acres of oil fields with his brothers and sisters. Mr. Lynch came to Clinton





JAS. A. G. LYNCH AND FAMILY





county, this state, in 1911 and built his present beautiful home on West Kyger street, in Frankfort. Politically, he is a Republican.

On June 4, 1903, Mr. Lynch was united in marriage with Lucy J. Lewis, the daughter of Edward and Mary M. Lewis, of Rockbridge county, West Virginia, a family which settled in Monroe county, that state, in the early days, and where our subject's wife was born. Her parents were extensive farmers, at one time owning a total of seven thousand acres of land. All were Presbyterians by religious faith, and were among the best families of the New England states. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lynch: Beatrice, born August 16, 1903; James McChesney, born June 1, 1905, and Ivan Paul, born March 22, 1907.

Mrs. Lynch's brothers and sisters are: Prudence Campbell (deceased); Mrs. Fannie M. Simpson, of Wellsburg, W. Va.; William A., (deceased); James McChesney, of Marietta, O.; John Edward, of Wheeling, W. Va.; and May Good, of Cotton, W. Va.

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#### HARRY BARNHART.

In examining the life records of self-made men, it will invariably be found that indefatigable industry has constituted the basis of their success. True, there are other elements which enter in and conserve the advancement of personal interests,—perseverance, discrimination, and mastering of expedients,—but the foundation of all achievement is earnest, persistent labor. At the outset of his career, Mr. Barnhart recognized this fact, and he did not seek any royal road to the goal of prosperity and independence, but began to work earnestly and diligently in order to advance himself. The result is that he is now numbered among the progressive, successful and influential citizens of Clinton county, where he conducts a thriving restaurant business and caters to the most fastidious of patrons.

Harry Barnhart was born April 4, 1870, at Hawthorne, Illinois, and was the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Hollingsworth) Barnhart, both parents having been born in Illinois. The father was a farmer. Both parents died in the year 1876, after worthy lives devoted to their work and family. The Methodist church was their denomination, and in politics the father was a Republican. Five children were born of the union, including our subject.

Harry Barnhart, being only six years of age when his parents died, was

adopted by an uncle, and raised on his farm. The boy remained there until he was eleven years of age, during which time he obtained as much education as possible from the common schools. At the age of eleven he went to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and began to work in a restaurant. His work was hard here, and, being but a lad he was forced to undergo a great many embarrassments, but he stayed on the job, and gradually began to progress. He worked in various restaurants and hotels until he had, by strict economy, saved enough money to begin for himself in the restaurant business. He selected Frankfort, Indiana, as his first location, and he started here in 1895. Mr. Barnhart had previously come to Frankfort in 1892 and had worked for O. C. Parson.

Since 1895 Mr. Barnhart has engaged in the trade of the restaurateur here in Frankfort, and his popularity in his chosen profession has constantly increased since his opening. Mr. Barnhart has the only restaurant in Frankfort which has the approval of the state board of health. He has equipped his place of business with every modern device to insure cleanliness and quick service. His kitchen is of the new sanitary type, and is open at all times to the inspection of the patrons.

In politics, Mr. Barnhart is a staunch Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Loyal Order of Moose, of which latter lodge he is a trustee. Mr. Barnhart has invested his savings in Florida farm lands. He also owns his home at 8 Freeman street, and his place of business at 14 North Main street, on the west side of the square.

In 1899 Mr. Barnhart was married to Ethel Hunt, the daughter of John and Sarah Hunt, of Kirklin, Indiana. Her father is a haybuyer and baler of that town, and the father of eleven children.

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### STEPHEN SLIPHER CLARK.

One of the most versatile men in Clinton county, a man who had many interests in life and who was equally successful in all of them, is the subject of this sketch. He was descended from one of the hardiest of the pioneer families, and inherited a great deal of their aptitude for unceasing and capable labor. Mr. Clark was well equipped mentally and physically for a life of unusual activity, and he made the most of his advantages. As a teacher, farmer, and minister of the gospel, he won high esteem and affection

from his fellow citizens, and he well deserved their respect, for in every undertaking with which he was identified he employed the most honest and commendable methods of procedure.

Stephen S. Clark was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 2, 1831, and was the son of David C. and Mary Magdalene (Slipher) Clark.

David C. Clark was born January 15, 1804, in the state of New Jersey and came to Ohio, accompanied by his parents when he was but an infant. He was raised on a farm, later becoming a farmer himself, also a bricklayer and plasterer. He obtained his early education in the common schools of his home county. He came to Indiana in 1832, settling on the farm now owned by William Rose in Ross township, Clinton county, and entered several hundred acres of land from the government. His wife possessed an excellent estate, inherited from her father, and Mr. Clark also entered a fourth section five miles east of his main holdings. He moved to the quarter section in Ross township, and later came to Frankfort, dying there on December 31, 1873. Mr. Clark cleared the land and prepared it for division among his children. He built his log home here, and during the first winter was compelled to live without doors, windows, or floor. Blankets were used to keep the cold out, and every hardship experienced by the pioneer was included in their life. Wolves and other animals prowled about the cabin at nights and added their mournful cries to the lonely hours. Mr. Clark was once a trustee of Ross township, and was a county commissioner in the early days. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, as were all of his family.

David Clark was first married to Mary M. Slipher, the daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Flenard) Slipher, who were of German descent, and who settled in Ohio in 1804. Ten children were born to this union: Elizabeth, Augustus F., Stephen S., Isaac Newton, Eliza J., Jonas D., Tilghman A. Howard, William Allen and David Austin (twins), and George W. William A. was a soldier in the Union army, and served faithfully throughout the whole Civil war. He and his brother, Isaac Newton, were ministers. Mrs. Clark died in 1865.

Mr. Clark was married the second time to Rebecca White, whose maiden name was Ivins. No children were born to this second union, and the wife died on August 10, 1896.

To say a word more of our subject's ancestry, his great-great-grandparents on his father's side were English, while those of his mother were Germans. His great-great-grandfather, John Clark, was born in Long

Island, New York, in 1710, and he died on May 12, 1794. His great-grandfather, Samuel Clark, was born in New Jersey, December 9, 1752, and his grandfather, Stephen Clark, was born in New Jersey, June 6, 1778.

Stephen S. Clark spent his early life on the farm. He received a good common school education, attended a private school, and was a student in Franklin College until small-pox broke out there, whereupon he quit, never to return. At this time Mr. Clark treasured the ambition to be a teacher, thinking that in this vocation his training and excellent education might be put to the best advantage. He was actuated in this resolve by more than pecuniary compensation; he was intensely interested in the educational development of his state, and believed that more rapid progress could be made. Accordingly, he entered the pedagogic profession, and continued for the long period of twenty years, during which time he built for himself a lasting reputation as a successful and efficient instructor. Not only was he capable in the class room, but in the development of a definite system of teaching and the installation of new ideas he made his name noteworthy among the educators of the county and state. Many of his old pupils are among the influential people of Clinton county today, and their respect and admiration for their former teacher has never diminished, and remains one of the pleasantest memories of the days gone by. During the years in which he taught, Mr. Clark kept himself in perfect physical condition by work on the farm, with consequent greater vocational capacity and endurance.

At the age of twenty, Mr. Clark's whole family became members of the Missionary Baptist church, and in the year of 1855 he himself was ordained a minister of this church. His vocation were then teaching, farming and preaching, and he was equally successful in all of them. None of these occupations could be called an avocation, for Mr. Clark's heart and soul were in everything he undertook to do, and his versatility was only an aid to his efficiency. He belonged to the Judson Association, and preached in a number of churches. He devoted a great deal of his time and efforts to the church in Frankfort, and helped liberally in the building of the same. He was also a large contributor to the new church being built at this writing. The first church was damaged by a wind storm and rendered unfit for further use.

On November 7, 1860, he was married to Mary Jane Ayers, of Frankfort, the daughter of Albert G. and Abigail (Bunnell) Ayres, farmers. Two children were born of this union: Julia Magdalene, who died in infancy; and Elizabeth Stark, now living at Cleveland, Ohio, where her husband is



pastor of the Glenville Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Stark had two children: Stephen Stevens, died in infancy, and Stephen Weeks, born November 22, 1906.

Stephen Slipher Clark, our subject, departed from this life on May 24, 1913, after a career of usefulness and good deeds. As a teacher, primarily, he won an imperishable reputation in the county, and as a farmer and preacher, he added to the respect that is paid him.

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### THOMAS A. GILLRIE.

The theory that success is the result of hard work and perseverance is scouted by many people of the twentieth century, and the reason, of course, is that many men have not known the necessity of building from the ground up. Their business has been established for them, their fortunes have been made by others, and so their view of life's vicissitudes is not the right one, although they are sincere in their belief. However, when facts are studied, it is proved that the element of success, to be true success, is obtainable only through the most persistent industry. Frankfort has many citizens who have won for themselves prosperity and position by dint of labor, and among them may be listed prominently Mr. Gillrie, of this sketch. He began life under hardship, but Spartan-like, fought through the discouraging first years, and today is enjoying the reward for his past work.

Thomas A. Gillrie was born at Lavena Center, Michigan township, this county, on October 15, 1881, and was the son of James Andrew and Katie L. (Heimbach) Gillrie. James A. Gillrie was born in Lockport, New York, in 1840, and was the son of Thomas Gillrie and Sarah (Hartsell) Gillrie, and was one of four children, the other three being Charles H., W. L., and Edwin D. The Gillries were of Scotch and English descent and originally came to Canada, settling on the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia. The Hartsell family were originally of Germany, and they were among the early settlers of Lockport, New York. James A. Gillrie, the father of our subject, was a carriage painter by trade, and died in the autumn of 1886 in Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Gillrie, the mother, is now making her home with Thomas A. Gillrie.

The early education of our subject was obtained at Momence, Illinois, in the common schools of that place. In 1886, after the death of his father, Thomas Gillrie came to Clinton county. He did not settle down right away,

but, in company with his mother, traveled quite extensively over the country. He finally returned to this county, and for the next twelve years clerked in a grocery store. Later he was connected with the Frankfort Steam Laundry, and was employed at the same for three years. This position he resigned in order to engage in the restaurant trade. This establishment he still manages with great success, at all times using the latest and best methods in the operation of his place. Every article of equipment is sanitary and modern, and consequently his patrons are many.

On September 3, 1910, Mr. Gillrie was married to Bessie Armantrout, who was one of the six daughters of William H. and Sarah E. (Glick) Armantrout, retired farmers of Clinton county, having been among the earliest settlers of the community. These parents now live in Frankfort.

Religiously, Mr. Gillrie is a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the Presbyterian Brotherhood. Fraternally, he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, and has business affiliations with the Merchants' Association of Frankfort. Politically, he is a Republican.

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### ELISHA JOHNSON.

Among those who have gained worthy prestige in the agricultural and business circles of Clinton county and have proved themselves loyal and patriotic citizens, is Elisha Johnson. This man is a fine specimen of the hardy pioneer. He found this county a wilderness and now sees it in full blossom. He belongs to that noble band of settlers now fast disappearing, and to whom we owe so much; they are rapidly crossing to the other shore, but their good works remain. All about us we hear the falling of the trees of the primeval forest and with them are passing their living prototypes, the grand old men and women who grew up with them. The children of the rising generation can never appreciate truly the lives of these old people and the flowers they place upon their graves soon fade, but they should be taught the principles which ruled the lives of these sacred dead that they too may live to be happy and useful men and women.

Elisha Johnson was born in Stark county, Ohio, January 15, 1828, being the son of Exum and Alice (Pinick) Johnson, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother from Ohio, both Quakers in religion, and farmers by occupation. Both parents died in the state of Ohio. Our subject was one of nine

children, two others of whom are living: James Johnson, a farmer of Denver, Colorado, and Charles Johnson, a shoe merchant of Hobart, Indiana.

Elisha Johnson received a common school education and worked on the farm until the year 1854, when he removed to Howard county, Indiana, arriving there just after the departure of the last Indian across its borders. At this place, in company with his brother, Elijah, he opened up the first saw mill, using the first engine built in Indianapolis by Sinker, the castings being made for it at Madison, Indiana. After his brother's death, Elisha's son was associated with him in the milling trade until the father's retirement in 1903. In 1873 Elisha Johnson moved his mill to Clinton county, later moved to Illinois and then again back here after disposing of his business. Mr. Johnson had the contract and built the first school house and Masonic hall at Russiaville.

In that day the presence of liquor in the town of Russiaville was quite a disturbing element. Laws were useless because everyone drank, many to excess, and nobody attempted to stop the traffic. Inevitable, a company of reformers sprang up, and Mr. Johnson was one of the leaders. He hated the sight of intoxicants, and believed that a man once addicted to the drink habit was not beyond help, so he used his every effort to reformation, some of his charges becoming afterwards the best citizens of the town.

Mr. Johnson was married on November 21, 1856, to Sarah E. Hart, of Highland county, Ohio, the daughter of William and Beulah (Nordyke) Hart, natives of Clinton county, Ohio, and farmers all of their lives. She was one of nine children, one other of whom is living, Mrs. Nancy Proctor, of Russiaville, Indiana. Mr. Johnson's wife is a member of the Methodist church. Two children were born to our subject and wife: Arthur, who lives in Terre Haute, and has one boy, Omer, in school; and Mrs. Anna Pipper, of Sunnyvale, California, wife of a fruit grower.

Religiously, Mr. Johnson is a Methodist, although he was born of a Quaker family and taught their faith. He is a member of the Masonic order, and politically has always been a Republican.

Mr. Johnson owns his own home in Frankfort, and is well liked by the people of the city wherein he is spending the evening of his worthy life. His wife is still the same dutiful and faithful helpmeet of days past, and their companionship now, in the calm, after the storm of life, is beautiful and sacred beyond the power of mere words to paint. They stand as a monument for the younger generation to emulate in this prosaic century.

## JAMES ALLEN BIEBER.

James Allen Bieber was born on June 4, 1840, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Solomon and Barbara (Gangwer) Bieber. James Bieber's great grandfather came from Loraine, Germany, and located on a farm on the Little Lehigh river, which is now three miles west of Allentown. At that time the great grandfather drove ninety miles to Philadelphia to market his grain. This farm has been handed down from father to son, and is now owned and occupied by Mr. Bieber's brother Henry. It was on this farm, and in the same stone house built by the grandfather that Mr. Bieber was born. Mr. Bieber's great grandfather, on his mother's side, came from Holland.

Mr. Bieber's brothers and sisters are: Charles (dec.), Henry, Sylvester (dec.), Milton, Angelina (dec.), Isabell (dec.), Emma Bieber Danner of Allentown, Pa.; Maria Bieber, and Loraine Bieber Greenwald (dec.). Charles Keck (dec.) of Allentown, an uncle of Mr. Bieber's, was associate judge of Allentown, and also president of the First National Bank of that city.

When Mr. Bieber was sixteen years old his father died, and he was bound out by his guardian to learn the coachmaker's trade for three years. At the end of that time the Civil War broke out, and Mr. Bieber volunteered for a nine months' service. At the expiration of the nine months he was honorably discharged, but immediately re-enlisted for a three months' service and was made a sergeant. During Mr. Bieber's service he was at the front in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was also at Gettysburg, although not in the actual fighting. Mr. Bieber was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and fought against the famous Confederate general "Stonewall" Jackson. The first battle in which they met Jackson was at South Mountain, where the rebels were routed by the Union army. Three days later, at Antietam, the 128th Regiment, with General Mansfield in support of General Hooker, came on the field and made a desperate charge on the rebel lines, over a field strewn with the dead and wounded from both sides. When the charge was made, the colonel and General Mansfield were killed; the division, however, carried the rebel works.

In the spring of '63 Mr. Bieber's regiment was with General Williams' division and in General Slocum's corps, which division, at the battle of



JAMES A. BIEBER, DECEASED





Chancellorsville, was stationed along the plank road where Jackson stumbled upon them by mistake and suffered a defeat. Mr. Bieber fought under Burnside at the battle of Fredericksburg, one of the bloodiest battles of the war. He helped to build the pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock. Mr. Bieber had several thrilling experiences during the war, although he never received a bullet in his body. He waded through swamps in mud to his waist, and was sick in camp without a nurse, and other incidents which test the nerve and vitality of a man.

Mr. Bieber was educated in a school near the old homestead. After leaving the army Mr. Bieber became the teacher in this school. After a year spent in this fashion, he came west to Fremont, Ohio, in the spring of '64. Here he became the head clerk in the Betts Dry Goods store.

In 1868 Mr. Bieber was married to Mrs. Maria McGee, and in the following year, 1869, they came to Frankfort, Ind. At that time there was no railroad to Frankfort and Mr. and Mrs. Bieber traveled by stage from Lafayette to this city.

For a number of years Mr. Bieber was associated with the late P. J. Kern, one of Clinton county's pioneer carriage makers. Mr. Kern's carriage business was quite extensive and much of the work and responsibility fell on our subject's shoulders, as he occupied the office of bookkeeper and head salesman. In this manner Mr. Bieber became known over the country and state. At the time of his death he conducted a carriage shop of his own where he manufactured on a small scale a special kind of storm top vehicle of his own invention. He was taken sick, however, and died on August 22, 1910, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Fremont, Ohio.

A few years after Mr. and Mrs. Bieber came to Frankfort, they purchased a home on the southeast corner of Walnut and Jackson streets, and here they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Bieber was reared in the German Reformed church. On coming west he brought his letter to the Presbyterian church at Fremont, Ohio, and later to Frankfort. He was a man of sterling character, and a man of great earnestness and industry. He was a member of the Stone River Post, No. 65, Grand Army of the Republic, serving one year as commander of the post, and four years as chaplain. In politics he was a Republican and always supported the party. For thirty years he served as judge and inspector on the Board of Elections of his precinct.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bieber: Mattie Van Doren Bieber and Daisy Josephine, both of Frankfort. Mattie is a graduate of

the Mrs. Blaker's School of Indianapolis, a teacher's college, and for a number of years had a private kindergarten in Frankfort, but is now engaged in the millinery business. She is a member of the Rebekah lodge and the Presbyterian church. Daisy graduated at the Frankfort high school, spent one year at Indiana University, one summer term at Cincinnati Art Academy, and four years at the Herron Art Institute in Indianapolis. She is now engaged in teaching in this city. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Bieber's maiden name was Ann Maria Josephine Mead. She was born January 1, 1837, in New London, Conn., and was the daughter of Henry Sanford and Mary (Larchar) Mead. The name Mead is recorded in the English College of Heraldry as early as 1569. Among the most prominent of the Scotch representatives of the family was the Earl of Clan William. The founder of the English branch was granted arms. The eagle in the crest of the arms was given to Sir Robert Mead for his services in the cause of the German Empire in the wars of Gustavus Adolphus. William Mead, the American ancestor, was born in England in 1600. He came to this country about 1630 and settled first in Massachusetts, then in Hempstead, Long Island, and finally in Greenwich, Conn. He is supposed to have been a member of a family of Saxon origin which settled in very early times in Somersetshire, but had removed to Essex during the reign of Henry VI. John Mead, son of William, was born in 1685. He married Hannah, the daughter of William Potter of Stamford. Ebenezer Mead, son of John and Hannah Mead, was born in Greenwich, Conn., in 1663, and married Sarah Knapp. Jeremiah Mead, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Mead, was born in Greenwich in 1705 and married Hannah St. John of Norwalk. Stephen Mead, their son, was born in Stratford, Conn. about 1750. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and served as a private in Captain David Hait's company, Ninth Regiment of Connecticut militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Mead. He was also in Captain Smith's company of the same regiment. His name appears on the payroll of the "company of householders at Greenwich."

Stephen Mead married Rachel Sanford, the daughter of Captain Samuel Sanford of Reading, Conn. After the war Stephen moved to Pittsfield, Mass. He owned land now occupied as the village green of Pittsfield, and his granddaughter, Mary, was considered the most beautiful girl in the town. Ephraim Mead, son of Stephen, was born in Stratford, Conn., in 1773. He was a millwright by trade and a man of great inventive genius. He married Polly Strong. Henry Sanford Mead, son of Ephraim, was born in Pitts-

field, Mass., in 1798. He graduated from West Point and held an official position in guard over the Indians. He was at one time state accountant at Albany, N. Y. He married Mary Gay Larchar, a daughter of Joseph Warren Larchar, son of Pierre Larchar, who was sailing master of the "Bon Homme Richard," the flagship of Captain John Paul Jones. He took part in some of the most important naval engagements in the war of the Revolution. Henry Sanford Mead died at Canaan, Conn., in 1883. His children were: Edwin Henry, Hiram Warren, Mary Elizabeth Pease, Julia Frances Elliott, Ann Maria Josephine Bieber and Martha Louise Van Doren, all deceased. Mrs. Maria Mead Bieber's brother, Edwin H. Mead, was a man of much prominence in his eastern home. For over fifty years he was connected with the Pennsylvania Coal Company of New York City, and much of this time was associated with the prominent operators of the country. His company was a pioneer in the development of the anthracite coal fields of the Wyoming region, and was remarkably successful. For a number of years and at the time of his death he was president of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Mr. Mead was officially connected with a number of financial institutions, such as the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, the Washington Life Insurance Company and others. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of the American Geographical Society. Tiring of New York City life, Mr. Mead moved to the suburb, South Orange, N. J., and bought a beautiful plot of ten acres. On this he erected a handsome villa. He owned a large library and was especially fond of the study of languages, and his collection included almost every written language in the world. His country home, which he named "Spring Lawn," attracted others to this locality, and people of culture and refinement were induced to settle here. He at one time owned most of the land in South Orange. He was not only a pioneer in the settlement of this place, but a promoter of the several public improvements tending to its development. He was a strong advocate of and assisted in securing a village charter for South Orange, served two terms as president of board of trustees, helped improve drainage, member of Meadow Land Association, and Orange Athletic Club, also South Orange Field Club. He was a man of striking personal appearance, genial, kind, and with an open hand for "a deed of devoted charity."

Mrs. Bieber's brother, Hiram Mead, was a writer connected with a number of New York papers, among them the *Times*, also some English newspapers. He was also fond of traveling, and made a number of trips to foreign countries. Mrs. Bieber's sister, Mary Elizabeth, married John

Pese, cousin of President Hayes. Mrs. Bieber's great great aunt, Betsey Metcalf, of Providence, R. I., without any intention on her part, became the founder of the manufacture of straw bonnets in America. Up to the time of 1789, and when Miss Metcalf was fourteen years old, all straw hats had been imported from Europe and were consequently high in value. They were originally made in Italy, where a particular kind of wheat was cultivated for the purpose. Then they found their way into France and from there into England, thence to America. In the spring of 1798 an exceptionally pretty Dunstable straw was displayed in the window of a milliner's shop in Providence. Betsey Metcalf looked at it longingly, but sighed as the price was named to her. With true New England spirit she decided to make a bonnet with her own hands. During harvest time, she gathered some of the oat straw, split it with her thumb nail, and plaited it. Before long she had an excellent imitation of the foreign braid. She sewed and shaped it, used common starch for stiffening, and a flat iron for pressing. Soon afterwards, Betsey blossomed out in her new bonnet. All her friends admired it, and followed her example. The braiding of straw became the fashionable fancy work of the day. The new industry was promptly assailed by the press and pulpit, and some hypocritical divine pronounced it a great sin; it fostered feminine vanity, he declared, and would encourage envy and uncharitableness. Early in the present century a learned doctor wrote an essay on the "Manufacture of Straw Bonnets," in which nearly all the evils of the day were laid at the door of this dangerous innovation. Certain political economists prophesied a famine as a result of cutting straw before the grain was fully ripe. For a short time Betsey Metcalf monopolized the trade, receiving orders from customers for miles around. But the idea became general and everyone soon braided straw and shaped bonnets.

Mrs. Bieber's girlhood days were spent in Pittsfield, Mass., and she was educated in the girl's seminary of that city. When just a young lady, Mrs. Bieber came west to Fremont, Ohio, to visit her sister. It was necessary for her to travel part of the way by water, being one week on Lake Erie. Yellow fever was raging at Sandusky, and ships were not allowed to land there. Consequently, she landed at Toledo and from there traveled by stage to Fremont. While on the lake they encountered a terrible storm, and the ship collided with and sank another vessel.

While making an extended visit with her sister in Fremont, Mrs. Bieber became acquainted with Jonathan McGee, a prominent lumber merchant and manufacturer, and they were married. During the Civil War, Mr. McGee filled orders from the government for a great number of gun stocks.



Mrs. Bieber was president of the Soldier's Aid Society during the Civil War and was very active and energetic in making bandages, etc., and gathering in supplies and shipping them to the front. She was also prominent in church and social circles, being a member of the Congregational church, and on coming west brought her letter to the Presbyterian church. She was a woman of strong character, possessing the qualities of the old New England stock from which she came. She was sweet and kind of disposition, always sympathetic and interested in others. She kept young until the last by her live interest in the issues of the day. She was the mother of four daughters, namely: Lillis Jane McGee Hockman, the late Mrs. James T. Hockman, Grace McGee (dec.), Mattie Van Doren Bieber and Daisy Josephine Bieber of Frankfort.

Mrs. Bieber died on October 13, 1912, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery at Fremont, Ohio.

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#### NATHAN T. JACOBY.

In the history of Clinton county, as applying to the agricultural interests, the name of Nathan T. Jacoby occupies a conspicuous place, for through the number of years he lived he was one of the representative farmers of the community, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success, sooner or later, and to Mr. Jacoby they brought a satisfactory reward for his well directed efforts, and while he benefited himself and the community in a material way, he has also been an influential factor in the educational, political and moral uplift of the county in which he resided.

Nathan T. Jacoby was born December 26, 1843, in Clinton county, being the son of Peter and Mary (Peters) Jacoby, natives of Pennsylvania, who traveled overland to Clinton county in the early days, and entered land from the government around Mulberry. At one time they possessed seventeen hundred acres of ground. The parents lived in their covered wagons until they had built a home of logs in which to live, and in the night, to keep off the wolves and other prowling animals, they built a circle of fires around the wagons. Our subject was one of ten children, all of whom are dead with the exception of John Jacoby and Thomas Jacoby, both retired farmers of this county. Our subject passed away from this life on October 16, 1910.

Nathan Jacoby attended the common schools in his youth and eagerly

learned everything their limited resources could offer, then he attended college at Battle Ground, just north of Lafayette, in Tippecanoe county, then, during the winter months, he taught school and in the summer spent his time in farming. Until his retirement, in 1887, he remained actively in the agricultural business, then he built himself a beautiful home in the city of Frankfort and moved there with his wife. She still resides there. Mr. Jacoby continued to keep his farms under the care of competent managers and did so until his death. He owned two farms about two miles from town, one being of one hundred and thirty-two acres and the other of ninety-eight. Corn and wheat were grown extensively on these lands, and their productiveness rivaled the best that Clinton county had. Mr. Jacoby also dealt in the cattle business and made quite a success of his efforts along that line. Mr. Jacoby was well known throughout the county on account of his reliable and honest methods, and he was called upon more than twenty times to settle up various estates. He never cared for public office, although he was a staunch Republican, but he was always ready to assist any enterprise that meant good for his community. He was also a great lover of his home, and after his daughter's marriage was planning to take a trip with his wife and see the world, but the death of his daughter interrupted for all time their fond plans.

In 1866 Mr. Jacoby was married to Margaret C. Goble, the daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Major) Goble. The parents were natives of Virginia, the father was a mason by trade. They came to Clinton county in an early day and experienced the same hardships that were undergone by Mr. Jacoby's parents. Mrs. Jacoby was one of nine children, all of whom are dead with the exception of herself and one brother, McAllen Goble, a retired farmer living in Lafayette. She had two brothers, Thomas and David, who served through the Civil war as privates in Company D, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

One child, Della, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby. She was married to William J. Brown, of Rossville, a farmer, but died two years afterward, leaving one son, Ward B. Brown, who was born on January 16, 1889. He is a graduate of the Frankfort high school and of Purdue University with the class of 1912. He is now proprietor of the Coulter House. He married Pauline Sharick, daughter of J. W. and Minnie (Reep) Sharick, of Ohio, on June 4, 1913. He is one of the most enterprising of the young business men of Frankfort, and he is sincerely liked by all of his many friends.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Benevo-

lent Protective Order of Elks and Masonic orders and Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He is a Republican in politics. He lives in Center township, Clinton county, where he owns and operates a farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres. His father is still living at Rossville, Indiana, where he is engaged in extensive agriculture and cattle business.

Nathan Jacoby was affiliated with no lodges, but was a member of the Presbyterian church.

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### JAMES MILTON BELL.

To a very great extent the prosperity and welfare of the agricultural sections of Clinton county is due to the honest industry, the steady persistence, the wise economy which so prominently characterized the farming people of Indiana. Among this number may be mentioned the subject of this short record, who, by years of thrift and unceasing labor, has not only acquired a material prosperity for himself, but has also won the esteem of the people with whom he has been associated, and left his indelible stamp upon his community.

James M. Bell was born October 31, 1846, being the son of James and Jane (Givens) Bell, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer by occupation, and came to Clinton county in 1848 and continued his vocation. He owned six hundred acres in this county, and was one of the hardest workers in inducing the first railroad to cross this locality. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the United Presbyterian church. The mother's parents were retired farmers, who came to Clinton county in 1860. The father and mother died at the age of eighty-six years. The Givens family were originally from Ireland, and the Bell family of English ancestry.

James M. Bell was one of eight children: Nancy Williams, of Burlington, Kas.; Mary Hamilton, of Clinton county; Margaret Shortle (deceased); John M., our subject; John A. (deceased); Joseph W., Pawhuska, Okla.; Alice Thompson (deceased), and Hiram J., of Clinton county.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of the county where he was born. He early learned the rudiments of the agricultural art, and he remained a farmer nearly all of his life. For two years he was engaged in the stave business in Frankfort and in the coal mining business in Parke county for three years. He retired from active life in 1901, and now leads a quiet life in his beautiful home in Frankfort, Ind. He still owns two

hundred acres of fertile and tillable land in Union township and excellent oats, corn and live stock are raised thereon. He has a tenant on his estate.

Politically, Mr. Bell is a Democrat, and was a trustee of Owen township for two terms, from 1886 to 1890. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, Mr. Bell belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men and the Tribe of Ben Hur. He is also president of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Mulberry, this county.

In the year 1876 Mr. Bell took as his wife Susan Wallace, the daughter of Benjamin and Christy Ann (Thompson) Wallace, natives of Ohio, and farmers all their lives. The father died when Mrs. Bell was eight months old and the mother departed this life in 1901. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell: Mabel, now Mrs. Brosier, of Dayton, O., and Myrtle, now Mrs. Myer, of Rensselaer, Ind. The latter has two children: Margaret and Jane.

Mr. Bell and wife travel very extensively. They enjoy the balmy sea breezes of the Florida shores in the winter months, and spend the sweltering days of summer, among the cool rocks of northern Maine.

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#### FRANK REED STEWART.

Prominent in the affairs of Clinton county and distinguished as a capable citizen whose kindly influence was felt far beyond the confines of the community in which he lived, the subject of this sketch inspires an easy and pleasant task for the biographer. His magnanimity, his energetic and honest business methods live after him, for it is true that his bodily presence has disappeared. Men with large souls and willing hands are the elements that keep up civilization in the face of immorality, degradation, and dishonesty. Such a man was Frank Reed Stewart, of Frankfort, Ind., and his name has been engraved in the halls of Clinton county as one of her noblest citizens.

Mr. Stewart was born in Clinton county September 9, 1866, being the son of Henry and Nancy Ann Stewart. His father was a native of Montgomery county, and spent the days of his life in farming and stock raising. His mother was born in Clinton county. Henry Stewart was a great worker in the Antioch church during his younger days. At one time he owned all of the land where the little town of Antioch now stands, but he sold it to be plotted and made into town lots. Mr. Stewart led the singing in the church,



FRANK REED STEWART, DECEASED





and in those days that insured him the foremost place in the social affairs of the community, a position which he filled admirably.

Frank Stewart was educated on the farm and in the very meager schools of that period. When twenty years of age, Mr. Stewart engaged in the furniture business, remaining for some time at that occupation. Subsequently, the livestock trade appealed to him more strongly and he entered upon that calling, and continued until his death on February 16, 1911.

In his endeavors in his chosen field of work, Mr. Stewart covered large territory, making trips to all the cities in the country, and he had a personal acquaintance with most of the leading stockmen of the United States. It was his custom to buy cattle and sheep in the West and ship them East to be sold on the market. Frequently, he made large shipments, approximating at times five thousand dollars. For a number of years, Mr. Stewart lived in the town of Darlington, Montgomery county, and his efforts were greatly responsible for the building up of that town. He was councilman for a few years.

Mr. Stewart, on December 28, 1892, was married to Emma E. Miller, the daughter of Samuel and Harriet C. Miller. The father was of good Scotch-Irish blood and was a native of the Blue Grass state. Her mother came from a stock of Indiana farmers, and is able to trace her ancestry back to a very interesting period. She lost her mother when she was but a child, and then she helped keep house for her family until the day she married Frank Stewart. Her great grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War and her grandfather participated in the second conflict with Great Britain in 1812, and also was the squire of Franklin, Ind., for a long time in those early days. Her grandmother on her father's side bore the name of Ross, and was descended from one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, thus Mrs. Stewart is eligible to be a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a privilege which she never sought. An interesting little story of a great uncle, Thomas Miller, is to the effect that, in 1795, he was hunting in Kentucky and came upon five buffalos, one of which he wounded, when the herd attacked him furiously and drove him into a tree. He had to kill all of them before he could come down. A spoon made from a horn of one of these buffalos has been handed down in the family as an heirloom. Mrs. Stewart's father lived for fifty-two years on a farm given to him as a wedding present. He belonged, from an early day, to the Horsethief Association of his county. Mrs. Stewart has one uncle living, and he is in the ministry at Waynetown, Montgomery county, the Rev. John

L. Miller of the Baptist church. Her sisters and brothers living are: Will and Otto, farmers near Darlington, Montgomery county; Homer, in the hardware business in above town; John W., in fruit business in Washington state; Rue C., making home in San Francisco, Cal., and Mrs. Onelia Hopper, living near Lebanon, Boone county. Two brothers are dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have three children, Reid M., Noble F. and Esther Rue, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Stewart was a very public-spirited and generous man, and a great lover of his family and home. Rather inclined to a quiet disposition, he hesitated to hold public offices, but took an interest in politics. He was a Republican in politics and belong to the Methodist church and to the lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

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#### JESSE C. BLINN.

It is a pleasure to sketch the biography of the old veterans of the Civil war, because their lives are interesting and surrounded by a glamor of romance. We place them upon a pedestal in our minds and view them with wonder. To the younger generation the exciting days of '61 and '65 seem far away, and to be permitted the pleasure of hearing the talk of men to to whom the days seem but yesterday, is indeed a pleasure to be sought and cherished. The subject of this sketch faithfully played his part in the war drama, and lives today, a veritable magazine of reminiscences. Since the day of Robert E. Lee's surrender, Jesse C. Blinn has lived a life of valuable achievement in his chosen field, farming.

Mr. Blinn places the date of his birth on January 4, 1840, the place Center township, Clinton county. He was the son of Jacob and Lucinda (Thatcher) Blinn, who were among the earliest settlers in this county, having come here in the year 1830 from Warren county, O., where they were married. The father remained a farmer all of his life, and raised a family of six children: Adam (deceased), Amos (deceased), Julia (deceased), George, Jesse C., and Mary.

In his youth, Jesse Blinn attended the common schools and subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits. The call for volunteers in 1861 was an irresistible attraction for him, and on September 19, 1861 he enlisted in Company K. Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Captain Shortle in charge. His regiment became a part of the famous Army of the Cumberland, commanded

by General Thomas. Mr. Blinn was mustered out in Indianapolis, Ind., on September 19, 1864. His regiment had a brilliant war record, having participated in no less than twenty-two important battles.

Mr. Blinn lost no time after his retirement from the army to seek the girl who had waited for him. He and Margaret E. Gaddis were wedded in 1864. She was the daughter of John and Hannah Gaddis, very old settlers in the county. To them there have been born two children, Ora and Clare.

Mr. Blinn continued the work of farming until the year 1881 and then sought retirement, choosing Frankfort, Ind., as his home. Mr. Blinn has been identified with several notable movements while he has lived there. For several years he was an energetic and worthy member of the city council. Mr. Blinn constructed the opera house in Frankfort, which ranks as one of the most complete and artistic theaters in the state of Indiana. Since building it, however, Mr. Blinn has not taken active charge, but has kept it under lease.

Mr. Blinn is a Methodist and a Republican, both of which are good affiliations. He has not taken an ostentatious position in his services to the community, but has preferred to be numbered among the silent workers.

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#### JACOB HODGEN.

As the young man of today spins through the picturesque valleys and along level fields in his motor car and see the white road thread itself like a ribbon under the wheels, he does not think of the day when his father or grandfather slowly toiled along through the same country in a slow-going wagon, over stumps and logs, fording streams, ever pushing into a new country. Nor does he reckon that the cost of the car and the motor that hums so powerfully would have kept a pioneer family for many years in the midst of plenty. Their food was not bought—it was grown by themselves; their homes were not constructed by accomplished craftsmen—they were hewed and fitted and covered by the calloused hands of the home-maker. Watch one of these old heroes today when he gazes upon the evidences of wealth around him and the twentieth-century youth. He will smile complacently and nod his head; he does not resent or criticise; he would be the first to help his own son have the comforts of the "best of them." Such a

man was Jacob Hodgen, and we regret that a fuller account of his interesting life may not be given in this sketch.

Jacob Hodgen was born July 9, 1831, in Clinton county, twelve miles north of Frankfort, and was the son of William and Magdalene (Smith) Hodgen, who were natives of Kentucky, coming to Clinton county during the first years of the nineteenth century and following farming all of their lives. Our subject died May 5, 1907, being the last of a family of ten children.

Mr. Hodgen received a meager common school education in his youth, but made up the deficiency in after life by reading and social intercourse. He began farming early, and continued the same until his retirement late in life. He owned one hundred and sixty acres of excellent farm land, well tiled, tillable and fenced, south of Frankfort. Mr. Hogden conducted a grocery store in Frankfort for a time preceding his retirement from active life.

In the year 1849, when the people rushed to the West in search of gold, Mr. Hodgen joined the train. Like so many others, however, unacquainted with the pitfalls of prospecting, he found his Midas-dream like the quest for the end of the rainbow. He soon returned home to this county. Before his death, Mr. Hodgen sold his farm and all other possessions with the exception of his home in Frankfort. His widow now lives in comfort and plenty.

In 1857 Mr. Hodgen married Mary McKinsey, the daughter of Mercer and Sarah (Elmore) McKinsey, both natives of Ohio, coming to Clinton county in the early days among the first families. She was born in 1838 in a log cabin and had a log cabin education. She used to help do the farm work, remembering the days when she followed her father and dropped corn in the furrows. She was ever a strong worker in the Christian church. Noah and Hale, of Frankfort; Emma, of Kokomo; Kate, of Peru, and Mary are the survivors in a family of ten children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hodgen were born six children: Laban, Henry, Oscar, Anna, Josephine, and Magdalene. Laban, of Winamac, Indiana, has one daughter, Lenora, and three sons, Wilber, Howard and Noble. Lenora has two girls, Atterah and Mary Louise; Noble has two girls, Ruth Lenora and Ida Evelyn; Wilber has two boys, Rushton and Jack Laban; Howard is single. Henry Hodgen, Winamac, has two children, Fern and Earl, Earl has one boy, John; Oscar and Anna Hodgen are both deceased; Josephine makes her home in Oklahoma, and Magdalene lives with her mother in Frankfort.

Politically, Mr. Hodgen was a Republican, and about fourteen years



before his death became a strong Prohibitionist. At one time in the eighties he held the office of county trustee. Fraternally, he belonged to the Society of Grangers. He was an ardent member of the Christian church.

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### JOHN O. FRYE.

We should indeed be proud of the fact that there is no limit in this country to which natural ability, industry and honesty may not aspire. One born in the most unpromising surroundings and reared in the most adverse environment may, nevertheless, break from his fetters and rise to the highest station in the land, and the qualities do not have to be of transcendent character to enable him to accomplish this result. It is more the way he does it and his skill in grasping the opportunities presented than to any remarkable qualities possessed by him. Accordingly, it is found that very often in this country the chief executive of the nation or state and other high public officials possess no greater ability than thousands of others. They have simply taken better advantage of their opportunities than their fellows. And this truth runs through every occupation. The business man rises above his competitors merely by taking advantage of conditions which others overlook or fail to grasp. It is so with the subject of this review; he has ever been wide awake and industrious, and his reward has been an enviable success.

John O. Frye was born in Morristown, Hamlin county, Tennessee, on April 20, 1875. He was the son of John B. and Nancy (Cox) Frye, the father a native of Clinton county, and the mother of the state of Virginia. By trade the father was a tanner, and was an ardent member of the Christian church. He died on May 18, 1895. He served in the Civil war, and made there a splendid record being a corporal under Capt. John W. Hannah, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He was enrolled on the Twelfth day of November, 1863, and honorably discharged from service August 31, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C.

The mother is still living with her son, Thomas, in Tennessee. Our subject was one of a family of eight, namely: Love H., a merchant of Ashville, N. C.; William F., a railroad man of Cincinnati; Thomas, a conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; James C., a farmer; Lillie B. Luttrell; Florence E. Smith, and Jennie B. Wilford, the two latter deceased.

Mr. Frye spent his early days in the state of Tennessee, and received his early education in the common schools there. Before coming to Indiana,

and after leaving school, he followed railroading for several years. In 1893 he moved to Clinton county, and continued for a period of three years in the railroad business. He finally gave that up and entered the employment of the Leseure Brothers, as clerk in their cigar store. His ability soon asserted itself and he was promoted to the position of manager, which same he held for five years. Having saved enough of the worldly goods he opened up a store of his own in 1911, and in 1913 he incorporated with the Leseure Brothers under the name of J. O. Frye & Company, he being the president of the concern. Two stores are operated in Frankfort. The scope of their business is described by their advertising term: "Wholesale and retail tobacco dealers." Mr. Frye is also a stockholder in the People's Life Insurance Company and the Capital State Bank of Indianapolis.

Fraternally, Mr. Frye is one of the most prominent men in the county. His memberships include the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, and Shrine of the Masonic Order; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Pythias; Improved Order of Red Men; Hay Makers; Tribe of Ben Hur; Order of Eastern Star; Pythian Sisters; Travelers' Protective Association, and the Loyal Order of Moose. Politically, Mr. Frye is a Republican. In 1912, he ran for the office of recorder of Clinton county, but was defeated by the narrow margin of twelve votes. He is a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Frye was united in marriage to Georgia G. Comly, the daughter of John A. and Eva (Davidson) Comly, both natives of Clinton county. Mrs. Frye had one sister—Mrs. Isalake Auble, a school teacher at Forest, Ind. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frye: Evelena, Ellen and Johnnetta.

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#### HENRY M. MOORE.

The most reliable history of a community, whether it be a township, county, or state, is one that embraces the lives of its people and provides scope for the relating of the part they played in the upbuilding of the locality. Especially ought the lives of the progressive men be detailed, those men that stand out as types of good citizens. In this cursory review will be found the record of a man who has outstripped many of his fellowmen and has achieved a highly successful career in the agricultural and business world, and has made for himself a name honored by all his contemporaries.

Henry M. Moore was born in Clinton county, Indiana, April 14, 1846.

He was the son of William and Sarah E. Moore, of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was a carpenter by trade. The family came to Indiana from Ohio, and lived here two years, during which time our subject was born. When he was two months old, the parents moved back to Ohio, where they remained until 1865. Then they returned to Clinton county. The parents have both passed away and their bodies now lie near Scircleville, Ind. Six children were born to their home: Carrie Miller, Mulberry, Ind.; Mary Rex, also of Mulberry; W. E. Moore, state of Kansas; Emma J. Moore, of Mulberry; Frank Moore, of Nebraska; and the subject.

Henry M. Moore was educated in the common schools of Oxford, O. After leaving the realm of the pedagogue, he went onto the farm in Clinton county, and continued so until 1900, at which time he was appointed drainage commissioner of Frankfort. So acceptably did he perform his duties in this capacity that he was chosen for four terms of two years each. After his service in Frankfort, he retired from active business life and farming, and has since been leading a rather quiet life.

Mr. Moore had a very brief experience in the Civil war. His intent was excellent, but circumstances robbed him of his share of the glory. When he was old enough, Mr. Moore joined Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, as a private, but had only served four and one-half months when the army was discharged without Mr. Moore having had the pleasure of shooting a rebel. Captain James E. Stewart and Colonel Thomas Moore were the officers in command of his regiment.

Although living a retired life, Mr. Moore still takes an interest in his farms, and occasionally in the breeding of Poland China hogs, a favorite pastime with him. He owns one hundred and seven acres in Clinton county and forty acres in Boone county, and rents both of the estates. He owns his home in Frankfort, a large and beautiful place on Washington avenue, and is content to enjoy its comforts. Mr. Moore is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Republican in politics. He is a member of no church.

Mr. Moore married Maranda Baker, the daughter of Squire and Jane Baker of Clinton county. Squire Baker was a native of Kentucky and the mother came from Ohio. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore: Charles S. Moore, living in this county, and Edwin B. Moore, also of this county.

Mrs. Moore's parents came to this county sixty-five years ago when she was one year old. She remembers seeing many herds of deer around in the county, and she herself drove four yoke of oxen to break the land

her father entered near Scircleville. Her husband, our subject, remembers when there were only five houses on the east side of the branch running through Frankfort, and no railroad in the county except the one across the Colfax corner. When Mr. and Mrs. Moore were first married they lived in a one room log cabin. Mrs. Moore had seven brothers and sisters: Elizabeth (deceased); Nancy A., of Scircleville; William M. (deceased), and Charles A., John C., Addie Lee and Clara McKinsie, all of Kansas.

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REV. M. M. WILES.

The life record of Rev. M. M. Wiles, a highly respected farmer and minister of the Sugar Creek region, Clinton county, teaches that the road to success and position among men, whatever the station of life may be, is open to all who possess the courage and fortitude to seek the elusive goal. The life of our subject has been a life of good work, it has acted for the material, moral and intellectual uplift of those with whom he has come into contact, and the impression made is deep, so deep that time and the passing of Reverend Wiles will not efface the lesson from the hearts of Clinton county.

Reverend Wiles was born October 10, 1864, in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, the son of Peter M. and Susan (Ray) Wiles, the father a native of Hamilton county, Indiana, being born there on July 1, 1841. He still lives on a farm near our subject, after a successful life of farming. He was a Democrat. The mother was a native of Sugar Creek township, this county, born there in 1836, and dying in 1876. Two children were born of the union, our subject and Add B. After the mother's death, the father married again, this time to Elizabeth Hammond, a native of Hamilton county, who died in April, 1888. In 1890 the father was married for the third time, to Elizabeth Myers, who is still living. Our subject's grandfather was Adam Wiles. He entered land from the government in Hamilton county, and there, in one yard, he lived for sixty years.

Rev. M. M. Wiles graduated from the public schools of Sugar Creek township. Mr. Wiles did not enter a regular theological seminary, but used his own resources to learn the profession. Naturally a great reader, and having one of the largest private libraries in Clinton county, he found the best of literature open to him, and he studied diligently from 1891 to 1895, when he became the minister of the Sugar Creek Christian church, and he remained



MR. AND MRS. M. M. WILES





there until a year or so ago, when he began preaching in Cass county, Indiana, carrying on the work in addition to his extensive operations in general farming and stock raising.

On September 13, 1885, Mr. Wiles was married to Edith A. Kingsolver, who was born June 12, 1865, in Boone county, Indiana, the daughter of William and Mary Jane (Whitaker) Kingsolver. Her father was born in Virginia in 1838, and died in December, 1890. The mother was a native of the Buckeye state, being born there on November 2, 1836, and came to Indiana with her parents when only a baby. She died February 9, 1908, in this state. Six children were born to the union, namely: Sanford, Milford, Edith, Samuel, Lucinda and Eliza. Our subject's wife received a good common school education in her youth. To our subject and wife the following children have been born: Lawrence, November 18, 1888, married to Effie Rogers, have three children, Eldon, Susa and Eugene; Mary Susan, July 31, 1897, died July 29, 1902; Ethel M., February 3, 1900, now in school, and Carrie L., born June 22, 1903, also in school.

Mr. Wiles has always farmed here in Sugar Creek township, in connection with his work in the ministerial profession. He is living on his father's land, which comprises two hundred and seventy acres, all tillable with the exception of thirty acres. The ground is well tiled, and Mr. Wiles has placed upon his estate the latest improvements to be had. He makes a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Percheron and Shire horses, and Brown Leghorn chickens, the selection being the best in the different classes of stock raising. Politically, Mr. Wiles is a Prohibitionist, and is not affiliated with any fraternal organizations.

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#### ALBERT T. DENNIS.

Among the capable men whose integrity and depth of character have gained a prominent place in the community and the esteem and admiration of his fellowmen is the honored subject of this sketch. A leading farmer and stockraiser of Clinton county, and a man of very good views and high ideas, his influence has ever been for the betterment of his community and the vocation in which he is interested. He ranks among the leading agriculturists of the county.

Albert T. Dennis was born on April 15, 1844, Henry county, Indiana, the son of Benjamin and Clarkey Pool Dennis, the former a native of

Pennsylvania and the latter of North Carolina. Benjamin Dennis was born in 1795 and was soldier in the American army during the war of 1812. Albert Dennis has four brothers and five sisters dead, and one brother living, William C. Dennis, of Greenfield, Ind., retired and father of a large family. The grandfather Dennis owned a half section of land in Pennsylvania, which he gave to the Shakers of Lebanon, O., when he joined them. Benjamin Dennis had three brothers: John, Thomas and Elijah, and one sister, who stayed with the Shakers.

Albert Dennis received his early education in a district school of Henry county, and later attended Earlham College in 1862-63, but was forced by sickness to abandon his course there. Albert was too young to enlist in the army during the Civil war, but he had two brothers who served, John and Thomas P., the latter dying during his enlistment. Mr. Dennis moved to Frankfort in 1883, shortly after being appointed commissioner of drainage. He filled this office in a very acceptable manner for five years. For one year, Mr. Dennis clerked in a hardware store, and then went into the grocery business, where he stayed for eleven years. The call of the open field was too strong for him, however, and he retired from business life to look after his magnificent farm of two hundred and forty acres in Forrest township. This estate is in excellent condition, being one of the model farms of the state. Mr. Dennis raises corn and oats, and takes great pride in his cattle, sheep, and hogs. He now lives in Frankfort, in a very pretty and commodious home on East Clinton street. Part of the timber in the house was grown on the land where it stands.

Mr. Dennis is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, is a Quaker, of rather, belongs to the Society of Friends, and in politics votes the Independent ticket.

In the year 1864, Mr. Dennis entered domestic life by marrying Emily Caroline Waddell, the daughter of Charles and Euphemia Waddell, natives of Pennsylvania. Only one child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis and it died while in infancy.

Mrs. Albert Dennis is fortunate in possessing a very complete record of her large family of ancestors. Her grandparents were among the early settlers of the East, both being born on the shores of Maryland, and were married in North Carolina in the year 1799. Her grandparents on the maternal side were Jacob and Sarah Roush of Pennsylvania, and the great-grandparents were John and Jane (Montgomery) Cook, of Cook county, Ireland.

Mrs. Dennis's brothers and sisters are William H., of Rushville; Martin

F., of Indianapolis; Dilliha H., of Strawns, Ind.; and two brothers and four sisters now dead. Her mother's brothers and sisters were James, Archie, William, Samuel, Robert, David, John, Jane and Betsy, all of whom are dead. Her father's brothers and sisters were Polly, Elizabeth, Charles, Sallie, Nancy, Henry and Jennie, all now passed from this life. The brothers of her grandfather on her father's side were from Germany and all of them have died. They were Peter Waddell, John, Jacob, Henry, Grotford and Katherine. Jacob Waddell's grandmother's maiden name was Willis.

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### MAURICE HERTZ.

There is a great deal of satisfaction to the biographer in setting before the reader the salient facts in the life of the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph, but whose soul has traveled to "that undiscovered bourne from whence no traveler returns." His life was one of the highest integrity, his name was synonymous with good deeds, and his influence in his home community was ever helpful and progressive. Today his memory is held in profound respect by all who knew him, and his record will go down in history as one worthy of emulation.

Maurice Hertz brought with him from Germany frugality, economy, and industry; his Teutonic training gave him that wealth of education which only the German system affords, and although he left the Fatherland at the early age of sixteen, the schooling he possessed was far in advance of that of the American youths several years older. This element, when tempered with the Yankee grit and dash, makes a wonderful combination, which, has meant untold benefit to every section of the United States. The Germans have filled the best positions in the land, have entered all the professions, have tilled our lands, made our laws, and have fought under the stars and stripes. Their patriotism is unquestioned, and the President of the United States occupies an equal place in their affections with their beloved Kaiser. Such is the type of men represented singly in Mr. Hertz, and it is a source of much satisfaction to present the following in regard to his life.

Maurice Hertz was born in the little town of Guntersblum, in the state of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on November 25, 1854, and was the son of Aaron and Jeanette (Wolf) Hertz, who represented the best families of the province of their home. Aaron Hertz lived under the German flag

a great part of his life, but went to South America, where he contracted a fever from which he ultimately died after returning to Germany.

Maurice Hertz boarded a ship for this country when he was but sixteen years old. His travels first took him to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he settled in the city of Lafayette, and in this place he remained a number of years in the dry goods business. He next came to Frankfort, at this time being twenty-one years of age. He founded the Hertz Dry Goods Company, which concern he managed all of his life, making a success of it, and earning a reputation of being an honest and straightforward man of business. His friends were many and they held him in the highest esteem and respect all of his life.

On March 21, 1888, Mr. Hertz was united in marriage with Bella Moritz, the daughter of Mayer and Caroline (Frank) Moritz, both natives of Germany and who came to this country, settling first in Cincinnati, O., and later moving to the state of New York. These parents were married in this country, and eight children afterward blessed the union: Moses, Herman, Sigmund, Charles, Albert, Henry, Isaac and Bella.

To Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hertz there were born two children, Ruth and Herman, both of whom now live at home in company with their mother.

Mr. Hertz, during his life, shunned the offers and inducements to enter public life or to hold political offices. He believed in the Republican policy and always was a liberal contributor to the support of the party. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Hertz departed from this life on August 26, 1905, at the age of fifty years and nine months.

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#### WILLIAM B. KRAMER, Sr.

The following is a brief sketch of a man who, by assiduous attention to his business affairs, has achieved success among his fellows and has risen to an honorable position in the city where his interests are located. His record is plain, unadorned by strange or unusual incident, or dramatic episode, but is one of accomplishments. William B. Kramer is one of those estimable characters whose honesty and personality force them into notoriety of estimable form, which their modesty does not court, but which their good nature does not resent. Mr. Kramer occupies an enviable position



in Frankfort, by reason of his character and his material interest in the affairs of his townsmen.

Mr. Kramer was born in Frederick county, Maryland, January 31, 1836, the son of Frederick William and Margaret (Schobl) Kramer. Frederick Kramer was a native of Maryland, and descended from good German stock, his father having come to this country in 1769 from Berlin, Prussia. He served valiantly in the Revolutionary war under General George Washington and left service at Valley Forge on account of frozen feet. He died in Frederick's county, Maryland. Frederick Kramer was the father of thirteen children, a typical pioneer family. These were: Sarah (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), John A. (deceased), William B., Daniel (deceased), Anna M. (deceased), Phillip E. (deceased), James T. (deceased), Franklin B. (deceased), Mary C., Alice C., Lewis N., and Virginia.

William Kramer was educated in the common schools of Maryland, and after leaving them, took up farming, which occupation he followed until the year of 1873, when he moved to Clinton county. Here he went into the planing mill and lumber business as a member of the firm known as Kramer Bros., and in 1903 this firm was incorporated with William Kramer at the head of the enterprise. It is now known as "Kramer Bros. Co.," and continues to do a thriving business.

In 1860, Mr. Kramer married Elizabeth Trundle, the daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (Hays) Trundle. Her parents were natives of Maryland, Frederick county, spending their entire lives in this state. Six children, John F., Samuel B., William B., Nellie, Rowland and Bertha Leuelle, have been born of this union. Mr. Kramer was forced to suffer the loss of his wife by death in the year 1909.

So far Mr. Kramer has not held any political or public offices, but contributes his services to the Democratic party. Mr. Kramer is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the Knights Templar. At one time he was a member of the state grand lodge of the latter order.

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#### ELIAS CAMPBELL.

The life of a man whose successful career is accomplished through achievements in the business world is not so replete with stirring, dramatic qualities as that of the man whose deeds have been the outcome of a military career. However, it is fully as commendable. Very fortunate is the man who

may boast of a highly successful business career in addition to a career in the field. Such is the man we treat of in this sketch. He joined the ranks of the brave fellows who went to the front in '61, and he returned to civilian life to valiantly serve the interests of the public as loyally as he did the flag of his country. Mr. Campbell has been in public office several times and has always acquitted himself well by reason of his integrity, altruism, and his delightful personality.

Elias Campbell was born May 24, 1848, in Clinton county, the son of Mark and Agnes S. (Barkley) Campbell. His parents came to this county in 1848 from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and found here a wilderness which they, undaunted, cleared for the making of their farm. Mark Campbell remained on this estate all of his life and brought up a family of five children there: Elias, Andrew, Sarah, William and Oliver, the last two named being dead at this writing.

Elias Campbell attended the Clinton county public schools and soon mastered everything they had to offer, then turned to the business of farming. Eighteen hundred and sixty-one and 1862 passed and the country was at a fever heat. Mr. Campbell resisted the temptation to drop his plow and don the blue uniform until May 7, 1863. Then, a lad of only fifteen years, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which company was attached to the Army of Tennessee. He was discharged from this first service at Indianapolis in 1864, but immediately reenlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Potomac. This time he served until the end of the war, being mustered out at Indianapolis in November, 1865.

Until 1879, Mr. Campbell farmed and worked at the trade of carpentering, then went to Sedalia, Ind., where he entered the mercantile business. He continued here until 1888. While in this town he won the esteem and respect of everyone. He was recognized as a leader and he justified every confidence placed in him. For ten years he held the position of postmaster there. After moving to the city of Frankfort Mr. Campbell quickly became identified with the commercial and civic interests of that place. He served for four years as street commissioner in that city, and in 1898 he took the office of deputy revenue collector for the United States in charge of a division of the seventh district of Indiana. He was appointed to this position under D. W. Henry of Terre Haute, and is still active in the furtherance of his duties.

Mr. Campbell has been married twice, and each time he has been compelled to undergo the loss of his wife by the hand of death. His first wife

was Mary Young, the daughter of Dr. R. O. Young and Margaret (Robinson) Young. Her father was one of the oldest practitioners in the county and was one of the earlier pioneers of Geetingsville, Ind. Mr. Campbell married Miss Young in 1879, and ten years after, 1889, she was called to her Maker. Mr. Campbell's second wife was Kate DeCamp, the daughter of Capt. Edward Reed DeCamp and Maria (Darr) DeCamp, early settlers of Clinton county, who traveled there from the state of Ohio. Mr. Campbell's second wife died May 23, 1910. Mr. Campbell has no children of his own, but has one adopted daughter, Grace Titus, who is now Mrs. Herman Nelson of Chicago. Before her marriage she graduated as a trained nurse from the Home Hospital at Lafayette, Ind., and then took a post-graduate course at Chicago. April 8, 1911, she married Mr. Nelson, who is an adjuster for the Hart, Shaffner & Marx Company, clothiers of Chicago.

Mr. Campbell is a Republican by politics, sticking to the G. O. P. when the split came in 1912. Fraternally, he is connected with the Free and Accepted Order of Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, all chapters at Frankfort, where he resides.

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#### FRANCIS MILTON CLARK.

Much has been written in history and literature extolling the brave deeds of the "boys in blue"; it is eminently fitting that much more should be written, and it should be inscribed on records that are permanent. When we think of the bright-faced boys of the early sixties who left home, mothers, sweethearts, wives, everything, to fight for a great cause, we feel that each one should have an individual record to perpetuate his share in the struggle for a union. It is with pleasure that the biographer seizes the opportunity to place in print the life of one of the veterans who stands for the true type of soldier, besides being a successful man of the world.

Francis Milton Clark was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, November 3, 1843, the son of Daniel D. and Julia A. (Belnap) Clark. His father was a native of Connecticut, who in 1839 moved to Tippecanoe county and settled down to farming and stock raising. Three children added joy to his home: Anna A. (deceased) Francis M. and John (deceased). Politically, Daniel Clark was not active, but took great interest in the welfare of the county, practically securing the first railroad through the locality.

In his early life, Francis Clark attended a log cabin school in Tippe-

canoe county, then, as was the custom for young men of his day, he took up the pursuit of agriculture. In this occupation he was engaged at the outbreak of the Civil war.

On August 8, 1862, Mr. Clark entered the Northern army, casting his lot with Company G, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which regiment later was changed to a mounted troop, Col. C. O. Miller in command. The troop formed a unit in the famous Wilder's Brigade, Army of the Cumberland. With this troop, Mr. Clark served through the entire war, participating in the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Clark was mustered out July 7, 1865, at Indianapolis.

For a short time after the war he worked upon his farm, and on October 30, 1867, he married Sarah Elizabeth Buntin, the daughter of Elihue and Margaret (Maddux) Buntin. The bride's parents were very early settlers in Clinton county, coming from Kentucky. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark: Lunetta, married to Walter Paris, now dead; Roberta C., married to Finton Crull; Russell B. (deceased), married to Gertrude Maish, had two children, Marjory and Frances Willard; Julia D. (deceased), and one that died in infancy.

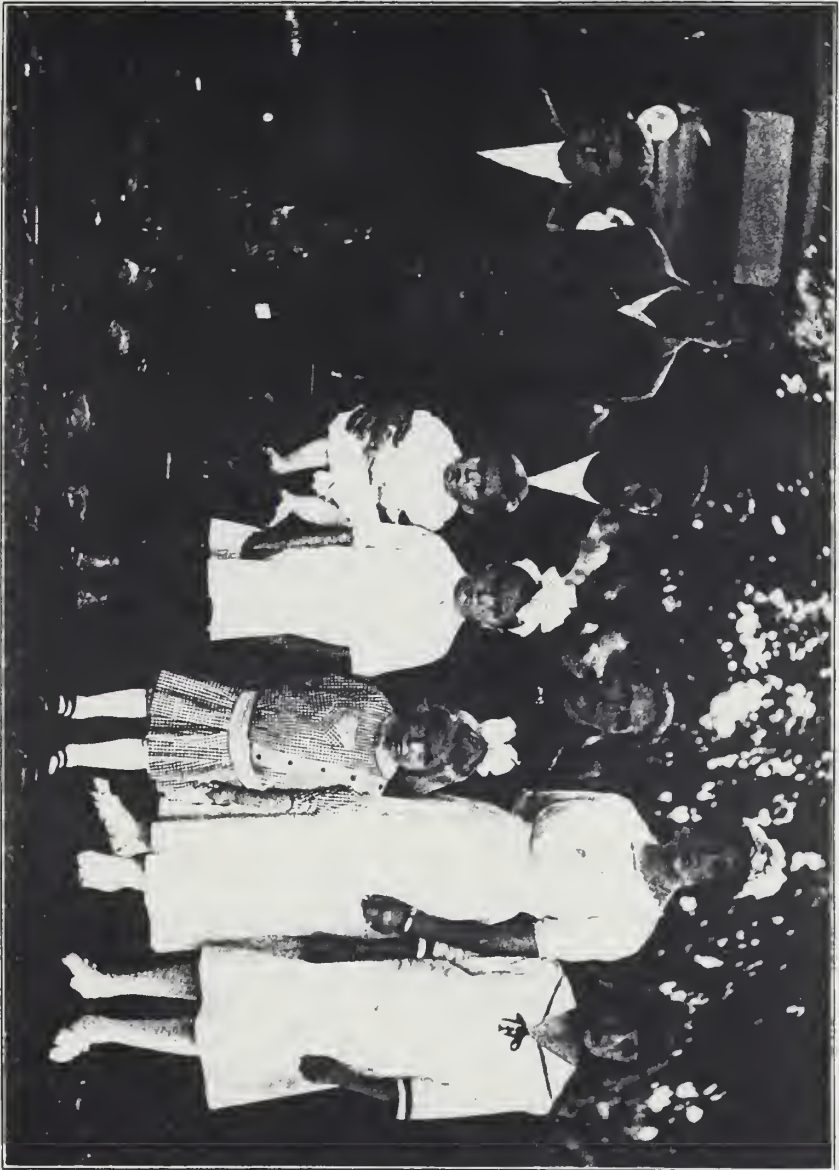
Mr. Clark has the reputation of being one of the largest land owners in the county, having six hundred acres in Clinton county and nine hundred acres in other places. In every way he is the typical self-made man, persistent, severe, but kindly, and always ready to extend a helping hand to a neighbor. He is an enthusiastic member of the Methodist church at Frankfort, being president of the official board. In politics, Mr. Clark takes an interest, though he does not proclaim his views. He is a Republican.

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### JOHN T. PRICE.

There is no vocation, however humble it may be, in which industry and perseverance, in company with an honest purpose, will not be productive of some measure of success, and in the business of farming these qualities are highly essential. Among the progressive farmers of the younger generation in Clinton county, who have already attained a large measure of success is John Price, of whom we speak in this cursory review. He is descended from good Kentucky stock, and has inherited many characteristics which have stood him in good stead in life's battle for supremacy.

Mr. Price was born January 3, 1875, in Sugar Creek township, this



JOHN T. PRICE AND FAMILY





county, and has lived within three miles of his home here all of his life. The date of his birth was the beginning of a life, the limits of which we can not prophesy, but it is safe to say that in the years to come his works will be pointed to with pride by his children and his fellows. His father was William Price and the mother, before marriage, was Martha Wilson. The father was born October 13, 1843, in Kentucky, and moved to Clinton county, Indiana, when he was only seven years old. He died in 1910 after a long life of success in farming. He was a soldier in the Civil War, serving four years three months and twenty days in Company E, Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His two brothers and seven brothers-in-law were also in the service. William Price was a Democrat in politics, and always believed in pure campaigns. The mother was born in Sugar Creek township on August 9, 1851, and still lives on the old home place near the farm of John Price. Both parents received common school educations in their youth. Six children were born to them: James, John, Charles A. (dec.), George H. (dec.), Tullia L., Tura and Ida F. (dec.).

Our subject was married March 7, 1897, to Lettie B. Ellis, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Brown) Ellis. She is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana. The father is a native of Ohio and the mother was reared in the county of her daughter's birth. The father is dead, but the mother still lives. Seven children have been born to John Price and wife: Olive Fern, June 22, 1896; William Henry, November 15, 1899; Flossie Myrtle, October 10, 1901; Raymond L., May 18, 1905; Bertha Florence, October 10, 1908; Hazel Valentine, February 14, 1910, and Harvey Woodrow, July 20, 1912.

The main part of Mr. Price's activities is confined to general farming, stock shipping and breeding. Outside this he deals quite a little in real estate, and has interests in merchandise at the Pickard Mills. He owns 260 acres of fertile land in Sugar Creek township, all but thirty acres of which is tillable and well tiled and fenced. This comprises the home place, the improvements on which were built by Mr. Price himself. In addition he has another one hundred and twenty acres in Sugar Creek township and one hundred and twenty acres in Adams county, this state, besides a house and lot in Union City, Ind.

Mr. Price belongs to the Masonic Order at Pickard, also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men at the same place. Politically, he is a Democrat. For a time he served on the advisory board here. He takes a great interest in education and is a strong advocate of the country schools.

## MELVILLE FOREST BOULDEN, M. D.

The medical profession has a worthy exponent in Clinton county in the person of Dr. Melville Forest Boulden, of Frankfort, who, because of his skill and long years of practice here is well known throughout this locality and who ranks high among his professional brethren in this section of the Hoosier state. He was, it seems, well adapted by nature for the vocation, being in the first place, a student, who has kept well abreast of the times in everything that pertains to his work, and also the possessor of those personal traits which one must have in order to be popular with the masses. He is a man who can be depended upon and his hundreds of patients know that they can repose the utmost confidence in him and rely upon his judgment. He is also of a sociable and optimistic nature, and believes in finding the silver lining to every cloud, maintaining that all clouds have such, and that the obstacles we daily encounter on the road of life should but serve to arouse our combative nature and cause us to accomplish more rather than yield to the perverse rulings of fate.

Dr. Boulden was born August 4, 1869, in Clinton county. He is a son of J. N. and Sarah Ann (Ellmore) Boulden, who came to Clinton county as early as 1830 and here lived the life of pioneers, and took an active part in the early development of their community. They were frugal and hard-working, and consequently established a good home in due course of time. They were noted for their honesty, hospitality and true Christian impulses. To them nine children were born: Asa H., Horace G., William A., Mortimer D., Oliver J., Hattie M., Charles E., Dr. Melville Forest, of this sketch, and Edward, who died in childhood. These children received excellent educational advantages and some made noted teachers; four of the family being engaged in teaching at the same time.

After attending the public schools at Frankfort, Dr. Boulden entered the Danville Normal, from which he was graduated in 1899, after which he taught school for six years in his native county, and was making a great success as an educator; but tiring of the school room, and believing that his true bent lay along another line, he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, where he made an excellent record during the three years he spent there. He then spent a year in the Illinois Medical College in Chicago from which he was graduated with the class of 1903. He then took a hospital course in Louisville, graduating September 30, 1903. During his spare time from college he practiced his profession at Brookville, Ind., under Dr. Buckingham. In 1904 he located in Frankfort, where he has

since remained, having built up a large and lucrative practice and taking his place in the front rank of local medical men. He is one of the most successful general practitioners the county has ever known. He is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society. Under his brother, Charles E. Boulden, the doctor was deputy county surveyor. Politically, he is a Republican, and religiously, a member of the Christian church. He belongs to the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge and Chapter at Frankfort.

Dr. Boulden was married in October, 1894, to Millie Buckingham, a lady of refinement and winning personality. She was born in Brookville, Ind., June 15, 1875. She is a daughter of Erasmus and Jennie (Myers) Buckingham, a highly esteemed old family of Brookville, where Mrs. Boulden grew to womanhood, getting her education there and in the Frankfort high school.

The union of the doctor and wife has been blessed by the birth of two children, Herbert, born May 26, 1896, now attending school; and Beatrice, born September 24, 1900, also a student.

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#### REV. CLEM RICKETTS.

On June 30, 1863, amid the primitive scenes of Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, as it was fifty years ago, with much of the landscape covered with forests, and thickets, and ponds, and swamps, Rev. Clem Ricketts, the subject of this sketch, first saw the light of day, and was reared on a farm amid days when boys on the farm knew something of the trials, hardships, and privations of those early days. The subject of this sketch was the son of John and Arilda Ricketts. John Ricketts was born in 1812 in Fleming county, Kentucky, and moved to Rush county, Indiana, when a young man. Later he came to Clinton county, which at that time was quite new, and entered land from the government, but few people lived here at this time. The county had no natural drainage and much of it lay in swamps and flags, and willows, with deer and wild turkey, and prairie chickens and wild ducks abundant. Fevers and ague came with their toll of sickness and death.

It was a time that called for strong sturdy manhood, and Mr. Ricketts with others gave his life to overcoming the wilds of nature, and to make the once howling wilderness to bloom as the rose; and in December 1888, he was laid to his rest.

Arilda Ricketts, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Jennings county, Indiana, and shared with her companion the trials and hardships necessary to build for themselves a home and to rear a large family in those days, many times joining with him in the work out in the fields. Thus, worn with a life of toil and hardships for nearly three score years and ten, she too, fell asleep.

To this union, eleven children were born: James M., Priscilla Jane, Mary Ann, William L., John E., Nathan, Joseph H., Clem, Sarah E., Ada M., and Charles W.

Clem Ricketts, the subject of this sketch, passed the years of his early life amid the scenes common to a life on the farm, working on the farm in summer and attending the district school in the winter season, and so complete the common school course. When 18 years of age, he made a journey to the state of Kansas in an immigrant wagon, which was the usual way of going in those days. On the 14th of February, 1884, he was married to Ella Cooper, the daughter of James M. and Sarilda Cooper, of Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, Indiana. Of this union, one child was born, Daisy May, born May 28, 1885, who is at this writing, the wife of Harry Kuhlman of Kirklin township, Clinton county.

At the age of twenty-five, the Rev. Clem Ricketts having united with the Hills Baptist church near his home, felt that he was called to preach the gospel, and entered Franklin College to fit himself for that work. His first pastorate was his home church which both licensed and ordained him to preach. This church he served as pastor for nearly thirteen years, and saw, during those years, a new commodious church house built, which he planned and carried to completion, and some two hundred and fifty members received into the church.

Except when he was in college he has always lived on the splendid, well kept farm of one hundred acres which he owns, and the time not given to study or church work, he spends working on the farm. In the spring of 1908, Mr. Clem Ricketts realized the longing of many years, in making an extensive voyage to the Holy Land, and many foreign countries, visiting Egypt, Athens, Constantinople, Rome, and Asia Minor, thence across Europe through Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France and England. This, within itself, was an education, giving him a wider range of vision as well as helping him to better understand the Bible, by visiting the scenes where the wonderful events of the Bible occurred, and by studying the conditions of that unchanging country, where one may see the Bible lived today much the same as in the days of long ago: for the manners and customs of the people



there are as changeless as are her hills and plains and mountains and seas. Such a trip is what many would enjoy, yet so few ever take—a deepening and widening of life's current.

Mr. Ricketts has always been active in the church work of the Baptist denomination. At various times he has been pastor of many churches throughout the state and at one time was moderator of Judson Association, has had offers of city churches, but the call of the country appeals to him more than the city, and in his beautiful country home is probably where he will spend the remainder of his days, amid the scenes he loves so well.

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### JOSEPH H. RICKETTS, ATTY.

Joseph H. Ricketts, son of John Ricketts and brother of Rev. Clem Ricketts, was born in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, Indiana, October 23, 1861. He passed his boyhood life on the farm, attending district school in the winter season and working on the farm in the summer. Completing the common school course, he afterwards went to Danville Normal School at Danville, Ind., and after completing a course there, he took up the work of teaching in the district schools and followed the same vocation for twelve years. He developed a fondness for law, and entered the law school at Washington, D. C., and while there, at the age of twenty-eight, he was nominated at the Republican convention at Frankfort, Ind., for county representative.

He soon after returned home and entered the campaign with his party, taking a very active part, but at the election, he went down with his party, being defeated by only thirty-four votes. He afterwards was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Frankfort, Ind. He formed no partnership, but was associated with both attorneys Judge Doyal and Perry Gard, and afterwards with Martin A. Morrison. He was elected chairman of the Republican county committee and in 1898, he was appointed city attorney of Frankfort, which place he held until his death.

After he had become settled, the practice of law as his life work, he united with the Disciples church in the city of Frankfort, Ind. Joseph H. Ricketts was a man among men. He was of the strictest integrity and withal, a man of noble impulses, whose life was clean and above reproach. His quiet, unassuming life won for him many friends. He was a good lawyer, and his counsel in law was often sought. He was building up a great law

practice until in December, 1901, he was stricken with a deep seated cold which lingered with him until the following February, when pneumonia laid its hold upon him and February 8, 1902, he passed into the great beyond. He still lives in the memory of many who knew him best, and who knew him to be a true man.

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### CICERO SIMS.

Over ninety years have dissolved in the mists of time, embracing the major part of the most remarkable century in all the history of the race of mankind, since the honored and venerable subject of this sketch first saw the light of day. Heaven bounteously lengthened out his life until he saw the crowning glory of this the most wonderful epoch of all the æons of time, and rewarded the consistent living of his youth and active manhood, his early years of industry and frugality, with an old age surrounded by comfort and plenty. Mr. Sims could well have felt that his had been a useful, successful and happy life—a life of sunshine and shadow, of victory and defeat, according to the common lot of humanity since the world began, but nobly lived and worthily rewarded. He was a native of the section of the Hoosier state of which this volume treats and here he was content to spend his life, his long residence having won for him a very high place in the confidence and esteem of his many acquaintances and friends. He noted and took part in the wondrous transformation of this country from the pioneer days to the present, saw the wilderness transformed into one of the world's richest farming communities, saw the log cabins of the first settlers give way to pretentious modern dwellings, and Indian trails to superb turn-pikes. He was always deeply interested in whatever tended to promote the prosperity of his native locality and the sections where he resided were greatly indebted to him for their material, educational and moral development. He used his influence for benevolent enterprises, was always friend and liberal patron of the church, which he believed to be the most potential factor for substantial good the world has ever known or will ever know. He merited in every respect the high esteem in which he was universally held.

Cicero Sims, for a long period of years a well known teacher and attorney of this section of Indiana, was born about eight rods from where the present court house at Rushville, Rush county, now stands. He was a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (McCarty) Sims. The father was born in Cocke county Tennessee, in the year 1792, he having been a son of William and

Amelia (Russell) Sims. William Sims was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, from which he eventually moved to Tennessee. The Sims were among the early families of the Old Dominion and Tennessee and became prominent in the various communities where they established their homes, being known as public-spirited, patriotic, progressive people. A number of them served gallantly in our various wars, William Sims, mentioned above, having had the distinction of serving on the staff of General Washington during the Revolutionary war. He spent the latter part of his life in Tennessee and died in that state. His widow eventually came to Indiana in a very early day and died near the town of Brookville. In that early period also came Stephen Sims, father of our subject, to the Hoosier state, settling near Rushville. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, after which he returned to Indiana. He was a pioneer of Rush county and experienced the usual privations and hardships of that period. He was a rugged, hard-working, honest man who cleared the land of its primeval forest and developed a good farm and a comfortable home by hard, persistent work. He was a leader in church, school and political work in his county and was regarded as a leader in public affairs there. He was appointed school commissioner for that county and had charge of the school lands there. Removing to Boone county, this state in 1834, he also became a leader of public affairs there during the two years of his residence, but in 1836 came on to Clinton county, where he developed another farm. He built the early court houses at both Rushville and Connersville and he erected many of the best residences in that section of the state. Besides being a skilled carpenter and builder, he was also an extensive brick maker, and many of the substantial brick residences he erected are still standing. His death occurred in 1863. Politically, he was a Republican, and was active in the affairs of the party. In religious matters he was a Methodist. His wife was also a descendant of sterling Revolutionary stock. Her death occurred in Clinton county.

Cicero Sims grew to manhood on the home farm, and being a son of a pioneer and growing up amid pioneer environment, he naturally found plenty of hard work to do. He received such meager educational training as the early schools of his time afforded, but, closely applying himself to such books as he could get, he acquired sufficient knowledge to teach, and he followed that profession for some time with much success. He was gifted by nature as a musician and taught music for quite awhile with equally gratifying results, his services as a musical director in the days when rural singing schools were in vogue, being in much demand. He remained a student and studied law, making rapid progress in the same and engaged in the

practice of this profession for many years in this locality. Being appointed pension agent, he discharged the duties of that office for many years in a manner that reflected credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. He retired from active duties sometime before his death, which occurred July 6, 1913, at his home in Frankfort. Though past ninety-one years of age, he had the appearance of a man much younger and was in fair possession of all his faculties. He had lived a careful, abstemious life.

Mr. Sims, was a Republican in politics and has always been loyal in his support of his party's principles. He was also prominent in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church for many decades, holding membership in that denomination since early life. On March 1, 1842, Mr. Sims, was united in marriage to Mary Caroline Black, who was born June 6, 1824, near Centerville, Ind., where she grew to womanhood and received, like her husband, the meager education of the old-time schools. She is the daughter of William and Isabella Black, early settlers of Wayne county, this state, and a well known family of the vicinity of the town of Centerville. Mrs. Sims, is still living, being past eighty-nine years of age. She has been a faithful helpmate to her husband, and has a host of warm devoted friends. To Mr. and Mrs. Sims were born the following children: James N., born April 25, 1844, a soldier in the Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, and died of camp fever at Memphis, Tenn., during the service; Sarah C., born in 1846, now the wife of Rev. O. M. Merrick, of Rossville, Ind.; Nancy J., born in 1848, now the wife of A. J. Merrick, of Howard county; Isabelle E., born in 1849, now the wife of J. W. Lee, of Frankfort; William M., born in 1854, now living in Florida; Stephen B., born in 1861.

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### JOHN I. GUM.

One of the substantial native sons of Clinton county, who has been content to spend his life in his native community, is John I. Gum, a worthy representative of the agriculturists of this county. By close application he established those habits of industry when a boy which insured his success in later years, being able to extend, from time to time, the area of his possessions and activity. He has always used his influence in behalf of all moral and benevolent enterprises, and has been interested in whatever tended to promote the prosperity of this township and county.





MR. AND MRS. JOHN L. GURN





John I. Gum was born December 18, 1848, in Warren township, Clinton county, Indiana, and was the son of Charles and Rebecca (Nutter) Gum. Charles Gum was born September 2, 1802, in Virginia, moved to Indiana in 1837, and died in August, 1885. The mother was born November 24, 1806, in the Old Dominion also, and she departed from this earth on October 16, 1896. Both parents received common school educations, and the father, by occupation, was a farmer all of his life, and politically was a Democrat. Seven children blessed the union, and their names were: Anson P. (dec.), Martha, Harrison (dec.), Elizabeth (dec.), Elmira (dec.), John L., and one who died without being named.

John I. Gum, in his early years, received very little education. During the progress of the great Civil War he ran away from home with the purpose of enlisting in the Union army, which he did on October 12, 1863, at Lafayette, Ind., in Company A, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, under I. L. Laflesh. During the subsequent years Mr. Gum performed every duty that was assigned to him with unswerving fidelity, most of his service consisting in guarding the railroad lines. He was honorably discharged on June 2, 1865, in St. Louis, Mo. He then returned to Clinton county, and took up farming, which was to remain his work for the rest of his life to the present time.

He was married on February 10, 1867, to Nancy E. Gallegher, who was born October 28, 1850, in Clinton county, and was the daughter of John and Charlotte (Bogan) Gallegher, people from the state of Virginia, her father being a farmer and a Republican.

Mrs. Gum received a good common school education. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gum, and they were: Lady L., born December 18, 1868, married to Harrison Quick, died April 12, 1902, children, Grace and Lady Ruth; Charlotte R., born February 25, 1871, married Harry D. Whiteman, lives in Frankfort, children, Hazel, Leslie, Clarence, Mary, and Irene; Lora Annette, born September 9, 1874, married William Taylor, children, Ethel F. and Cecil H., living with subject; Orth Porter Harrison, born September 13, 1882, died February 28, 1883, and Lennie Minnie Alice, born October 21, 1885, died December 16, 1907, married to Fred Sanderson February 15, 1903, children, Beatrice Leora and Irwin B.

John I. Gum has always farmed here, and owns one hundred and ten acres, all tillable but ten acres, which is in timber. On his farm are the latest improvements, including eighteen hundred rods of tiling. Our subject now leads rather a retired life, but carries on general farming and stock raising, including common cattle, Duroc and Berkshire hogs. He has not made a

specialty of horses, although he owns a mare which has taken thirty-eight prizes at horse shows and fairs, etc., in the general purpose and coach classes. Politically, Mr. Gum is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Michigantown.

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### CHARLES C. GENTRY.

Another one of the native sons of Clinton county who has shown a marked versatility in being able to make a living in many different things is Charles C. Gentry, now proprietor of the Palace theater in the city of Frankfort, one of the leading playhouses of its kind in this section of the state. He quickly adjusts himself to new environments and makes a success of whatever he turns his attention to, and, being a gentleman who has the best interests of his town and county at heart and who believes in leading an honorable life, has the good will of his hundreds of patrons.

Mr. Gentry was born in Center township, this county, February 10, 1856. He is a son of Dr. Z. B. and Charlotte R. (Tetlow) Gentry. Z. B. Gentry, the father, was a physician of the old school. He received but a meager schooling, and learned medicine from persistent home study, and he became successful in his profession, enjoying a wide practice, which he attended to on horseback, riding all over the county. Politically, he was a Republican, and he did much for the general upbuilding of Clinton county in its earlier days. His death occurred on April 7, 1879, his widow surviving until March 12, 1909, reaching an advanced age.

Charles C. Gentry grew up in his native town and here he has been content to spend his life, living to see many changes which have taken place here during that period of fifty-seven years. He was educated in the public and high schools of Frankfort.

On October 15, 1895, Mr. Gentry married Minnie D. Dory, who was born in Cambridge City, Ind., February 14, 1877, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gros court) Dory. The mother is deceased, but the father is living and making his home with our subject. He is a locomotive engineer by profession, and politically is a Republican.

The union of our subject and wife has been without issue.

After Mr. Gentry left school he entered the mercantile field in which he remained until 1876 when he became assistant postmaster at Frankfort under W. H. Hart, and he remained in that capacity until 1885, giving

eminent satisfaction, then he had charge of the court room under Dr. Gard, later he went into the railway mail service in which he remained a number of years. He now owns and operates the Palace theater which he has conducted for over a year with most satisfactory results. He owns a neat home, which he built himself, at 709 East Wabash street, where he has resided since November, 1894. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and the Royal Arch Masons, both at Frankfort. Politically, he is a Republican.

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### NICHOLAS PETER.

Among the representative agriculturists and public-spirited men of Clinton county who, while advancing their own interests, have not neglected their duty to the community at large is Nicholas Peter, of Michigan township. Reared to a farming life, he has so applied his energies and ability as to attain a success worthy the name, while his present high standing in the community indicates the appreciation of his sterling character.

Nicholas Peter was born into this world on September 8, 1843, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and was the son of Daniel and Mary (Burkhalter) Peter. Our subject came to Clinton county in 1871, settling first in Madison township.

Daniel Peter, his father, was born on the first day of September, 1807, in the state of Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio when but a boy, later coming to Tippecanoe county. He died on December 22, 1880, after a long and useful life spent as a farmer, wagonmaker and millwright. He was a Democrat until the election of Abraham Lincoln when he turned to the Republican party and there he cast his vote ever afterward. The mother was born in Ohio in the year of our second war with England, and she died in July, 1865. These parents received very little education for that time, but could read, write and speak German. Ten children were born to them, the six living being: William, Henry, Elizabeth, Nicholas, Calvin and Ervin.

Nicholas Peter received his early education in the common schools, mostly in Tippecanoe county, his birthplace. Being prepared for an agricultural career, he immediately entered into that vocation. He moved to Michigan township in the spring of 1801, and onto a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, all tillable with the exception of twenty acres. The land was well tiled. Besides general farming he carried on stock raising, making Poland China hogs, Shorthorn cattle, and a mixed breed of

horses his specialty. Mr. Peter came here to Michigantown in February, 1911, and still owns a farm. He has a fine two story home here, and is living a retired life. Mr. Peter is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and votes the Progressive ticket.

On May 11, 1867, Nicholas Peter was united in marriage with Emma Rothenberger, who was born in Tippecanoe county, February 26, 1848, the daughter of George and Lydia (Walters) Rothenberger. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, a farmer all of his life, and died in 1887. The mother of Mrs. Peter was also a native of the Old Keystone state, and she departed this life in March, 1903. Mrs. Peter had the advantage of a good common school training. To Mr. and Mrs. Peter have been born five children, namely: Emerson, born February 3, 1868, and married Dora Vergin, and living in Beard, this county; one died in infancy, unnamed; Dasiy, born August 29, 1873, married Preston Newhart of this county; Mabel, born January 2, 1876, and died January 17, 1895; and Lydia, born March 31, 1878, married to Clinton Maxwell.

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#### DR. WARD J. MARTIN.

Until the last half century the medical profession was in a primitive state scientifically; men who specialized in that division of medical treatment were few and far between. However, the possibilities of dentistry became a realization; increasing population demanded men to devote their time exclusively to the trade, and consequently, improvement and progress attended the practice of the profession. Now, there is to be learned many things by the young man contemplating the dental trade; new appliances, methods and materials have been discovered and invented, and the modern dentist uses none of the primitive and painful methods once used in the care of the teeth, in fact, the only cure for the toothache seventy years ago was to pull the tooth, but now the maxim of the dentist is always "save a tooth at any cost." One who represents the best accomplishment of the profession in Clinton county is Dr. Ward J. Martin. He has kept to the top of his profession by keeping himself informed as to the latest improvements in technical and operative matters, and by exerting himself to please the many patrons who visit his office.

Dr. Ward J. Martin was born in Winchester, Indiana, on October 30, 1873, and is the son of John K. and Ann Eliza (Quinn) Martin. John K.



Martin was a native of the county of Randolph also, having been born there on February 7, 1837, the son of Elisha and Susan (Kelley) Martin. Elisha Martin came from near Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a brickmaker by trade during his life. As an artisan in this trade he was an adept, and held a record in the making of brick by hand which has not been surpassed to the present day. In his later life he moved to Randolph county, Indiana, being one of the very first pioneers to the eastern county, and there he followed his old trade of brickmaking and building.

John K. Martin received an excellent education and from his honored father learned the art of brickmaking and building. He became proficient in this trade, and invented the first round tile in the state, making the same, and also the mold. He was the promoter of the only brick and tile manufacturing plant in that section of the Hoosier state. During the Rebellion Mr. Martin was a first lieutenant in Company C, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years in the struggle and acquitted himself with honor. He was wounded in the fighting around Richmond, Kentucky, and subsequently discharged. He died on March 31, 1897. Mr. Martin was married to Ann Eliza Quinn on January 13, 1858 and she was the daughter of Marison and Dorinda Quinn, and was born on November 3, 1837 at Eaton, Ohio. Fraternally, Mr. Martin was a member of the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he was a Republican for many years after the war, and once served as deputy United States marshal. Religiously, he was an Universalist. Mrs. Martin is still living.

Ward J. Martin received a common school education and naturally learned the brickmaking trade, as had his father and grandfather before him. He did not remain in this trade very long and possessing talent as a musician, secured a position with the Forepaugh circus, with which organization he traveled for seven years as a musician. Later, he was with the Diffenbaugh ten-cent circus in the same capacity. In 1892 Mr. Martin came to Frankfort and studied dentistry under Dr. J. J. Parr. Mr. Martin passed the examination and all requirements given by the State Board in 1904, and immediately began active practice in this city, which he has continued to this day, with great success and satisfaction to his many patrons. Fraternally, Dr. Martin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, also the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics he supports the Republican party.

On October 30, 1898, on his twenty-fifth birthday, Dr. Martin was united in marriage with Edith Blake, who was born in Kokomo, Ind., on

March 24, 1873. Dr. Martin was saddened by the death of his wife on the 25th of February, 1906. On July 2, 1908 he was again married to Mrs. Bertha Mortsolf, a native of this county. No children have been born to Dr. Martin.

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#### TAYLOR TOOPS.

One of the best remembered and most highly respected citizens of Center township, Clinton county, of a past generation, who after a successful and honorable career, have taken up their journey to that mystic clime, the "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," leaving behind him a heritage of which his descendants may well be proud—an untarnished name—was Taylor Toops, for a long lapse of years a successful tiller of the soil, having come to this locality when the rich soil had not yet all been redeemed from the primordial state, and here he played well his role in the drama of civilization. He was a man of industry and public spirit, willing at all times to do his full share in the work of development, never neglecting his larger duties to humanity, being obliging and neighborly, kind and genial, which made him popular with all classes and won the respect and good will of those with whom he came into contact, his long life of over four score years resulting in much good to those who came into contact with him, and his example is worthy of emulation by the younger generation.

Mr. Toops was born September 6, 1832, in Jefferson, Washington township, Clinton county, Indiana. He was a son of Jacob and Sarah A. (Heavilon) Toops, the father was a native of Ohio and the mother of New York state. The former died in 1888 and the latter in 1874. Jacob Toops was a blacksmith by trade. His family consisted of seven children, three of whom are still living, namely: Taylor, subject of this memoir; Joseph, who was a soldier in the Civil war, is living; Mary Ann is deceased; Hector and Clinton, twins, are living; two others died in infancy unnamed.

Taylor Toops grew to manhood on the home farm and worked hard, and, being a pioneer child, in a time when there was plenty of hard work for all and few schools to attend, his education was very limited, but he was a man of extraordinary common sense and a strong character in every way. He was married on February 23, 1863 to Dorothy Sweet, who was born near Dayton, Ind., March 5, 1836. She was a daughter of Senicha and Elizabeth (Boyd) Sweet. They were natives of Hamilton county, Ohio,

from which they removed to Clinton county, Indiana, and spent their remaining years. Here Mrs. Toops grew to womanhood and received a common school education.

Nine children, only one of whom is deceased, were born to Taylor Toops and wife; they were named as follows: Ada, Zona, Etna, Valen, Bond, Lamta, Merle, Dean, one died in early life.

Taylor Toops began farming when a young man and made that his life work, becoming one of the successful farmers of his locality. He owned one hundred and sixty acres which he placed under a high state of improvement and cultivation. It was all tillable and well tiled. He built a fine home on this land and was comfortably fixed in every way. He always handled a good grade of live stock although was not an extensive stock raiser, paying more attention to general farming.

Politically, he was a Democrat, but he voted for the man whom he deemed best qualified for the office sought, being somewhat of an independent thinker. He was supervisor of his township for a while, discharging the duties of the office satisfactorily to all concerned. His wife preceded him to the grave a number of years, passing away on October 29, 1897. Mr. Toops had been a strong man physically most of his long life. About 1870 he contracted stomach trouble which bothered him for about seven years, then passed away and from that time on to his death he was in good health. He was summoned to his final reward on April 9, 1913. He was not much of a public man, preferring to stay pretty close about home. Three of his children, Bond, Ada and Valen, all unmarried, live on the homestead, which they operate successfully.

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#### JAMES A. GROVE.

Another of Clinton county's substantial farmers is James A. Grove, who has led an eminently useful career, devoted to the interests of himself and community. Coming to this county when the land was just assuming a profitable state he grew up and learned the art of agriculture, becoming one of the respected citizens. Success such as his is the reward of perseverance and integrity. This cursory record herein set forth will, we hope, place before the eyes of future generations a tale worthy of emulation. It is regrettable that more and adequate scope is not afforded in which to properly comment upon our subject's life.

James A. Grove first saw the light of day on February 24, 1864, in

Fayette county, Ohio. He was the son of Jacob and Nancy (Armstrong) Grove. Jacob Grove was a native of the Old Dominion, and Nancy Grove came from the Buckeye state; the former died in 1866 and the latter in 1888. Jacob Grove enlisted in 1862 in the ninety day service, and after that time he reenlisted and served valiantly to the end of the conflict in 1865. He was a farmer by occupation. Seven children bore his name, as follows: Susan, Abe, Henry, Agnes, Anis, Albert, James A., and Dora, who is deceased.

James A. Grove was fortunate to receive a common school training in his youth, after which he immediately took up farming. He was married July 22, 1888, to Jennie M. Hillis, who was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, on December 13, 1868, the daughter of John and Savannah (Jackson) Hillis, natives of Rush county, Indiana. Mrs. Grove received a common and high school education. Six children were born to the union, namely: Verna, Hillis, Lloyd, Frank, Thyrsa, and Thryl, who is deceased.

Mr. Grove owns three hundred and twenty-five acres of land in this township and it is all tillable with the exception of forty acres which is in timber and pasture. The place is fairly well fenced and adequately tiled. On this place Mr. Grove carries on high class general farming.

Fraternally, Mr. Grove belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men at Scircleville, and politically, is a Republican. He devotes his time to the interests of his chosen vocation.

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### JOSEPH FOREMAN.

In every community there are men whom, to take away, would be to remove the stoutest pillars of the economic and commercial life, and thereby the community would deteriorate industrially, socially and in reputation. This is a strict and fundamental law in the science of economics. Clinton county is a remarkably developed locality in the light of the above definition. There are men who have grown up with the community, and have succeeded by the sweat of their brow. These are few in comparison with the many who have seen the mirage of success in distant lands, but these few have reaped the reward of their perseverance and loyalty to the home town. Joseph Foreman is a grand example of this type, and as such it is our pleasure to narrate the few facts in connection with his life.

Joseph Foreman was born June 7, 1869, in Johnson township, Clinton county, and was the son of Henry and Julia (Myers) Foreman. Henry



MR AND MRS JOSEPH FOREMAN





Foreman was born in 1842 in Henry county, Indiana, and moved to Clinton county after his marriage, where he followed the vocation of farming all of his life. Politically, he was a Democrat. He died on May 23, 1877. The mother was born in the year 1849 in the state of Missouri, and is still living three miles north of Hillisburg. She had as good an education as the schools of her day could afford, and at one time she taught school herself. Four children were born of the union: Molly E. Armstrong, Joseph, John S. and Leah H. After her husband's death Mrs. Foreman married the second time to Jacob Kirkendall in 1880.

After a common school education, Joseph Foreman started in the farming business and continued this until March, 1908, when he moved to Hillisburg and went into the retail business in partnership with Carter & Clark, but sold out in 1911. He then went into the elevator business under the firm name of Foreman & Davis, sole owners of an elevator, with capacity of twenty-five thousand bushels. This elevator handles about two hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels per year. They buy and sell corn, wheat and oats, and handle salt, flour, feeds, etc. Our subject has a neat and attractive home in Hillisburg. He is assistant cashier in the bank at Hillisburg, also a director and stockholder. The Citizens' Bank has a capital of twenty thousand dollars.

On September 20, 1892, Mr. Foreman was married to Mary D. Mann, who was born February 9, 1872, in Johnson township, this county, and was the daughter of Jacob and Harriett (Moore) Mann. Her mother was a native of Kentucky. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foreman: Edith, born February 27, 1894, married to Archie Benge, and lives north of here on a farm, and Frances, born February 9, 1900.

Fraternally, Mr. Foreman is a member of the Masonic Order at Hillisburg, and also the Modern Woodmen. He attends the Methodist Protestant church. Politically, Mr. Foreman is a Democrat, and for a term of four years, beginning in 1904 he served as trustee of Johnson township.

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#### GEORGE WINFIELD BENJAMIN.

Few men of Clinton county were as widely and favorably known as the late George Winfield Benjamin. He was one of the strong and influential citizens whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section and for years his name was a synonym for all that constituted honor-

able and upright manhood. Tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose, combined with every day common sense, were among his chief characteristics, and while advancing individual success he also largely promoted the welfare and prosperity of the community honored by his residence.

George W. Benjamin was born in Newark, N. J., on November 3, 1852, and died on October 14, 1909. He was the son of Edward J. and Mary (Hurd) Benjamin, who were both natives of the state of New Jersey. His family were originally from England, coming to this country in sailing vessels in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Edward J. Benjamin came to Clinton county when our subject was quite a small child, traveling overland in covered wagons, and settled on a farm near what is now Michigantown. In this place, favored by fertile lands and sunny skies, he remained all of his life, making a decided success of school teaching.

George W. Benjamin was educated in the common schools of this county, and thereafter followed railroading during early life. In later years he was in the coal business in Chicago.

Mr. Benjamin was married on July 10, 1872 to Anna B. Taylor, the daughter of John C. and Deborah (Ghere) Taylor. Mr. Taylor was a native of the Old Dominion, and came to Clinton county in a very early day, traveling by boat down the Ohio river and then debarking to make the remainder of the journey by wagon. He was a publisher all of his life. Eight children blessed his home: Howard (deceased), Mary, Anna B., Martha, Jennie C., Frank A., Charles C., and William (deceased). Both parents are now dead.

Three children have been born to the union of our subject and wife: Jeannette M., of Frankfort; Francis B., of Detroit, Mich., and George W., Jr.

Politically, Mr. Benjamin was always a Republican, and took an active part in politics, but was never a seeker after public honors, preferring to spend his time in the care of his business. He belonged to the Presbyterian church.

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#### HON. HENRY Y. MORRISON.

That industry and sound judgment, combined with a wise economy both of time and money, are the surest contributing elements to success, was exemplified in the life of the late Henry Y. Morrison, who for a number of decades was one of the leading attorneys at law of Clinton county and one of the public spirited and useful men in civic affairs in Indiana. The cause

of humanity never had a truer friend than this valued gentleman who has passed to the higher life. The stereotyped words customary on such occasions seem but mockery in writing of such a man when we remember all the grand traits that went to make the character of this, one of nature's noblemen. In all the relations of life—family, church, state and society—he displayed that consistent gentlemanly spirit, that innate refinement and unswerving integrity that endeared him alike to man, woman and child.

Henry Y. Morrison was born in 1825, near West Union, Adams county, Ohio, and he was the son of James M. and Margaret (Spahr) Morrison. James Morrison, who was a native of Kentucky, was a farmer all his life. When a young man, he went to Adams county, Ohio, coming on to Indiana not long afterwards, and there, amid wild surroundings, developed a good farm. The Spahr family came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, where, for a number of generations, they have been very prominent.

Henry Y. Morrison grew to manhood on the home farm and assisted with the general work about the place, attending the country schools during the winter months when he became of proper age. When but a boy he manifested a laudable ambition to enter the legal profession and with this end in view he went to Indianapolis and entered the law school in that city, where he made rapid progress and was admitted to the bar in Frankfort, Indiana, and here he spent the rest of his life successfully engaged in the practice of law with an evergrowing clientele, and taking rank among the leading legal lights in this section of the state, figuring in most of the important cases in the local courts for many years and gaining a state-wide reputation. He was at one time a representative in the state Legislature, serving his district in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. In this connection he will ever be remembered for his services to the state in view of the fact that he was the author of the famous drainage law in this state and it was through his efforts that the same was successfully put through the Legislature. From this untold benefits have been reaped, and to his wise foresight and keen discernment for the general welfare of coming generations of his state we owe much reverence to his memory. This one act alone marked him as one of our great men.

Mr. Morrison studied law after he was married, beginning his career under Judge Carver. He was very successful in a financial way and became owner of some of as valuable land as Clinton county can boast, owning a five-hundred-acre tract, near the town of Forest, but of this the family only retains about two hundred and sixty acres. He kept his place under a high

state of improvement and cultivation and always took a great deal of interest in it, keeping it well stocked.

On February 28, 1851, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage with Nancy A. Campbell, daughter of William and Peninah (Denman) Campbell, a substantial and highly esteemed family. The father came from Pennsylvania and he devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He came to Clinton county, Indiana, when a young man. Peninah Denman came here from Dayton, Ohio, and they were married in this county.

Mr. Morrison was a faithful member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he belonged to the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he stood high in both church and lodge circles.

Five children were born to Henry Y. Morrison and wife, named as follows: James, who has been twice married, first to Selina Ayers, by whom one child, Samuel, was born, who married Clara Blinn, and they became the parents of one child, Bruce Blinn. James' first wife is deceased and he later married Alice Spahr, by whom six children were born: Ruth, Mary, Milliard, Esther, James W., Jr., and Henry Y. Martin A., second child of the subject of this memoir, married Lilian Thompson, and they became the parents of two children, Robert H. and Marilla M.; the wife and mother is now deceased. Martin A. is one of Frankfort's leading attorneys and he is at this writing congressman from this district, being a prominent Democrat. He was educated in the schools of Frankfort, later attending Butler College at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis. He studied law at the University of Virginia, from which institution he was graduated, after making a brilliant record. John, the third child of Henry Y. Morrison and wife, is also a well known Frankfort attorney and lives at home with his mother. Margaret, the next child in order of birth, married Luther Heichert, and she is now deceased; they became the parents of one child, Clara, who married Charles Silverthorn, and they have one child, Martin, who is a great-grandson to the subject.

The death of Henry Y. Morrison occurred on May 30, 1906, after a long, useful and successful life. Something of his high standing in Clinton county may be gained by perusing the following paragraphs reprinted from the *Frankfort Morning Star*, under date of Tuesday, June 19, 1906, which is an account of memorial services held to honor Mr. Morrison's memory, when eloquent tributes were given to a worthy and noble character, by the attorneys, the judge and his pastor:

"Yesterday morning the Clinton County Bar Association held memorial



services in honor of the late Hon. Henry Y. Morrison, one of the oldest members of the bar, and a man deserving of the high tributes paid his memory yesterday by attorneys and clergymen. The meeting was held in the large court room and was well attended, among those present being the widow of the man whose memory was being honored, and other members of the family. A number of ministers were also present. As an evidence of the genuineness of the eulogies there were many tears in the eyes of those who spoke. Judge Claybaugh presided at the meeting.

"The services were opened by the reading of the resolutions prepared by the committee, consisting of D. S. Holman, J. V. Kent and Joseph Claybaugh, the resolutions containing a biographical sketch and reciting the splendid service Mr. Morrison had rendered to Clinton county and paying tribute to the noble qualities and ideals that influenced him in all of life's affairs.

"Judge Kent then addressed the assemblage and in his earnest tribute he told of how Henry Y. Morrison had worked to bring railroads to Frankfort. 'He was a man of tremendous energy,' said Mr. Kent. 'All he wanted to know was, is it right? That question being settled in the affirmative, a'l else was a matter of detail that could be accomplished by hard work, and that he was ever ready to give for his county. If ever a man in this county deserved a monument in the court house square, that man was Henry Y. Morrison. The generations to come will reap the benefit of the tremendous energy of Henry Y. Morrison. He was a Christian man, a good man. Wherever he saw wrong stalking about, his idea was to hit it and hit it hard. As a lawyer he was a man of wonderful energy. I never knew him to bring a case he thought ought not to be brought. And then when the case was brought he threw his whole energy into it.' The speaker paid a tribute to the deceased as a husband and father and spoke of the splendid family that he had reared. In concluding Judge Kent said that Mr. Morrison had died in the triumph of a Christian faith.

"W. R. Moore: 'The resolutions that have been read recite very faithfully my knowledge of Henry Y. Morrison. He was a man of kindly nature, and I have loved him for the kindness he has shown to my friends. His persistent energy left its impress on his community as no other man has. I remember his kindness to me when I was going to school here, and of how he would encourage me. He was a man of upright character, a lover of the right and ever the foe of that which debased.' The speaker then recited how Mr. Morrison had, with the assistance of a few others, conducted a vigorous fight on vote buying during a campaign and of how the great force of char-

acter of the man had impressed it upon the minds of everybody and convinced them that he meant just what he said in every instance. 'And it was but a short time ago,' continued Mr. Moore, 'that his own son proclaimed those same principles in a speech at Crawfordsville. It was Henry Y. Morrison speaking through his son.'

"J. W. Strawn: 'I remember very well when I first saw Henry Y. Morrison. It was at a political speaking which my father took me to—the first political speech I ever heard. Henry Y. Morrison was one of the speakers, and I came away feeling that he was one of the greatest men in the world. I remember how, in later years, when I was first starting out in the study of law, he took me kindly by the hand and encouraged me, and offered me all the help he could give. And as the years went by, that kindly interest continued. He was ever the same, kindly, encouraging true. There was no false aristocracy about Henry Y. Morrison. He was a man whose honesty of purpose was never questioned, and we all learned that when his work went out we could always rely on it.'

"Joseph P. Gray: 'It was not my good fortune to know Henry Y. Morrison while he was in active practice. All I know of that part of his life is what I have heard his neighbors and those who practiced with him say, and it has been a recital of naught but good. But I have met him many times personally, and it is my experience that one always knew where he stood on a question. He always stood for that which he believed to be best for his fellow men, and he had the courage of his convictions. As has been said by others here, there was no deceit, no hypocrisy about the man. He stood squarely on all questions and never equivocated.' In conclusion, Mr. Gray referred to the splendid drainage law that Mr. Morrison had passed, and which had increased the value of Indiana lands from ten to twenty fold.

"Joseph Combs: 'I never knew Mr. Morrison as a lawyer, as he was retiring from practice about the time I was beginning to practice but I knew him as a man, as a citizen, and I know that he deserves the tributes paid to him here today. What has been said here today is the truth. He was a man in whose word you could rely.'

"Charles Guenther: 'Henry Y. Morrison had practically withdrawn from practice when I entered upon practice. He left his impress on this community in its material growth as well as in its educational and moral growth. He always stood for that which uplifted his fellow men.' At this point Mr. Guenther paid attention to Mr. Morrison's drainage law and to his efforts in securing railways for Frankfort. 'Frankfort is today a great railway cen-

ter. Stop to think about it, you can get on the cars here and go anywhere—north, south, east, west. All honor to him to whom the honor of this splendid state of affairs is due! As a man he had a character that we might all be proud of. Henry Y. Morrison's word was as good as his bond.'

"H. C. Sheridan: 'I always regarded Henry Y. Morrison as a leading citizen, and my father and my grandfather always so regarded him.' Mr. Sheridan spoke of Mr. Morrison's drainage law that did so much for this county. 'When you say of a man that he was an honest man and a leader in the community in which he resides, you have said about all that can be said about him. I venture to say that no man has erected to himself a higher monument than has Henry Y. Morrison. The monument is the esteem of the people. By his efforts he has made this not only one of the greatest counties in Indiana, but one of the greatest in America.'

"Rev. H. R. Stark, of the Presbyterian church, joined his tribute with the others. He said: 'If I had not been a minister, in all probability I would have been a lawyer. I take pleasure in adding a few words to what already has been said. I knew enough about Henry Y. Morrison, his quiet, modest manner, to greatly appreciate him as a man and especially as a Christian. One of the things which impressed me was his thorough conscientiousness. His was not a conscience that was elastic, that could be stretched here, there and in any direction to meet any demand, but his was a conscience keenly alive and sensitive to the higher things. His life was a daily sermon. He was a sermon clothed in flesh and blood. He was a good man. The meaning of good is fitted to an end. And so he was a good man. He was fitted to the end for which God creates man—to live in the world and by precept and example teach uprightness, purity and Godliness.'

"Judge Claybaugh: After telling of his industriousness and of how he impressed every one as being possessed of a vigorous individuality, Mr. Claybaugh said: 'From the time I first knew him—many years ago—to the day of his death, he was a man whose word was never doubted. If he believed he was right on a certain question he stayed with that question and went up or down with it.' Mr. Claybaugh then referred at length to the drainage law, of which Mr. Morrison was the father, and told of how it not only added wealth to the community, but health also. In the old days chills and fever were very common and the death rate was high by reason of the vast swamps that were everywhere, but which were drained by reason of the passing of the Morrison drainage law. 'I remember of his kindness to me when I was a boy. He would take me by the hand and say: 'Joseph, how

are you getting along?' Or, 'I heard you make a speech the other day, and I want to compliment you. Keep on in your work,' etc. Judge Claybaugh then read the names of Leander McClurg, John Barner, B. K. Higinbotham, Marcellus Bristow, Perry Gard, Allen E. Paige, Samuel H. Doyal, J. N. Sims, Truman H. Palmer, Henry Y. Morrison, and said: 'All of these were my associates. When I look around now there is not a single man living who was here when I came to the bar. When a man dies the public estimate is generally the correct estimate of what the man was.' In conclusion Judge Claybaugh read the address delivered by Henry Y. Morrison at the John Barner memorial meeting."

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#### ALEXANDER G. CUNNINGHAM.

The subject of our sketch, Alexander G. Cunningham, has made his name known in Johnson township by his agricultural and business accomplishments and he is regarded highly by all of his friends. Mr. Cunningham comes from a pioneer family who settled in Clinton county about the middle of the last century, and cultivated a farm where our subject now lives in contentment and material prosperity.

Alexander G. Cunningham was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, in a log cabin on the farm where he now resides. The date of his birth was December 11, 1853, and he was a son of William and Elizabeth (Goodnight) Cunningham. The father was a native of the Old Dominion, being born in Virginia in 1806. He first moved to Ohio, living there until his marriage in 1850, and then coming to Clinton county. He passed from this earth on April 1, 1864. The mother was born in 1820 in the state of Ohio and died October 20, 1907. The father and mother could not obtain a very liberal education in their youth. The father followed farming all of his life, also the trade of the miller, and voted the Republican ticket. Ten children were born of the union: Martha J. (dec.), Sarah C. (dec.), James A., William H. (dec.), Mary A., Elizabeth F., A. G., Louisa B. (dec.), J. W. (dec.), and S. W.

Alexander Cunningham attended the common schools of Johnson township, this county, in his youth, and then took up agriculture, which he has followed continuously until the present time. At one time he raised Poland-China hogs on an extensive scale, and now keeps a few of the Duroc variety, also a good breed of Jersey cattle. His wife raises chickens. Our subject counts a total of one hundred and fifty acres in his holdings, nearly all of



MR. AND MRS. A. G. GUNNINGHAM





which is tillable. The land is well tiled, fenced, and has the latest improvements. Politically, Mr. Cunningham is a Republican.

On November 26, 1888, Mr. Cunningham was married to Mary E. Hargrave, who was born August 27, 1867, in Rockingham county, North Carolina, the daughter of Nathaniel and Matilda (Powers) Hargrave. Her father is a native of Virginia, born there December 1, 1837, and now lives among his children. The mother was born in North Carolina in March, 1842, and died May 6, 1898. The father was a Democrat all of his life, and served four years in the Confederate army in the Civil war. He was the father of eleven children: Susan, Mary, Thomas H., John F., Joseph M., Ida W. (dec.), Della M. (dec.), Dora B., Robert A. (dec.), Arlis M. (dec.), and Grover S.

To our subject and wife there have been born eight children: Clarence, June 7, 1890, now in Purdue University; Frank W., a high school graduate and a student in agriculture at Purdue University, October 25, 1892, now at home; John G., April 27, 1895; E. Grace, June 14, 1897; Roy A., August 21, 1899; Eugene H., October 7, 1901, died March 30, 1904; Harvey, December 11, 1903, died March 26, 1904, and Glenn W., born June 16, 1907.

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#### MARTIN V. UNGER.

In every life of honor and service to the public we find a great amount of interesting incidents, yet in presenting the career of a person in written form, much of the interesting matter is superfluous, and has to be eliminated, and only the salient points given. So, in writing the account of Mr. Unger, one of Clinton county's most influential and public spirited citizens and agriculturists, no attempt shall be made to recount all the points in his worthy and useful life, nor recite every incident, for it is deemed that only a few of them shall be sufficient to prove that he is eminently worthy of a place in this volume along with his fellows of high standing. The family of Unger has been a notable and large one in the county, and an unusually strict record has been kept by each generation. It is our pleasure to reproduce portions of the compilation published by the family, showing the early history of the family.

George Unger, the great, great grandfather, of the fifth generation, was born in Germany. He emigrated to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania where he lived to a ripe old age. His son, Nicholas, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Morgan county, West Virginia, where he was married to Elizabeth Hullinger.

"The Unger family up to this time were of small stature, but the Hullingers were a large people, and the descendants from that time have been large. To this union were born eight children—six boys and two girls, as follows: Daniel, John, Henry, Nicholas, George, Washington, Mary and Catherine, of whom we have no record excepting two, Washington, who lived in West Virginia to a good old age, and George, the fifth son, who was born February 18, 1796. He stayed under the parental roof until he was called to serve his country in the war of 1812. When he returned home he was married to Elizabeth Bailey, December 25, 1817. To this union were born fourteen children—eight boys and six girls, as follows: John, Mary Jane, Nicholas, Henry, Hannah, George W., Thomas, Louisa, Samuel, Mariah, Elizabeth, Andrew J., Rachel and Martin Van Buren. In the fall of 1836, the father and mother, with thirteen children (Elizabeth having died in Virginia) started with a four-horse team, in an old-fashioned Virginia wagon, that would hold fifty-five bushels of corn, with a ridge pole eighteen feet long, in search of a better place in which to rear their children and give them a start.

Their intention was to go to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, but the roads were so muddy, and having been already four weeks on the road, they were obliged to stop in Clark county, Ohio, where they lived for three years. During this time two of the children, Nicholas and Rachel, died, and one son was born. In the fall of 1837, with his brother, Washington, and Nathan Cump-ton, the father started West to look at the country. Their mode of traveling was on horseback. Not being suited, they failed to purchase land, and in a short time returned to his family in Ohio. Again in the fall of 1838 he went West, on the same horse he rode the first time. He went to Carroll county, Indiana, where, of Peter Duncan, he purchased land four miles north and three-quarters of a mile east of Burlington. After which, he again returned to his family in Ohio. In the fall of 1839, with his wife and eleven children he set out for their new home in the green forests of Carroll county, with the same horses and wagon they brought from Virginia. The father was taken sick, and not being able to ride in the wagon, had to ride on horseback. They made the trip of one hundred and ninety miles in two weeks. They settled in the green forest, and in about two weeks they had built a cabin, and having moved into it, they were once more at home. In the following summer he took sick and never recovered. He died on the 28th of June, 1840, leaving his wife and eleven children to mourn his death. The mother lived on the farm for about twenty years rearing all the children to be men and women, and lived to see them all married. A short time before she died she went to live

with her daughter, Louisa, where she died on the 19th of September, 1860, leaving ten children—seven boys and three girls.

“From this union, there are at the present time, about two hundred descendants, who meet every two years on the first Sunday in September.\* \* \*”

Our subject, Martin V. Unger, was born October 8, 1857, being the son of George and Elvira (Maggart) Unger. George Unger was the son of George and Elizabeth (Bailey) Unger, who were mentioned in the introductory paragraphs of this sketch. Our subject's father was born May 28, 1825, in Morgan county, West Virginia, and died on December 20, 1892, in Clinton county, Indiana. He was married to Elvira Maggart on March 13, 1851, and she was born January 12, 1828, and departed this life February 28, 1896. In 1866 George Unger was elected to the office of magistrate and was re-elected four successive terms of four years each. In 1886 he was drawn on the United States jury. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Middlefork Lodge, No. 304. Nine children were born to the union, namely: Sarah E., John, David, Martin V., Nancy J., Calvin, Eliza E., and Oliver C.

Martin V. Unger received a good education in the common schools of his day in Warren township. Later he attended the Lebanon, Ohio, Normal one term, and the six weeks' Normal at Frankfort and Russiaville. Using his education to the best advantage, he taught school for four years in Forrest and Warren township. He then took up active farming and continued very successfully until 1907, at which time he removed to the city of Frankfort. He still manages the farm, however, from his home there. The farm of three hundred acres is situated in Warren township, and is in the very best condition—well tiled, fenced, improved, very tillable, and covered with the most modern structures, including an excellent barn.

Mr. Unger was married to Lydia S. Harmon on November 2, 1879. She was born September 19, 1859. Fifteen children have been born to this union, nine of whom are now living. They are: Iva Blanche, born April 2, 1882, now the wife of H. Jacoby of Cutler, Indiana; Grace M., born June 25, 1883, the wife of E. Boynesworth of Cutler; Robert J., born April 29, 1886, now of Warren township; Lloyd M., born February 3, 1888, thirty-second degree Mason, Warren township, married August 4, 1913, to Hannah Brookie of Cutler, Ind.; Elva M., born February 18, 1885, studying to be trained nurse in Indianapolis; Roy, born June 20, 1893, on farm; Sylvia C., born May 30, 1895, in Frankfort high school; Artie L., born April 20, 1898, in school, and Helen, born April 8, 1905, in school.

Politically, Mr. Unger is a Democrat, and he served as Drainage Commissioner for Clinton county for a term of two years.

Mr. Under is Worshipful Master of Middlefork Lodge, No. 304, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a thirty-second degree member, also member of the Knights Templar, Murat Shrine, and has filled all offices in the Blue Lodge.

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#### GEORGE SMITH.

No people that go to make up our cosmopolitan civilization have better habits of life than those who have originally come from the great German empire, or are descendants of these people. They are all distinguished for their thrift and honesty, and these two qualities in the inhabitants of any country will in the end alone make that country great. When, with these two qualities, is coupled the other quality of sound sense, which they, as a race, seem to possess in large degree, there are afforded such qualities as will enrich any land and place it at the top of the countries of the world in the scale of elevated humanity.

Among the second generation of Germans in Clinton county is George Smith, of Frankfort, well-known veterinary and public official and one of our worthy native sons, his entire life of sixty-five years having been spent here, and he is a representative of two of the sterling pioneer families of this locality.

Mr. Smith was born at Rossville, Clinton county, January 27, 1848. He is a son of John H. and Ann (Delmer) Smith, both born in Germany, from which country they emigrated to the United States with their parents when young in years and here they grew up and were married, finally locating in Rossville, where John H. Smith opened a harness shop, in 1832, and continued in this business until 1852, being one of the first to engage in this line of endeavor in this section of the state. The country was sparsely settled and little improved when he came here. In 1852 he went into the general mercantile business in which he remained a few years when he sold out and took up farming, buying one hundred and sixty acres in 1854, where part of Rossville now stands. This he operated successfully until 1865, when he sold out and moved to Kentland, Newton county, Indiana, where he purchased eight hundred acres and farmed on an extensive scale until his death, which occurred there in 1869. He had divided his eight hundred acre farm into eighty acre tracts, giving each of his ten children an eighty. They were named as



follows: Lucas, died in infancy; Mary, died when nineteen years of age; Elizabeth, died in 1911; Henry L., died in 1908; Joseph H., lives in Omaha, Nebraska; George, of this review; Sophia, lives in Portland, Oregon; Caroline, lives in Omaha, Nebraska; John A., lives in Indianapolis; Amanda, lives at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The death of the mother of the above named children occurred in 1900 at Omaha, Nebraska, where she was making her home. The father took much interest in public affairs and for some time was justice of the peace and also trustee of Jefferson township, Newton county. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religious matters a Catholic.

George Smith grew up in his native county and received a good public school education. He then began farming, which he continued for some time after his father's death, and also at intervals between terms of office. In the fall of 1873 he went back to Rossville, where he bought a general store, remaining there until the spring of 1885, enjoying a good trade with the surrounding country. A great deal of his attention was directed to the practice of his profession from 1885 until 1899, in which year he was elected county clerk, which office he held for four years. At that time he moved to Frankfort, where he purchased property and there he still resides. Before moving to the county seat he was trustee of Ross township for a period of eleven years. He was city councilman in Frankfort in 1905. He has been county chairman of the Democratic party during three campaigns. He has been treasurer of the Clinton County Fair Association since its organization. As a public servant he has been very popular with his constituents, performing his various duties with great fidelity and conscientiousness.

Mr. Smith is now practically retired from active life, however, he looks after his fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Union township. Politically he is a loyal Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Ren Men, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor.

Mr. Smith was married to Elenora Rose, daughter of Uriah and Elizabeth (Masters) Rose, who located on a farm in Clinton county in 1866. To Uriah Rose and wife these children were born: Mrs. Mary Smith, of Rossville; Tamzen Gaddis, of McCune, Kansas; Elizabeth Douglass, of Orlando, Kansas; William W., of Ross township, this county; Josephine, who died in 1890; Elenora, wife of Mr. Smith, of this sketch; and two children who died in infancy.

To George Smith and wife four children have been born, named as follows: Ralph is cashier of the American National Bank, of Frankfort; he is

married and has one daughter, Louise: G. Adrian, cashier of the Rossville Bank, at Rossville, Indiana; is married and has three children: George Edward, Marguerite and Rosemary. Frank E. is a successful physician of Chicago; Caroline, the youngest child, is at home with her parents.

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J. M. R. HENDRICKS.

Those who know well J. M. R. Hendricks, successful farmer of Warren township, Clinton county, will tell you that he is a man of courage, self-reliance and of the utmost integrity of purpose, as a result of which he has during his entire life stood high in the estimation of his neighbors and friends and is therefore deserving of a place in the pages of this book.

Mr. Hendricks was born on July 25, 1861, in Ross township, Clinton county, Indiana, and he has been satisfied to spend his life in his native community, although long a resident of another township than that in which he first saw the light of day. He is a son of Samuel and Henrietta (Fink) Hendricks. The father was born near Rossville, Clinton county, in 1830, and his death occurred in 1902. The mother was born in Germany, and her death occurred in 1869. She had come west with her parents when young and here, in Clinton county, met and married Mr. Hendricks and they spent their lives on a farm, and to them five children were born, three of whom are still living, namely: Dorothy is deceased, William L. is living, J. M. R., subject of this sketch; Eldo L. is the youngest.

The gentleman whose name heads this article grew to manhood on the old homestead and there did the usual chores commonly assigned to a lad on the farm. During the winter months, when he became of proper age he attended the neighboring school in his district, also supplemented his public school education by studying at Ladoga and at Valparaiso, Indiana, and was therefore well equipped to enter life for himself, so far as education was concerned.

On November 1, 1891, Mr. Hendricks married Jennett Walter, who was born in 1866 in Warren township, Clinton county, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the public schools. She is a daughter of Alexander and Martha (Steele) Walter, both parents being now deceased. They spent their active lives on a farm.

To our subject and wife three children have been born, namely: Ruth A.,

born December 29, 1892; Hilda H., born May 27, 1895; Mary M., born October 10, 1899.

Mr. Hendricks has always been a farmer. He removed from Ross township to Warren township in 1876. He is owner of one hundred and seventy acres, about fifty acres of which is not under cultivation. The rest is productive and well improved and well tiled. The fifty acres mentioned is in woods pasture. He carries on general farming and breeding and feeding of farm animals. He has a good set of buildings on his place and is very comfortably fixed in every way.

Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Frankfort and the Masons at Beard. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and politically is a Democrat. He was elected trustee of Warren township in 1894, and served nearly five years in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. He was elected county commissioner in 1908 and served three years with his usual fidelity and satisfaction from January 1, 1910.

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#### GEORGE L. THOMPSON.

Everywhere in our favored land are found men who have worked their way from comparatively humble beginnings to leadership in diverse avenues of endeavor and to positions of trust as custodians of the people's interest. Such an one is the well known gentleman whose name is the caption of this article, George L. Thompson, successful business man at Frankfort, signally fortunate in commercial affairs, and ranking with the capable and conscientious men of Clinton county.

George L. Thompson was born in Michigan City, Indiana, on March 2, 1860, and was the son of Charles C. and Martha (Nosworthy) Thompson. Charles Thompson, the father, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1837 and came to the Hoosier state in the 50's, and went into the contracting business, which he conducted successfully until his death on August 5, 1865. Mrs. Thompson, the mother of our subject, died on January 3, 1870, after a life of much usefulness to herself and to her acquaintances.

George L. Thompson received a common school education and then went into the First National Bank of Michigan City a short time, then took a position with the Ford-Johnson Chair Company as bookkeeper, which place he held for a period of six years, his long retention being ample proof of his

work. He next moved to Frankfort, Indiana, and bought the old J. F. Morgan Lumber Yards in company with his father-in-law, C. O. Denning, and this establishment has since been under the name of the Deming-Thompson Company. It is capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars and occupies one solid square in the heart of the city.

Mr. Thompson was married on January 16, 1882 to Mary F. Deming, and two children have been born to the union—Coy C. and Frank D., both of whom are associated with their father in the lumber business.

Politically, Mr. Thompson is an Independent, and has never sought public office or emolument. Religiously, he is a Methodist, and fraternally is a Mason, York Rite and belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

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#### L. BRUCE MOORE.

No history of Clinton county, purporting to give the life records of the men who helped make the country and county what it is today, men who battled heroically against greater odds than we of today can conceive, men who were self-sacrificing and long-suffering, would be complete were there failure to make proper mention of the Moore family. Father and son have led and are leading careers which should be an incentive to others, for they are characterized by a high sense of honor, indomitable courage and indefatigable industry, and thus they have done much good in the community honored by their residence.

L. Bruce Moore was born on February 16, 1854, on a farm south of the city of Frankfort, and was the son of William and Sarah (Pauley) Moore.

William Moore was a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Ohio in the year of 1828, the son of Robert and ——— (Jenkins) Moore, Robert having come to Clinton county in the early 30's and farmed there until his death in 1866. William Moore came to Clinton county before his father, and in company with an aunt. After remaining here for a short time, he decided to depart for Iowa, in hopes that the country of that state would be more productive. He evidently found to the contrary, because he enlisted in that state in the American army which invaded Mexico. He served valiantly throughout the war with the greasers, under the command of General Winfield Scott. After the closing of hostilities, Mr. Moore returned to the North, to Clinton county, Indiana, and entered upon a farming career,



L. B. MOORE





which he continued until within a few years of his death in 1896. He was a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

L. Bruce Moore, our subject attended the common schools, and received a fairly good general education, the deficiencies of which he afterward made up by home reading and observation. At the age of sixteen years he began teaching school in the winter months, and in the summer days he worked on the farm. When he had reached the age of maturity, twenty-one, he removed to Thorntown, Ind., with his parents, and for a period of eight years he worked at the fire insurance business there. He then went to Lebanon, Ind., and took up the same line of business, spending another eight years there, years attended with unusual success. He next came to Frankfort, this county, and conducted a coal business until 1909, when he gave it up in order to fill the office of township trustee, where he is now serving a term of two years.

Politically, Mr. Moore is a Republican. Fraternally, he is identified with the Loyal Order of Moose. Mr. Moore is a justice of the peace in Thorn-town.

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#### FRANCIS B. SIMS.

One of the most conspicuous of Clinton county's pioneers was Francis B. Sims, who succeeded, during his long and useful life, in building up a great prestige in this community. He was altruistic and energetic in all affairs he undertook, and there was no man of the county who shared more of the common esteem and admiration which is the reward for the man of accomplishment. He has passed into the other world, but behind him, he left many examples of his efficiency as a business man. He was one of that vast army of young men who left their homes during the Civil War and donned the blue to save the Union.

Francis B. Sims was born near the town of Middlefork, Clinton county, on the 7th of February, 1840, and was the son of Stephen and Nancy (Creek) Sims. Stephen Sims was born in Cooke county, Tennessee, November 24, 1792. He was a son of William and Amelia (Russell) Sims. William Sims was a son of William and Martha Sims, and was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, May 14, 1760, his parents being of Scotch lineage. Unto the marriage of William and Amelia (Russell) Sims was born the following children: Rush county, where he resided till the death of his wife in 1834, at which Larkin, Mary A., Joshua, James, William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Stephen, Thomas, Anna, Martha and Lewis. The death of the mother of these chil-

dren occurred in 1820, and four years later the father married, for a second wife, Fear Sturdivant, whose death occurred in the year 1840. From his native state, William Sims removed in the year 1784, at which date he became a pioneer of Cooke county, Tennessee, where he resided till the year 1811, at which date he removed to Franklin county, Indiana, where his death occurred August 27, 1845. His occupation was that of farmer. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and served under General Washington. This sturdy pioneer and patriot was equally distinguished as a Christian. When the Methodist Episcopal church was really in its infancy in America, he became a member of this organization, and thereafter till death he remained a zealous and active member. His son, Stephen Sims, father of our subject, was nineteen years of age when he removed with his parents from Tennessee to Indiana in 1811. The family settled near Brookville. In the year 1813, Stephen married Elizabeth McCarty, who was born at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the year 1797, to which place her parents had only a short time previously removed from Baltimore county, Maryland. They subsequently removed to Brookville, Indiana, where the daughter married Mr. Sims. Her father also was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. She bore her husband the following named children: Amelia, Rebecca, James N., William, John F., Cicero, Mary J., Larkin, Sarah, Jesse, Lewis, Martha A., and William S.

For a short time after his marriage Stephen Sims resided in Franklin county, then removed to Connersville, Fayette county, and from there to date he removed to Boone county, and settled near Middlefork, where he continued to reside. He died January 16, 1863. The parents were life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father held many positions of honor and trust. Like his father he was first a whig in politics and upon the organization of the Republican party he became a Republican. For years he was justice of the peace, and while residing in Boone county he served as property appraiser; for two years he was an associate justice of Boone county. He also served as a school commissioner of Rush county for five years, and in 1850 was a delegate to the Indiana constitutional convention. In all these positions he discharged his duties with fidelity and creditable ability. He was of ordinary education, but of general intelligence and unusual mental energy. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and in every sense of the term was one of the pioneers of Indiana. He was twice married and was the father of nineteen children by both marriages. He began life as a mechanic, and having a large family to support, amidst the privations of a new country, he acquired only a limited estate, and his children, as they grew to maturity, were compelled to resort to their own resources.

Our subject, Francis B. Sims, removed to Forest after thirty-five years spent in working on a farm, and at the latter place he established a brick yard. Later he took his brick business to Flora, Indiana, and continued with the same success as he had met with at the beginning.

On March 2, 1861, Mr. Sims was married to Lucy Cochran, who was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, on January 25, 1845, the daughter of Aaron and Laura (Morrison) Cochran. The family of the Cochrans was one of the largest and best known of that section of the state, Aaron Cochran having come to that county from New York state in the '40's. To Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Cochran there were born four children: Marietta, wife of George Trapp, of Elwood; Lucy A., wife of Francis B. Sims, of Frankfort; John Wesley, who at the age of eighteen enlisted in the Union army and died in Indianapolis of the measles; and Sarah E., wife of John W. Guthridge, of Frankfort. After the death of Mrs. Cochran, Aaron Cochran was again united in marriage to Adaline Walters, and of this union were born five children: William, Monroe, died in August, 1910; Walter, Cynthia A., wife of A. Eikenberry, and India, wife of Charles Blair, all of Forest, Indiana.

Our subject, Francis B. Sims, was always a devout worker in the Methodist church, and he never hesitated to contribute to any enterprise which meant the betterment of his home community. During the war, Mr. Sims served in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and, according to the testimony of his former comrades, he was a valiant and courageous soldier. Mr. Sims was one of the kindest and most generous men, giving liberally of his money and time to worthy people or enterprises. He donated brick to build several churches. Besides his family, he was survived by one sister, Mrs. Naomi Brooks, who resides in Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Sims were born the following children: Laura L., wife of Charles A. Ashpaugh, of Frankfort; Naomi Amelia, wife of James L. Moulder, of New Richmond; Della Lenora, wife of A. A. Flora, of Denver, Colorado, October 30, 1911, and Wallace Virgil, born July 15, 1887, and died March 15, 1888.

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#### WENDELL B. MONTGOMERY.

The interests of modern life are so varied and complex and so wide in their influence that it requires a high standard of intelligence as well as thorough technical training and executive ability of a superior order to manage successfully the many lines of industry which are today the pride and boast

of the present century of progress and prosperity. This is essentially the age of the practical and nearly everywhere the man of ideas, judgment, discernment and leadership is pretty much in evidence. Great things depend upon great minds for their direction and the world is beginning to realize that the present generation is constantly developing leaders and captains of industry that not only make their influence an active and potential force in the world of affairs, but in a very large measure become the directors of progress in their respective spheres of endeavor. Such an individual must know and understand the widely diversified conditions of his country, the habits of the people, their methods of work and trade, their degree of intelligence, as well as their prejudices if he would become a forceful factor of the body politic and a true leader of the industry over which he has control.

Such a man is the well-known subject of this review, one who by the vigor of his personality and mastery of his calling has risen rapidly from a position as teacher in the public schools until he is now the manager of one of the largest and most important manufacturing plants in the city of Frankfort, Indiana. Wendell B. Montgomery is an Ohio man and proud of his native commonwealth. He was born in the city of Cleveland, September 10, 1873, the son of O. J. and Hattie (Shoemaker) Montgomery, both of whom are now living on a ranch near Great Falls, Montana, and have unbounded faith in the future growth and prosperity of the great northwest.

Young Wendell enjoyed exceptional educational advantages as he grew up, having first finished the public school branches which supplemented by an attendance of several terms at Oberlin College and a business course in Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College, Chicago, eminently fitted him for the course of life he was subsequently to pursue and in which his success has been such as to make him one of the rising men of his day and generation in the city of his residence.

After finishing his academic and business training he taught school for several years, but not satisfied with the prospect of devoting his life to educational work, he finally discontinued the profession and engaged with the New Washington Brick and Lumber Co., Washington, D. C., of which he was soon made manager. This place he filled with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his employers until 1905, when he severed his connection with the enterprise and came to Frankfort, Indiana, where he has since held the position of manager of "The National Handle Factory," a post of great responsibility and trust in which he has demonstrated unusual ability as an executive and leader of men.



Since engaging with the enterprise over which he now exercises control, Mr. Montgomery has been untiring in his efforts to promote its interests and add to its efficiency, in both of which his success has been signal and marked. The building has been enlarged and otherwise improved and the practical reconstruction of the works, together with the installment at intervals of machinery of the latest and most approved pattern have so increased the capacity of the plant as to afford facilities for a business that has grown in magnitude with each recurring year and whose proportions at this time bespeak still greater enlargement in the no distant future, in order to meet the constantly growing demand for the output. It is needless to state that the success of the plant and its high standing in industrial circles is largely due to the ability and oversight of the manager who is familiar with every detail of the business and spares neither time nor pains to make it one of the leading manufacturing establishments of the kind in the state.

In addition to his interest in the large and growing enterprise with which identified, Mr. Montgomery has not been unmindful of his duties as a citizen, as is indicated by his active participation in all laudable movements for the material, social and moral advancement of Frankfort and the general welfare of Clinton county. A reader, a thinker and a close observer, he has kept in touch with the trend of thought on the leading public questions and issues of the day and in politics is an ardent supporter of the Progressive Republican party, by which he was recently honored by being nominated for the office of mayor of his city, for which position he is now making an active, and, from indications, what promises to be a successful canvass. He is well liked by the people whose interests he has ever had at heart and should he be elected, will doubtless give Frankfort one of the ablest and most popular administrations in the history of the city. He is a gentleman of pleasing presence, courteous to all with whom he has relations, business or otherwise, and his friendships are limited only by the number of his acquaintances. In secret and fraternal work, he is likewise active and popular, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Travelers' Protective Association, in both of which his influence has had much to do in making the respective organizations realize the purposes for which intended.

In December of the year 1893, Mr. Montgomery was happily married to Miss Mary Ulmer, an estimable young lady of Bluffton, Indiana, who has borne him five children, namely: Hilliard, Ruth, Wendell B., Jr., Mildred and Beth, who, with their parents, constitute an interesting and happy family circle.

## RUSSELL ALLEN.

One of the honored veterans of the greatest civil war which history records, and a venerable citizen of Washington township, Clinton county, who has long ranked among our best and most enterprising farmers is David Allen, a man who would be appreciated as a citizen anywhere, for he is a believer in hard, persistent work and honorable dealings with his fellow men and at the same time is patriotic and public-spirited, having done much for the general improvement of the locality of his residence, both in a material and moral way, advocating right living and purity in politics. His place, known as Walnut Grove Farm, is located in Section 14, of the township above mentioned, and is a model in every respect. This place has been very skilfully and ably managed of recent years by his son, Russell Allen, a worthy son of a worthy sire, who seems to have inherited many of the commendable traits of his father, and he has spent his life on this farm, having been born here in 1873. The place contains two hundred and seven acres and it lies five and one-half miles from Frankfort.

David Allen, ex-county commissioner, was born also on this farm, in a log house, in 1840, and he is a son of Stephen Allen, who was born in 1799, in Ohio, and he came to this county in 1830 among the pioneers, and developed the farm by hard work from the virgin soil. He was a son of Phillip Allen, of Scotch-Irish descent. The family lived in Butler county, Ohio, for several generations and there Stephen Allen grew to manhood and married Mary Ross, who was also a native of that county, and there the elder Allens lived and died. Stephen Allen spent the rest of his life in Clinton county, Indiana, and was a well-known and highly respected citizen among the early settlers. His family consisted of eight children, five sons and three daughters, namely: Andrew J., deceased; John, deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Rachael Groves, David, Almeda, Major and Smith B. The mother of these children died at the age of sixty-five years, while the father reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Politically he was a Republican, and in 1856 he voted for General John C. Fremont. He and his wife were both members of the Christian church.

David Allen was reared on the home place, and, growing up in pioneer times, he had plenty of hard work to do. He received a meager education in the old-time schools of his day. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company H, under Col. William Wilson, of Lafayette. Our subject was soon sent to the far South and was stationed at Bridgeport, Alabama. He was honorably

discharged in 1864, after which he returned home and resumed farming. Some years ago he served as commissioner of Clinton county with much credit to himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. When twenty-one years of age he married, in November, 1871, Eliza M. Clark, who was born in Jefferson, this county, and there reared and educated. She is a daughter of John M. Clark, who came to Clinton county in 1836, and here he spent the rest of his life, dying in Colfax.

Russell Allen grew to manhood on the home place here and he did his share of the work when growing to manhood. He received a good practical education in the schools of Frankfort. Upon reaching manhood he married Lettie Lane, daughter of a prominent pioneer family here. She was born on the old Lane homestead and here grew to womanhood and was educated in the schools of Frankfort. She is a daughter of Jesse Lane, mentioned on other pages of this work.

To our subject and wife four children have been born, namely: Frances, deceased; Walter, Florence and David, Jr. Mr. Allen owns one of the choice farms of his township, which place consists of one hundred and eight acres, well improved and carefully kept. He has a good set of buildings and always keeps an excellent grade of live stock.

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#### DAVID B. HORLACHER.

One of the chief concerns of every man in the productive period of life is to accumulate sufficient means to care for himself and his family in old age. Many men start out with the best of intentions, but err in business judgment and find themselves penniless in their declining years. Others seem to be followed by unfortunate circumstances classified under the general heading of "hard luck." There are now many people whose advancing years should entitle them to freedom from life's strenuous duties who are compelled to work beyond their strength for the necessities of life.

One of the citizens of Clinton county who while yet young and husky is laying by a competency to insure his old age free from want is David B. Horlacher, farmer of Washington township, a man who is a creditable representative of one of our old families, his paternal grandfather, Levi Horlacher, having been one of the early day hotel men here, keeping a tavern in Jefferson as far back as the thirties, which was a favorite stopping place for people passing to the western countries. David Horlacher, father of our subject,

has also been a well known man in this locality since the pioneer days. A full sketch of him will be found by the reader on another page of this work.

The immediate subject of this review was born in this county on February 24, 1874 on the old homestead, where he did his full share of the work when a boy, and during the winter months he attended the district schools. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-eight years of age. In January, 1902, Mr. Horlacher married Elva M. Bailey, daughter of Samuel Bailey, one of the substantial farmers of Perry township. Mrs. Horlacher's mother is still living, being eighty years of age. Our subject and wife have one daughter, Evalyn Lavina, who was born February 25, 1910.

Mr. Horlacher owns a farm of two hundred three and two-thirds acres. He has two substantial sets of buildings, one set being erected this year. He is owner of a standard make automobile. Also is stockholder in the American National Bank and owns stock in the Clinton Grain Company.

Fraternally, Mr. Horlacher is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Colfax.

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#### WILLIAM FREAS, SR.

It is by no means an easy task to describe within the limits of this review a man who has led an active and eminently useful life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor and trust in the line of industries with which his interests are allied. But biography finds justification, nevertheless, in recording such a life history, as the public claims a certain property interest in the career of every individual and the time invariably arrives when it becomes advisable to give the right publicity. It is with a certain degree of satisfaction that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon such a record as has been of the subject who now comes under this review. William Freas, Sr., of Frankfort, is a man of high standing and influence in the industrial circles with which he is identified.

William Freas, Sr., was born October 7, 1850, in Allentown, Pa., and was the son of John and Rachel (Brown) Freas. John Freas was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and came to America in the early '40's with a brother. By trade he was a steel worker. In 1868 he settled in Rossville, Clinton county, and later bought a farm five miles west of Frankfort, farming the same until his death in 1882. Mrs. Freas died in 1896.







MRS. AMANDA E. FREAS, DECEASED



WM. FREAS, SR.



H. E. FREAS



William Freas, Sr., spent his early years, until he was twenty-two years old, on a farm. He then went to Sedalia, where he stacked lumber for the New York Lumber Company, and five years later, in 1877, he came to Frankfort and worked for Good & McPherson in the liquor business. He stayed with this firm a very short time, then worked for Nathan Fletcher nine years. In 1882 he went into partnership with Frank Lancaster in the liquor business on North Side square, and here he remained two years. At that period he branched out for himself. In 1888 he went to Chicago, but was only engaged in business there for a period of six months, then came back to Frankfort and bought the block where the Freas Brothers are now located. Their place is known as the Elite Cigar Store, and the brands of stock kept are the best that can be obtained in the country and abroad. Our subject retired from active business in 1907. Mr. Freas is one of the stockholders of the First National Bank. Politically, he is a Democrat, and religiously a Lutheran. In fraternal matters he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Travelers' Protective Association.

Mr. Freas was married, on August 25, 1872, to Amanda E. Burns, who was born in Allentown, Pa., on October 18, 1851, and was the daughter of John and Caroline (Kreutzer) Burns. Her parents came to this county and settled three and one half miles north of Frankfort. Her father followed farming until within a few years of his death, when he moved to Frankfort. Mrs. Freas died on September 6, 1905. She was the mother of two children: William M., Jr., and Harvey E.

William Freas, Jr., was born on May 29, 1873, and in his youth received a common school education. At the age of twenty-one years he went into the cigar business on West Washington street, and here he stayed until 1898, when he began work for his father in the liquor trade. In 1907 he opened a small cigar store at his present location, in partnership with his brother. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Louisville, Ky., and in political life is a Democrat. Mr. Freas holds membership with the Lutheran church.

William Freas, Jr., was united in marriage on August 9, 1903, to Helen D. Hineburger, who was born in Rossville, Ind., April 17, 1875, the daughter of Joseph and Rosa (Seigfried) Hineburger. Joseph Hineburger was born in Yorkville, Ind., August 6, 1851, and came to Clinton county when twenty years of age. He settled in Rossville, and in 1878 came to Frankfort, where he worked as a carriage maker, and later worked in the grocery trade, which he has followed over since. Mrs. Hineburger was born near Schnecksville, Pa., on July 19, 1855. Both parents are living in this city on

South Jackson street. Mrs. Freas, by her first marriage, was the mother of two children, namely: Mrs. Max Fowler and Horace.

Harvey Freas was born September 9, 1876, and attended the common schools of Clinton county. He also graduated from the Frankfort high school in 1897. In the year of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry under Captain D. F. Allen. Harvey was commissioned commissary sergeant of the company. In St. Louis he was transferred to the band of the same regiment and was made a sergeant of the band. His service included eighteen months in the Philippines, and every duty he was commanded to do he did with the utmost fidelity. In 1901 he was honorably discharged from the army. He worked for his father in the liquor business in Frankfort until he went into partnership with his brother in the cigar trade.

Fraternally, Harvey Freas belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Spanish-American War Veterans. He casts his vote for the Democratic candidates, and attends the Lutheran church.

In 1904 he was married to Mamie Cohee, a daughter of William and Jennie (Taylor) Cohee. Mrs. Freas lived only two years, dying on March 25, 1906. In November, 1907, Mr. Freas was married again, to Tracey Keene.

The present cigar store of the Freas brothers was opened in April, 1912. The store is one of the finest of its kind in the state, being fitted with Opal-Onyx cigar fixtures, and a full line of cigars, tobaccos, and confections is carried.

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#### JAMES L. HORLACHER.

A farmer when he has raised his crop has performed only half his duty; the other half is selling, which determines his profit for the year's work. It is just as important for the agricultural producer to know what the markets are as it is for the lumberman, to coal and ore producers, or the manufacturer to know what his goods are worth in the market and what competition he must meet in his selling. One of the progressive farmers of Washington township, Clinton county, who not only understands raising good crops but also how to get the best prices is James L. Horlacher, representative of an old family here.



Mr. Horlacher was born on the old homestead in this township, on May 27, 1870. He is a son of David Horlacher, deceased, who, for many years was one of the locality's leading agriculturists. He was born in Ohio, a son of Levi Horlacher, who kept a tavern in the early days. The family came to Clinton county in 1840. Levi Horlacher was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, at Allentown, and was a son of Abraham Horlacher, who died in that state. Levi first went to Ohio, where he married, later removing to this county. He grew up in Pennsylvania. He was a tailor by trade. He married Rebecca Brelsford, a native of Ohio. They came to this county in a wagon and kept a tavern for some time at Jefferson in the early days. They moved to a farm in 1848, and there they spent the rest of their lives. They had five children, namely: David, father of our subject; John, who was a soldier in the Civil war, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is deceased; Annie E. is deceased; E. M. is deceased; and Clark, the youngest. The father of the children lived to be seventy-eight years of age. The mother also reached an advanced age. Politically, he was a Democrat, and was a member of the Lutheran church.

David Horlacher was reared on the home farm and he received his education in the early-day schools. He became a very successful business man and well known and respected by all. He married Lavina B. Watt, daughter of James Watt, who was a native of Scotland. David Horlacher owned two or three valuable farms, aggregating four hundred and ten acres, on which he carried on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. His death occurred on July 27, 1909, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a man of fine Christian character. His wife, who was born in 1840, died at the age of fifty-four years, leaving five children, namely: James L., of this sketch; David Bruce, Alba C., Mary L., who married a Mr. Dorner; and Sylvia L.

James L. Horlacher was reared on the home farm and received his education in the public schools. When twenty-four years of age he married Nettie Whetstone, a school teacher, daughter of R. C. Whetstone, of Centerville, Mississippi. Her mother was Evaline Netterville. To these parents ten children were born, an equal number of sons and daughters, all still living. Mr. Whetstone was a cotton planter of the old south but has lately retired and moved to town.

Our subject spent five years in western Kansas, in the great wheat district of Thomas county. He finally returned to Clinton county and has since been successfully engaged in general farming here, owning a well im-

proved and well cultivated place of one hundred and sixty acres, his place being known as "Clear Water Valley Farm," named for Mrs. Horlacher's old plantation home in the southland. He has a good home and such outbuildings and improved farming machinery as his needs require. He also owns three hundred acres in Kansas.

Our subject and wife have three sons and one daughter, namely: Levi J., student at Purdue University, born June 9, 1896; Walter, born August 4, 1897; John R., born December 14, 1898; Mabel W. was born November 16, 1904.

Politically, he is a Democrat. Fraternally Mr. Horlacher is a Mason, and he tries to carry its teachings into his every day life. Mr. and Mrs. Horlacher and the two oldest sons are members of the Christian church.

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#### JESSE E. AYRES.

Among the citizens of Washington township, Clinton county, who are especially deserving of mention in a volume like the one in hand is Jesse E. Ayres, partly because he has lived a life that is free from blame, and partly because he has been industrious and public spirited, never failing in the duties of citizenship. Such men are appreciated in any community, and this county has been fortunate in the possession of a large number of this type.

Mr. Ayres was born in this county on February 19, 1858. He is a son of John B. Ayres, also a native of this county, and a grandson of Albert G. Ayres, who was one of the early settlers of Clinton county, having come here in October, 1833, the family settling in the woods, but they were industrious and soon had land cleared, crops growing and a comfortable home established. The grandfather came from Butler county, Ohio. Albert G. Ayres was born in 1801, and his death occurred in 1884. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Mary J. Armentrout, a native of Ohio, also. She was a daughter of Matthew Armentrout, a native of Virginia. John B. Ayres, father of our subject, made the overland trip to Pike's Peak in 1859. He was a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting in 1861 as a member of the Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years, six months and five days, under both Grant and Sherman, and he fought in many battles. He was twice married. By his first wife one son was born, Jesse E., our subject. His last wife was Sarah Louisa Chambers, a native of Ohio. By this union two children were born, namely: Albert G., a well-known citizen of

Clinton county, and Mrs. Anna Horine, who lives in Frankfort. The death of John B. Ayres occurred at Frankfort at the age of seventy-four years. He was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He belonged to the Masonic Order.

Jesse E. Ayres was reared on the home farm and was educated in the public schools. He was married in 1880 to Sarah Tompson, of Center township, a daughter of Peter and Catherine C. (Lee) Tompson. To our subject and wife seven children have been born, two sons and five daughters, namely: Walter E., is a conductor on the Clover Leaf railroad; A. Grace, wife of Lee Young, of this county; Mary E., wife of Charles Fickle, of Madison township; Mrs. Maud Rhodes, Mable F., Sarah B., and Floyd Peter.

Mr. Ayres is the owner of seventy-six acres of valuable and well improved land in Section 35, Washington township, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. He has a comfortable dwelling and good out-buildings. He also owns 160 acres in Union township.

Mr. Ayres is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which his family also are members. His great grand fathers on both sides were soldiers in the Mexican War.

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#### EDGAR M. C. HARSHMAN.

There are no better or more progressive farmers and stock raisers in Clinton county than Edgar M. C. Harshman, owner of Oakwood Stock Farm in Perry township, Section 35, which valuable and desirable place contains two hundred and thirty-five acres. He keeps up with the best literature dealing with general farming and the handling of livestock, adopting such advanced methods, as in his judgment, makes for the betterment of conditions in this locality, and he has always been a close observer, himself experimenting in the rotation of crops, different fertilizing agencies, etc., until he is today thoroughly grounded in the science of tilling the soil as the best farmers of the twentieth century know it.

Mr. Harshman was born November 2, 1863, in this county, the son of Oliver Harshman, a native of Ohio, and there he grew to manhood on a farm and received a common school education, and in early life married Rachael Thompson, who proved to be a faithful helpmeet in every respect. She died when comparatively young, leaving three children, namely: Mrs. Maggie Mercer, who lives in Michigan; Mrs. Ella Smith, wife of Joseph Smith, of Perry township, this county, and Edgar M. C., of this sketch. The father was

married a second time, his last wife being Rachael Pegg. The father of our subject died at the age of fifty-one years. He was a general farmer. Politically he was a Democrat, and was a member of the Baptist church, and was active in church and Sunday school work, was superintendent of the Sunday school for some time. He was a man of fine character and a good citizen in every respect.

Edgar M. C. Harshman was reared on the old homestead and there he assisted with the general work when a boy. He received his education in the common schools. When twenty-one years old he married Dora Payne daughter of Jackson Payne. Her death occurred at the early age of twenty-five years, leaving three children, namely: Mamie, who married William Crull, of this county; Clancy, who resides on a farm adjoining his father, lost his wife and child some time ago; Oliver J. is at home. Our subject married in 1891 Agnes V. Mynes, who was born, reared and educated in Clinton county. She is a daughter of David Mynes, deceased. Mr. Harshman is the father of eleven children by his second wife, seven sons and four daughters, namely: Alfred B., Flossie, Frank J., Clarence, Clara, Curtis, Marie, Dorothy, Glen, Edgar, Merlyn, Jr., and Everett Berlyn, twins.

Mr. Harshman keeps his place well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has a large dwelling and good outbuildings. He raises a great deal of live stock of a fine grade, and feeds cattle and hogs in large numbers, averaging most years sending to the market from his place five car loads each of cattle and hogs. He is well prepared for properly caring for his stock, having large barns and sheds. He is regarded as one of the leading stock men in Perry township, and no one in the township is a better judge of all kinds of live stock than he. He is a good manager and has been very successful in his life work. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. They live three and one-half miles northeast of Colfax. They are frank, genial, neighborly and well liked by all who know them.

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#### EDWARD McKINSEY.

Among the native born residents of Clinton county who have reached a well merited success we must certainly include the name of Edward McKinsey, well-known contractor of Colfax. Few of our younger business men are better or more favorably known in this locality than he. Honesty and fair dealing have been his watchwords, and these twin virtues have been personi-

fied in his active life. He has studied long and carefully every phase of his vocation and seeks at all times to do thoroughly and well whatever he undertakes.

Mr. McKinsey was born on the old homestead in Jackson township, this county, being a son of one of our worthy pioneer settlers. His birth occurred on August 13, 1878. He is a son of Thomas McKinsey, also born in the above named township and county, in the old brick house built there eighty years ago, this having been one of the first brick houses built in this locality. It is a picturesque place, and in it may still be seen the old fire-place with its iron crane. There many of the prominent people of this section of the state partook of the free hospitality for which the McKinseys have always been noted, the latch string having always hung on the outside. Here the paternal grandfather of our subject, Nehemiah McKinsey, entered one hundred and twenty-five acres from the government, and this he developed from the wilderness into one of the choice farms of the county. His children were: Wesley was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, George, Jack, Thomas, Calvin, also a soldier in the Civil War, and was killed in battle; Charles and Anna. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Emma Cook, daughter of Seth Cook, one of the early settlers of this county. The death of the mother of our subject occurred on July 20, 1889 at the early age of thirty-eight years. She was a worthy member of the Methodist church and a good woman in every respect, kind, forbearing and neighborly. The children born to Thomas McKinsey and wife were five in number, three of whom are deceased, they were named Edward, of this review, and James are the two living. Anna, Clinton and an infant daughter are deceased.

Ed McKinsey, as he is known to everybody, was reared on the home farm and there worked when a boy. He received a good common school education. At the age of twenty-one he was married in Colfax to Bertha Waggoner, a native of Champaign, Illinois, and a daughter of Thomas J. and Mary E. (Lanam) Waggoner. The union of our subject and wife has resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Flossie E., now thirteen years old, is in the seventh grade in school; Pauline is seven years old, and Harold is three.

Mr. McKinsey has been engaged in contracting in Colfax for a number of years and he has been very successful, now ranking with the leading contractors in this section of the state, doing a great deal of gravel and similar work, and operating a threshing machine and hay baler. He owns a substantial and well furnished eight-roomed house, and he owns eleven and one-half lots in one of the most valuable parts of Colfax. For many years he has



followed threshing throughout this locality and is one of the best threshing machine men in the country. Politically he is a Republican. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 487, and the Maccabees, No. 169, both of Colfax.

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### ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The history of the church in any community is an interesting one. To study such a history, an idea is obtained of the history of other institutions. So long as history has been written, we find that the church has been closest to the peoples' heart, that is, the trend of events, the controlling passions, have been molded by the teaching of God's propaganda; royalty is based on religion, in fact, all government; civilization and society depend upon it for sustenance and principals; and the great law courts of the world have, as their scales of justice, the weight of religion. Eliminate the force of religion from the world, and the world will disintegrate, crumble and hasten to self-destroying ruin.

Though religious services were held for the Catholic people of Frankfort as early as 1859, the first church was erected in 1878. At that time Rev. Francis Lordman administered to the spiritual wants of the Catholics.

A lot was found in 1878 on the Jefferson gravel road, and a frame structure, twenty by forty feet, was built thereon for a church.

When Francis Lordman could no longer attend to Frankfort, the Bishop gave the Franciscan Fathers of Lafayette charge of it from 1888 to 1892, and again from 1896 to 1898. Reverend John Blum was the first resident pastor, from July 1, 1892 until January, 1896. The present location was selected by Bishop Dwenger, and in 1892 a Gothic frame structure was built. When Father Blum left, the Franciscans came here twice a month, and during this time an altar, new pews, as well as the frescoing of the church, was provided. Also the entire debt was lifted. Rev. P. J. O'Reilly took charge on September 10, 1898, and during his stay of nine months, the present parochial residence was built.

The present church building was erected in 1912, and dedicated on the 25th of May, 1913. It is Roman style of architecture, of dark shale brick and Bedford stone. The building committee consisted of P. R. Corbett, J. B. Kelley, John Devitt, W. H. McQuiston and Michael Rowan. The present pastor is Rev. W. B. Hardeman, who took charge on October 30,



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH



1906. The priests who have had charge from the beginning until the present time are: Edward O'Flaherty, George A. Hamilton, A. B. Oechtering, Francis Lordman, Leo Molingraft, P. A. Willing, J. C. Heitman, I. M. Wilkins, John Blum, Angelus Hafertepe, Moysius Kurtz, P. J. O'Reilly, F. J. Jansen, and W. B. Hordeman.

Rev. W. B. Hordeman is a native of Rensselaer, Indiana, where his father and four brothers are still living. After leaving the public schools, he entered St. Joseph's College, at Collegeville, Indiana, where he took the six year classical course, from 1894 to 1900. After completing this course, he spent five years at Mt. St. Mary's of the West, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the study of philosophy, theology, history and Sacred Scripture. Finishing here in June, 1905, he was ordained by Bishop Alerding, in the Cathedral at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on June 17th of the same year. His appointments were: Assistant at Gas City, at the Cathedral of Fort Wayne, substitute at Fowler, pastor pro tem at SS. Peter and Paul's at Huntington, Indiana, and pastor at Frankfort since October 30, 1906.

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#### JOSEPH HEAVILON.

A highly respected and public-spirited citizen of Washington township, Clinton county is Joseph Heavilon, a man who has lived a life of industry and has dealt honestly with his fellow men, so that he is every way deserving of the esteem which is gladly accorded him by his wide acquaintance. He has lived to see the community develop from a wild state into one of the foremost farming localities in the Hoosier state, and he has played well his part in the transformation.

Mr. Heavilon hails from the Badger state, having been born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1840, a son of Taylor Heavilon, who was born in 1808, in Monmouth county, New Jersey. The mother of our subject was Sally Potter, a native of Rutland, Vermont. The father of our subject was a carpenter and contractor. He came to Chicago in 1833, about the time of the treaty with Chief Black Hawk. He moved to Milwaukee in 1845. He had been in Indiana as early as 1828. The father of our subject died at the age of sixty-six years, in 1874. The mother survived until 1907, reaching the advanced age of eighty-six years. Six children were born to them, namely: Lydia, Joseph, Charlotte, Kygar, Abel and Franklin.

The father of our subject was a Universalist in religion, and the mother belonged to the Episcopal church.

Joseph Heavilon received a common school education. In 1865 he married Virginia P. Caster, a daughter of Richard Caster, of Virginia. The union of our subject and wife resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Mrs. Sally Groves, Jesse who lives in this county; and Mrs. Virginia P. Knapp, wife of George B. M. Knapp, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Heavilon's first wife died in 1873 and in 1875 he married Jessie Caster, a sister of his first wife, and to this union three children were born, namely: R. M. is a banker of Frankfort; Harry, Joseph, Jr., Mary, Daisy, Fanny, Gertrude, Harold and Hobert. These children were given good educations, some attending Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana.

Our subject and sons own one thousand acres of fine land and they carry on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. They have a pleasant home and are popular in the township.

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#### JOSEPH J. RUCH.

Reform movements travel slowly. The wearing-out process of the virgin fields of the United States has extended over a long period of years and their rejuvenation will require many years of agitation on the part of experiment stations, county experts and farm weeklies, but each year the farmers of the Middle West are showing improvement in their method of handling the soil. Judicious crop rotation, in which one of the legumes is included, is having much to do to bring about an increased yield per acre. There has not been, and will not be, a spontaneous movement to restore the soil's fertility. Farmers are no exception to the average of mankind. Some will take the initiative, others will doubt, still others will learn by example, and yet another class will wait until forced by a depleted soil and a decreased yield to take up the great work of rebuilding the soil.

One of the progressive farmers of Washington township, Clinton county, who has demonstrated here for more than half a century that he understands how to preserve the fertility of the soil is Joseph J. Ruch, widely known pioneer citizen and gallant veteran of the Civil war, who came to this locality in the year 1853, when a boy. He was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania,



November 5, 1842. He is a son of a farmer, Peter Ruch, also a native of the above named county and state, and a son of Lawrence Ruch, born also in the Keystone state. The father of our subject grew to manhood in his native state and there received such educational advantages as the early times afforded. There he married Louisa Anna Troxel, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Troxel, a Pennsylvanian. Peter Ruch and wife came, with a wagon and three horses, to Clinton county, Indiana in the days of the early emigration westward from the old Eastern states, in 1853, and here Peter bought three hundred and eighty acres of land, for which he paid seven thousand and six hundred dollars. It was choice land, and thereon he established the future home of the family, which consisted of seven sons and three daughters, namely: William H., died at the age of sixty-six years; Peter died when nineteen years old; George, died sixty-four years old; Joseph J.; Eli died in Pennsylvania; Martin died when fifty-six years old; Lucy is deceased; Francis was the youngest. The father of these children died at the age of seventy-two years, leaving a large estate to his children. The mother passed away at the age of seventy-four years, beloved by all who knew her. She was a member of the Lutheran Reformed church.

Joseph J. Ruch was reared on the home farm and educated in the neighboring schools. He was eleven years old when the family moved to this county. He attended the old log school house in his neighborhood. Early in the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry for three years or during the war, under Captain Austin, of Lafayette, and Col. Isaac P. Grace. After spending some time at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, he was sent to Madison, this state, then to Camp Gray, then crossed the Ohio river on horseback, spent two months at Carlton, Kentucky, then to Louisville, Ky. He took part in a number of battles and skirmishes, including Bear Valley, Nashville, Lookout Mountain, Franklin and others, under General Thomas most of the time. He was discharged for disability April 26, 1863, after making a fine record as a soldier for the Union. He returned home to Clinton county and resumed farming.

In 1865, Mr. Ruch married Sarah A. Baer, who has proven to be a faithful helpmeet. She is a daughter of Jacob Baer, who died when fifty-eight years old, but the mother lived to the advanced age of eighty-three.

Our subject's farm of ninety-five acres is one of the best in the township. He keeps a good grade of stock, and he has good outbuildings, and a substantial nine-roomed dwelling, well furnished.

Six children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Mrs.

Annie Heinbach, Mrs. Ella Schreier, Dallas P. J., who owns a good one hundred and fifty acre farm; James who owns an eighty-three acre farm; two children died young, Frank and George W.

Politically, Mr. Ruch is a strong Republican. He is a member of the Reformed church. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, Stone River Post No. 65, Frankfort, Ind.

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### D. H. PELLMAN.

There is a great deal in being born under a good eye, one that watches and guards off the error and folly that overtake so many young men. The parents that are able to infuse into their children the spirit of the Spartans—the spirit that can meet any fate and make the most of the world—will see their children grow to years of maturity with excellent habits and splendid principles and see them become exemplary citizens. D. H. Pellman, superintendent and manager of the Ballard Ice Cream Company, of Mulberry, Clinton county, was fortunate in having broad-minded, honest and painstaking parents. He was taught from the start the duties of life—not ordinary instruction, but the higher duties which all owe to each other and to society. The result has been to give him broad ideas of life and its responsibilities and to fit him for honorable citizenship.

Mr. Pellman was born in Warren county, Indiana, near the city of Boswell, on March 18, 1883. He is a son of Austin Pellman, of Milford, Iroquois county, Illinois, however he was a native of Indiana, born on a farm. He married Sarah E. Wells, also a native of this state, now deceased. Six children were born to them, an equal number of sons and daughters.

D. H. Pellman was reared on the home farm and there taught to work. He received a good public school education and also attended Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind., where his uncle, H. Pellman, is boss butter maker in the agricultural department.

Mr. Pellman took charge of the Ballard Ice Cream Company's plant in Mulberry, in 1910. The capacity of the plant is three hundred gallons per day. Large quantities of cream and milk are purchased from the farmers round about, which is brought in early in the morning and is shipped to Indianapolis, about two thousand gallons being shipped each month. As good ice cream as can be obtained in the state is made at the local plant, and it is

in great demand all over this part of the state owing to its superior quality. Large shipments are made to remote sections of the country.

They have a twenty-horse power plant. All milk is pasteurized. All equipment is modern and up-to-date, sanitary in every respect, cleanliness and high-grade as well as prompt service being the aim of the company. Mr. Pellam understands thoroughly every detail of the work and is giving his employers eminent satisfaction, having done much to increase the prestige of the firm. While at Purdue he was for some time head herd man.

On June 26, 1907, Mr. Pellam was married to Flora R. Ambler, of Oxford, Indiana, who was born at Pine Village, Warren county, Ind., where she was reared and educated.

To our subject and wife two children have been born, Marvin William and Herbert Sidner. Mr. Pellam is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Tribe of Ben-Hur.

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#### ANISE W. PETER.

Useless to say that Anise W. Peter, farmer of Madison township, Clinton county, has worked hard and honorably earned the reputation which he enjoys as one of the leading farmers of his community, and it is also needless to add that he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him intimately, for he is a man who throws the force of his strong individuality into the general work of upbuilding the township and county.

Mr. Peter was born on the old homestead in Clinton county, January 19, 1869. He is a son of Franklin Peter who was born in Butler county, Ohio, near the city of Oxford, in 1829. From there he came to Indiana in 1832. He was a son of Henry Peter, who was born September 3, 1804, in Pennsylvania; he was a son of William Peter, Jr., also a native of that state, born 1779. The latter was a son of William Peter, Sr., born in 1756, a son of Rudolph Peter, one of three brothers, natives of Switzerland, who emigrated to the United States, here founding the Peter family which is now very numerous. They emigrated here in the year 1743, locating in Pennsylvania. Rudolph was a hatter by trade, having bought land which he paid for by making fine wool hats. The Peter family have always been Lutherans in their religious faith, and noted for their piety as well as industry. It was their custom to have their children baptised when one month old.

Franklin Peter, father of our subject, moved with his parents in 1832

to Indiana, making the trip by wagon, establishing their home under a huge oak tree upon their arrival in the new country. But being thrifty they had a good home in due course of time. The following children were born to Henry Peter and wife: Daniel, Eli, Leah, Franklin, Susan, Edward and Hannah. They are all now deceased but Eli who lives at Ashland, Oregon, and is now eighty-two years old, and Edward Peter who now resides at Mulberry, Ind.; Franklin Peter, reared on the farm, married Eliza Bryan, July 8, 1855. She was a daughter of Simeon Bryan, who was born November 30, 1796. Eliza (Bryan) Peter died July 23, 1912, one hundred and fourteen years after the birth of her father. Simeon Bryan married Emily Slipper, a daughter of Daniel Slipper, one of the old settlers of Clinton county. Franklin and Eliza Peter had seven children, four of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Emily F. Gable, wife of Robert W. Gable; Marcella is the wife of Peter Rothenberger; Ella is the wife of Perry A. Rothenberger; Anise W., of this sketch; Ezra B., Victoria A. and Ivy are all three deceased. The death of the father occurred January 31, 1889 at the age of sixty years. He devoted his life to farming and religiously was a member of the Lutheran church, in which he was an elder for some time. Politically he was a Republican.

Anise W. Peter was reared on the home farm and he received his education in the public schools. He has devoted his life to general farming and has succeeded all along the line. He has remained on the home farm which consists of eighty acres which he has kept under a fine state of cultivation and improvement. He raises a great deal of grain and livestock, and he has kept the home and outbuildings well repaired. He raises fancy poultry which are admired by all who see them, specializing on Light Brahmas and Columbian Wyandottes. He has taken many premiums at various exhibits. His fine poultry finds a very ready market over a wide territory, and he is one of the most widely known poultry men in this section of the state. This is part of the thirty-two hundred acres which our subject's great grandfather Peter entered from the government.

Politically, Mr. Peter is a Republican, and he belongs to the Lutheran church, being an active worker in the church and Sunday school.

Mr. Peter was married November 12, 1890 to Ida A. Glick, who was born in Madison township, Clinton county, and reared and educated here. She is a daughter of Allen Glick, a well known citizen here in the pioneer period of the county. He was a native of Ohio, and came to Indiana when young, and married in Tippecanoe county, to Rebecca Lecklitner, and to them



five daughters and two sons were born, namely: Dora, who married George Bryan, Mrs. Emma Sense, is a widow; Mrs. Ida A. Peter, wife of our subject; Laura A. who has remained single; Maude O. is the wife of Orville Rothenberger; Lloyd and Floyd are twins.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter, namely: Maurice Vernon, born September 14, 1896; Edna Ruth, born November 4, 1902; Genieve Lucile having died in infancy. Mr. Peter was among the first of the community to give a name to his farm which is now known as "The North View Farm."

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### CHALMER L. SMITH.

The biographical annals of Clinton county would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the progressive farmer of Madison township whose name forms the caption of this paragraph, who is one of the county's worthy native sons. Mr. Smith had the sagacity in youth to see that better opportunities waited for him right here on his native heath than elsewhere, consequently his life labors have been confined to this locality rather than in distant and precarious fields, and, judging from the success he has achieved here he was fortunate in coming to this decision—to remain at home, the best place in the world, as all will agree.

Chalmer L. Smith, owner of Grand View Farm, is a scion of two of our sterling pioneer families, both having been prominent in the affairs of the county for several generations. He was born in Ross township, Clinton county, August 4, 1871, and is a son of Edward and Sarah E. (Fickle) Smith. The father was a native of Ohio where he remained until he was eighteen years of age then west to Illinois and was living there at the outbreak of the Civil war. He did not enter the service until the war was nearly over, having enlisted in February, 1865, in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until September of the same year when he was honorably discharged, with the rank of corporal. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1847, and was a son of James Smith, also a native of the Buckeye state, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Edward Smith later came to Clinton county, Ind., and here married Sarah E. Fickle, daughter of Isaac and Ann (Thompson) Fickle, mention of whom is made at length on other pages of this volume. The death of Edward Smith occurred at the age of forty-four years, May 16, 1891. The death of his wife



occurred on March 6, 1895, at the age of forty-eight years. Five children were born to them, namely: Lorenzo V., of Bluffton, Ind.; Chalmer L., of this sketch; Elva F., of Mulberry; James M., of Washington township, this county; Robert E., of Clarks Hill, Ind. The father was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he belonged to the United Presbyterian church, at Mt. Pleasant.

Chalmer L. Smith was reared on the home farm in his native township and he received a common school education. When twenty-one years of age he married Erma Lake nee Daggy, daughter of George Daggy, who died when forty-two years old. Mr. Daggy was born in Virginia. His wife, a Miss Minerva Poundstone, was a native of this county. Her death occurred at the age of forty-four years, leaving five children, namely: Mrs. Ida Timons, Willard D., Mrs. Ada Stein, of Carroll county, Indiana, and Mrs. Smith of this sketch.

Mr. Smith owns a small but productive and valuable farm of sixty-two acres which he moved to in 1899. He has a good home and every thing about the place is kept in shipshape. He has worked hard and is very comfortably fixed. His dwelling is on an eminence from which an inspiring view of the surrounding country may be had.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Ethel May, born September 21, 1898; Gladys Opal, born October 19, 1906.

Politically, Mr. Smith is a Republican. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and of the Sons of Veterans at Mulberry.

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#### HENRY D. BEISEL.

The people who constitute the bone and sinew of this country are not those who are unstable and unsettled; who fly from this occupation to that; who do not know how to properly discharge the duties of citizenship until they are told, and who take no active and intelligent interest in affairs affecting schools, churches and public institutions. The backbone of this country is made up of families who have made their own homes, who are alive to the best interests of the community in which they reside. Such is the Beisel family of Clinton county, one of the best known of the present generation being Henry D., an extensive land owner and successful farmer and sock man of Ross township.



MR. AND MRS. H. D. BEISEL.



Mr. Beisel was born on the old homestead in the above named township and county, February 7, 1855. He is a son of Solomon K. Beisel, who was born in Lehigh county, Penn., where he spent his early days, finally coming to Clinton county, being one of the well known early settlers here. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his grandfather was born in Germany from which country he emigrated to America and settled in the old Keystone state where he established the family home. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Angeline Bear, born in Lehigh county, Penn., a daughter of Jacob Bear, also a native of that state. Solomon K. Beisel grew up in his native county and was educated and married there. Here they developed a good farm through their industry. Seven children were born to them: Henry D., of this sketch; Mary, married to Matthias Troxel; Benjamin, living in Union township; Peter J.; Sarah the wife of Selby Lewis living on the old home farm; Rosa, the wife of E. L. Shaw of Ross township; Minnie the wife of B. Strange of Owen township; Flora, who died in youth. The father of these children died at the age of seventy-three years. Politically, he was a Republican, and religiously, a member of the Reformed church. He was a man of magnificent physique, noted for his industry and honesty, liked by everybody.

Henry D. Beisel was reared on the home farm and educated in the rural schools of his district. In his early life he worked in saw mills and farmed, until 1882, when he was married to Anna M. Beal, for a number of years a popular teacher in the schools of this county. She was a daughter of the late Harvey Beal, long a prominent citizen of Clinton county. He was married four times and became the father of twenty children.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beisel: Bertice, living in Minneapolis and engaged in railroading; Ervin N. living on a farm in Union township; Morris living on a farm in Owen township; Inez, the wife of Dr. L. Lutz living in Michigan; Edith, graduated from the Rossville high school with the class of 1913, living at home; Bessie, now a pupil in the local high school. These children were all given good educational advantages, and the sons are well situated in life. The death of Mrs. Beisel occurred at the age of forty-eight. She was a woman of many praiseworthy traits of character and was an earnest church worker. In 1907 Mr. Beisel married Mrs. Alice M. Saidla, a daughter of Enoch Thompson, now deceased. She had two sons by her former marriage, Bert, of Darlington, and John, living in Chicago.

Mr. Beisel has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising.

also feeds large numbers of cattle and hogs annually. He makes a specialty of blooded coach horses which are greatly admired, and he has taken nearly seventy-five premiums at fairs and exhibitions over the country, his horses and colts generally winning blue ribbons in coach and general purpose classes. He is an excellent judge of horses and knows how to handle them. He owns in all four hundred acres in Clinton county, comprising three farms. Two hundred and twenty acres constitute his farm in Union township; he has eighty acres in Ross township, eighty in Owen township and there are fifteen acres surrounding his home. His land is all well improved, productive and under a high state of cultivation. He has a beautiful modern home, large barns and convenient outbuildings of all kinds. Everything about his place denotes thrift, good management and industry. He is entitled to a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, for he started in life poor and has forged to the front through his individual efforts.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, an elder in the same and has long been active in church work. He is a genial, obliging, hospitable gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet. He is a Republican in politics.

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#### LEWIS ROTHENBERGER.

Like many of the most enterprising and esteemed citizens of Clinton county the Rothenbergers came from Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. It seems that a few courageous men of that county found their way to this when Indiana was first being settled, and, being pleased with the prospect here, induced their friends to make a similar overland journey westward across the great Alleghanies; they in turn told their friends and relatives of the splendid new country they had found, and so for generations this has been going on until today it is surprising how many of our citizens came directly from the old county in the Keystone state or are descendants of those who did come from there.

Lewis Rothenberger, farmer of Madison township, is of the second generation of people from Lehigh county, but he himself was born on the old homestead in Madison township, in 1869. He is a son of Christian Rothenberger who immigrated when a young man to Clinton county in 1848, locating in Madison township. He was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1824. He is a son of George and Sarah (Wentz) Rothenberger.



His father was also a native of Pennsylvania. On October 24, 1852 he married Marietta Leibenguth, a daughter of Peter and Hannah (App) Leibenguth. She was born December 3, 1831 in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. The following children were born to our subject's parents: Frank P., Josiah, Flora E., Peter, Lydia M., Perry A., Lewis, Ida A., Sarah H. and Mary J. The father of these children was a great fisherman in his day. In the fall of 1881 he went fishing, accompanied by some of his neighbors, and caught eight hundred pounds of fish on the Wild Cat river. He belonged to the Lutheran church and politically he was a Democrat. He was at one time supervisor of his township. He came to this county a poor man, but by industry and economy he secured a competency. He lived to be seventy-five years of age. His widow survives, being now eighty-three years old. She lives in the town of Mulberry where she has a fine home and she enjoys good health. She is a woman noted for her charity, hospitality and old-time Christianity, and also for her good memory.

Lewis Rothenberger was reared on the old home farm and he was educated in the rural schools of his neighborhood. When fourteen years old he went to live with his brother Josiah. He was married on February 14, 1892 to Cora Snyder, who was born in Lehigh county, Pa., and came to Indiana with her parents at the age of eight years. She is a daughter of Edwin Snyder, who was born in Lehigh county, Pa., where he spent his earlier years. Mrs. Rothenberger was born October 5, 1868. Her mother was Hannah Rex, before her marriage, a daughter of Jacob Rex, now deceased. Eight children were born to Edwin Snyder and wife, namely: Oliver E. died at the age of twenty-one years; Cora, wife of our subject; Mrs. Mary Hedrick, of Flora, Ind.; Aaron lives in Nevada; Albert lives in Crawfordsville, Ind.; Ada lives in Monticello Ind.; Rev. Howard S. lives in Kingston, New York; Samuel is engaged in farming in Clinton county. The parents of these children were members of the Lutheran church.

Lewis Rothenberger has devoted his life successfully to general farming. He is owner of a valuable place of eighty-three acres in Madison township, where he is carrying on general farming and stock raising. He has a good nine-roomed house installed with a furnace and acetylene light plant, a large barn thirty-six by sixty-eight feet and such modern farming implements as his needs require.

Three children have been born to our subject and wife: Orpha Maude, born December 21, 1892. She is a graduate from the Academic department of Weidners Institute at Mulberry, Ind., in 1911, and also from Junior Col-

lege of Weidner Institute; Neva Hannah, born April 22, 1895. She also is a graduate from the Academic department of Weidner Institute in 1913 and is also attending college at present; Laura May, born February 25, 1897, died December 19, 1898. Mr. Rothenberger also has some experience with carpenter, blacksmith and cement tools, doing nearly all his own work and some for his neighbors in that line. He has between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty barrels of cement used on his farm and is expecting to use more.

Politically, Mr. Rothenberger is a Democrat. He is a member of the Fair Haven Evangelical Lutheran church, near Mulberry, Ind., and for years has been active in church and Sunday school work.

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#### PETER ROTHENBERGER.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our great country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterizes the foreign element, both those who have come direct from the European nations and their American born children, this being especially true of those of German blood. All will agree, after so much as a mere cursory glance over our forty-eight states, that these people have entered very largely into our population. By comparison with their "old country" surroundings they have readily recognized the fact that in the United States lie the greatest opportunities for the man of ambition and energy. And because of this many have broken the ties of home and native land and have entered earnestly upon the task of gaining in the new world a home and a competence. Among this class were the ancestors of Peter Rothenberger, one of the most substantial citizens and progressive agriculturists of Madison township, Clinton county, although he himself was born in America, thus has avoided many of the trials of his forebears in getting a foothold in a land where the customs and language are strange. He seems to have inherited many of the thrifty and sterling traits of his father and grandfather and has forged to the front in the face, not infrequently, of obstacles of so huge proportions as to have entirely broken the spirit of men of less sterner fiber. His life history might be studied and emulated with profit by the youth of this county who are ambitious to make good, successful citizens.

Mr. Rothenberger was born on the old homestead in Clinton county,

Indiana, August 12, 1860, near the town of Mulberry. He is a son of Christian Rothenberger, also born in the old Keystone state, of a worthy German family. The father of our subject grew up in his native community, and when a young man he came to Clinton county, Indiana, making the long journey on horseback, bringing two other horses with him. Here he purchased land, which he developed by his thrift into a good farm, and here he married Mary E. Livengood, a daughter of Peter Livengood, an early pioneer, he having located here in 1836. His family consisted of ten children, an equal number of sons and daughters, namely: Frank P., Josiah, Flora, Peter, Malinda, Perry A., Lewis, and Alma. The death of the father occurred at the age of seventy-five years. His widow survives at the advanced age of eighty-three years. She lives in Mulberry, and is beloved by all who know her, having always been noted for her fine Christian character. She talks most interestingly of the early days. She has lived to see the log cabins of the pioneers replaced by modern dwellings and the great woods give way to well improved farms, and the automobile take the place of the ox cart. She has lived to see her children prosperous and respected by all who know them.

Peter Rothenberger grew to manhood on the farm where he worked when a boy and he received a common school education. On October 18, 1883, he married Marcella Peter, who was born in Madison township, where she was reared and educated. She was a daughter of Franklin Peter, who was born in Pennsylvania and who died in 1889 at the age of sixty years. The mother's death occurred at the age of seventy-four years. They were an early family of this township. They were the parents of the following living children: Mrs. Emily F. Gable, Marcella, wife of our subject; Ella, is the wife of Perry A. Rothenberger; Anise W. lives on the homestead.

Five children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Clarence, married Susan Hurst and is engaged in farming; Ada, married C. Martin and they live in Madison township; Orvill, married Maude Glick; Ina is the wife of John Engle, Bessie is the wife of S. O. Brand. These children were all given good educations, are well situated in life and are well thought of by their friends and acquaintances.

Peter Rothenberger has devoted his life to farming and stock raising on a large scale. He now owns three fine farms, his home place consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and his two other excellent places, all in Clinton county, bring the total up to three hundred and forty acres. His land is well improved, has been brought up to a high state of productiveness and is among the most valuable in the county. He is one of the best judges of livestock in the county, and no small part of his handsome competency has been

derived in the judicious handling of livestock. He has a large, well furnished and attractive home and numerous substantial outbuildings. Politically he is a Democrat and in religious matters belongs to the Lutheran church, to which his family also belong. He is highly esteemed by all for his honesty.

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RALPH O. LANE.

It is a great privilege to be able to spend our lives on the old home place. "The roof that heard our earliest cry," as the poet Tennyson wrote, has a charm and fascination for us which we cannot find elsewhere, and no matter where on earth our restless footsteps may wander we ever long to be back beneath the old roof-tree of our parents. However, this is not always the privilege of man. For many reasons, often through necessity, we leave our childhood home and seek our fortune in other countries, and seldom ever revisit the hearthstone around which we played as a child. So those who, like Ralph O. Lane, owner of Maple Lawn Stock Farm, in Perry township, Clinton county, are fortunate enough to spend their lives at their birthplace, are to be envied. No doubt he fully appreciates the privilege, and he has labored hard to keep the old place well tilled and well improved so that it has retained rather than lost its original strength of soil, and the home has been well preserved.

Mr. Lane was born in this township and county on October 14, 1871. He is the scion of a prominent old family of this locality. He is a son of Jesse Lane, who was a native of Ohio, and a son of Judge Joseph Lane. The family is of English descent, and the first emigrant settled in Delaware. Later the family removed westward to Ohio, thence on to Indiana. Judge Lane was one of the first settlers in this section of the state. Here he built his log cabin and cleared a place for his crops and he became influential in the early history of the community. The first election in the township was held at his log cabin. He was born in Delaware in the year 1800. He took a leading part in the early development of the county, and was one of the charter members of the Methodist church here. He lived to be seventy-four years of age. His house was a favorite stopping place for the circuit riders who came to this locality to preach at the local Methodist church. The Judge was three times married.



Jesse Lane, father of our subject, grew up on the old home place, and, being a pioneer boy, found plenty of hard work to do in assisting in developing the farm. He received a meager education in the log cabin schools of his day. In early manhood he married Prudence White, and to them twelve children were born: Alfred, Joseph, died in infancy; Edgar, Ollie (deceased), B. W., Dan H., Mrs. May Dunbar, Judson, Mrs. Nettie Dunbar (deceased), Catherine, Ralph O., of this sketch; and Adelia. Mr. Lane married for his second wife Rachael Morehead, and to them was born one daughter, Lottie. Mr. Lane's third wife was Anna Burden, who survives her husband. Jesse Lane devoted his life to general farming and stock raising, and was a breeder of fine horses, principally Clydesdales. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his home was headquarters for the preachers of this denomination when in this locality; in fact, it was a home where the latch string was always on the outside to his many friends.

Ralph O. Lane was reared on the old home place and there worked during the crop season when he became of proper age. During the winter months he attended the district schools. When twenty-three years old, he married Icy Lackey, daughter of Eli Lackey, a pioneer of Clinton county, now deceased. The mother is still living, making her home in Colfax.

Mr. Lane owns one hundred and forty acres in section 34, Perry township. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising. Everything about the place denotes thrift and good management. He pays considerable attention to stock raising and no small portion of his income is derived from this source. He has a silo which holds one hundred tons, and has the largest barn in the township. He keeps registered Percheron stallions and mares and is also a breeder of Poland China hogs. His fine stock is greatly admired by all who see it.

One child, Blanche, has been born to our subject and wife. She was graduated from the Colfax high school and is taking a four years' course in DePauw University. Another child, Olive, died when sixteen months old.

Politically, Mr. Lane is a Republican, and fraternally a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



## SAMUEL N. DAVISON.

This well known citizen is another of the old soldiers who went out to fight their country's battles a half century ago. What a pleasant sight it is at the present day to see a company of these honored veterans go by on Decoration Day or the Fourth of July, in the blue uniforms and with their tattered flags flying. But they will all be gone in a few more years, and nothing will be left but a memory. That memory should be perpetuated in song and story and monument, so that future generations may draw inspiration from their patriotism and gallantry. After an eminently successful, active and useful business career, Mr. Davison is now living in retirement in the village of Jefferson where he was for many years a merchant and for thirty-one years post master. In the development of his town and county he ever showed his eagerness to assist in any way he could; and, as a result of his public spirit, his honesty and neighborliness, he has ever enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who know him, having a wide acquaintance throughout Clinton county.

Samuel N. Davison was born in Decatur county, Ind., October 28, 1839. He is a son of William and Clarissa (Sythens) Davison. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of New Jersey, and of Irish and English lineage. William Davison, paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Dublin, Ireland, where he grew up, married and had two children. He then emigrated with his family to America, being on the ocean eleven months and one child being born on the ship. On reaching the United States, William Davison settled in Pennsylvania, and a number of years later he moved to Butler county, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his life. His family consisted of six children: Samuel, Mary, Esther, Jane, Betsy and William, father of our subject.

William Davison, Jr. was ten years old when his father settled in Butler county, O. In his youth he learned the cooper's trade at which he worked in Butler county and in several places in Indiana, and for two years he farmed in Arkansas. Later he lived in Madison, Ind., then returned to Ohio and in November, 1852, came back to Indiana, locating on a farm in Clinton county. In 1857 he moved to the town of Jefferson and resumed his trade. A few years later he embarked in the hotel business which he followed with fair success until about 1871 when he retired from active life. His death occurred on July 22, 1893, his wife having preceded him to the grave on



T. N. DAVISON AND FAMILY



January 2d of the same year. They were the parents of twelve children: Elizabeth, wife of William Bake; Jane, Josiah, William, DeWitt C., Samuel N., our subject; Clarissa, Margaret, wife of William Campbell; Charles G., Henry, John, and Esther, wife of Frank Doty.

Samuel N. Davison remained under his parental roof-tree until he was about twenty-one years of age, having in the meantime learned the cooper's trade under his father, maintaining a shop at the village of Jefferson until the breaking out of the Civil war. Upon learning of the defeat of the Federal troops at the first battle of Bull Run he soon took leave of his wife and enlisted September 11, 1862, in Company A, Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was with that noted regiment in all its various experiences in the strenuous campaigns and bloody battles in Virginia. At the second battle of Bull Run he was, among others, detailed to bury the dead. He then went to Arlington Heights, near Washington City, where the Union army was encamped. He was soon, however, on a forced march with the rest of the troops through Maryland, and from that time on he was in almost constant service, proving to be a most faithful and gallant soldier, always gladly performing his duty no matter how dangerous or arduous. He fought in some of the greatest battles of the war, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the last named battle, but a few days later he was retaken and sent to Baltimore, thence to Annapolis, Maryland, where he remained in the hospital for some time. He was also severely wounded at Chancellorsville, which resulted in the loss of one of his eyes. Mr. Davidson was honorably discharged on May 11, 1864 and immediately thereafter returned home, taking up his trade of cooper in Jefferson, continuing the same until 1869, when he purchased the hotel formerly owned by his father. He remodeled the same and continued to operate it with success until 1872, when he sold out and embarked in the mercantile business which he carried on for some time with very gratifying results, then began buying and selling staves and other cooperage material.

On August 11, 1860 Mr. Davison married Lucinda Dilmon, daughter of Daniel Dilmon, and of this union seven children were born: William H., Dilmon, Flora E., Lucia B., Etta S., Russell and Emma May. Russell shot himself accidentally January 1, 1894, the wound finally resulting fatally.

Politically, Mr. Davison is a Republican. He was postmaster at Jefferson for a period of thirty-one years, his long retention giving evidence of his

faithful and satisfactory service. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but was for years a member of the United Brethren church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Frankfort. He was one of the veterans who attended the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg on the battlefield, the first three days of July, 1913. He again stood on the spot where he was wounded.

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### FLOYD S. FICKLE.

One of the most enterprising of our younger generation of farmers in Clinton county who has believed from the outset of his career that "The wisdom of yesterday is sometimes the folly of today," and that while the methods of our grandfathers in tilling the soil were all right in their day, yet in the twentieth century we are compelled to adopt new methods and farm along different lines, in view of the fact that conditions of climate, soil, grains, etc., have changed since the days of the pioneers, is Floyd S. Fickle, owner of Winding Brook Farm, three and one-half miles southwest of Mulberry, Madison township. He has been a close observer of modern methods and is a student at all times of whatever pertains to his chosen life work and he has therefore met with encouraging success all along the line, and, judging from his past record, he will undoubtedly achieve much in the future years and take his place among the leading agriculturists of a community noted for its fine farms and adroit husbandmen.

Mr. Fickle was born in Madison township, Clinton county, on May 3, 1882. He is a son of William Fickle and wife, extensive mention of whom, together with the rest of the Fickle family, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed in the county, is made on other pages of this work, hence the biographer does not deem it advisable to reiterate same here.

Mr. Fickle of this review, grew to manhood on the old homestead and there assisted with the general work when a boy. He attended the public schools in his district in the winter months. He is one of a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, eight of whom are still living, namely: Mrs. Fena Horlacher, Alvin T., Fernando I. is deceased; Joseph E. lives in Washington township; Sarah L. died when eighteen years old; Charles R. lives in Madison township; Stella M. is deceased; Orville O. is deceased; Ora A. lives at Clarks Hill; Floyd S., of this sketch; Lora L. is on



the old home place with his mother and Mrs. Elda E. Bennett lives in Madison township. The father of these children died March 25, 1913.

When twenty-five years old Floyd S. Fickle married Cathelene J. Conlon, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana and there she grew to maturity and was educated. She is a daughter of Michael and Mary A. Conlon, both natives of Ireland from which country they emigrated to America in early life and located in Tippecanoe county, this state. The father died in 1900, but the mother is living at Mulberry, Indiana.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Earl and Francis.

Mr. Fickle is successfully farming his well kept and well improved farm in Madison township, and here he has a good residence and other buildings, and he keeps a good grade of livestock. There is a beautiful winding brook near his home from which he named his place Winding Brook. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and politically he is a Democrat.

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#### PERRY A ROTHENBERGER.

As the name would indicate Perry A. Rothenberger, well-known farmer of Madison township, is of German descent and he has seemingly inherited the characteristic thrift of his forebears which has resulted in the attainment of a definite degree of success as habits of thrift, perseverance and fortitude always do when properly directed.

Mr. Rothenberger was born on the old family homestead in Madison township, Clinton county, July 27, 1865. He is a son of Christian Rothenberger, a native of Pennsylvania, and he a son of Peter Rothenberger. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Marietta Leibenguth, and to these parents ten children were born.

Christian Rothenberger came to Clinton county in 1848, locating in Madison township, where the family has remained to the present time. He was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1824. He is a son of George and Sarah (Mentry) Rothenberger. October 14, 1852, he married Marrietta Leibenguth, daughter of Peter and Hannah (App) Leibenguth. She was born December 3, 1831, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. The following children were born to Christian Rothenberger and wife: Frank P., Josiah, Flora E., Peter, Lydia M., Perry A., Lewis, Ida A., Sarah H. and Mary J. The father of these children was without means when he came to

Clinton county, but he worked hard, saved his earnings and in a few years had a good start and finally became one of the leading farmers and stock raisers in his locality. Politically he was a Democrat, and religiously a Lutheran. For recreation he engaged in fishing, often making large catches. His death occurred in 1900 at an advanced age, he having been born in 1824.

Perry A. Rothenberger grew to manhood on the home farm and was educated in the common schools. On December 25, 1887, he married Ella A. Peter, who was born on the old home place in Clinton county and here she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Franklin and Eliza (Bryan) Peter, and was one of four children, namely: Mrs. Emily F. Gable, Mrs. Marcella Rothenberger, Ella A., who married our subject, and Anise W., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, which also contains a fuller history of the Peter family.

Perry A. Rothenberger has devoted his life to general farming and has been very successful. He is now owner of beautiful Sunny Slope, a farm of one hundred and sixty acres well located in Madison township, and well improved. He has a substantial group of buildings, and in connection with general farming he keeps large numbers of a splendid grade of livestock. He feeds cattle and hogs for the market. He first purchased and inherited eighty acres, and, prospering through hard work and good management, was able in a few years to add another eighty, thus making him an ideal farm, which at this time is worth about twenty thousand dollars.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rothenberger two children have been born, namely: Mrs. Edith A. Ritenour, of Lafayette, and Ralph W., who is assisting his father operate the home farm.

Mr. Rothenberger is an active member of the Lutheran church, of which he has been a deacon for a period of eighteen years, and he has been Sunday school suprintendent for several years. His wife and family are also members of this church.

"Ephraim Rothenberger was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1829. He came to Indiana in 1853 in company with the Fretz and Foster families, the trip having been made overland, the party walking almost the entire way. Settlement was at first made near Monitor, but later on Mr. Rothenberger moved to the farm east of Mulberry, where he lived until retiring to the home here in town.

"Mr. Rothenberger was married to Elizabeth Slagle on March 11, 1856, by Squire John Clendenning. This union was blessed with the following children: Marietta (Mrs. William Balser), Susan, Elias, Simon J., Elizabeth (Mrs. Frank Stinespring), James (deceased), Alice (Mrs. Ed Martz), Ida

(Mrs. Clint Hart, deceased), Sarah (Mrs. Albert Miller), Minnie (Mrs. Thomas Waldron). Mother Rothenberger died July 15, 1893, and Father Rothenberger died March 2, 1911."

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### FRANK HARSHMAN.

The name of Frank Harshman, well-known citizen of Madison township, Clinton county, stands, as did that of his esteemed father before him, for progressive ideas in reference, both to agricultural pursuits and public affairs, and we are glad to give his personal record and that of his family in these pages, for such people are the class that advance civilization and make this world, none too elysian-like at best, a fairly fit place in which to live.

Mr. Harshman was born on the farm where he now lives, on June 15, 1872. He is a son of Henry C. and Kate (Shockey) Harshman, an old pioneer couple of this locality. Henry C. Harshman was a son of Henry and Molly (Fogel) Harshman. Henry Harshman was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, December 22, 1797. From there his parents moved to Greene county, Ohio, when he was a child and there he was reared and married. Later in life he removed to Clinton county, Indiana, locating in the woods in Madison township, and here he developed a home and died here on August 20, 1843, and is buried in John Seager's cemetery. His wife was born in Maryland, February 8, 1800. She was quite young when her parents removed from the old Oriole state to Greene county, Ohio. She died in Clinton county, Indiana, at the home of Moses Harshman in May, 1876, and is buried in Jefferson cemetery. The grandfather of Henry, Peter Harshman, was born in Germany, from which country he came to America when a young man in the old Colonial days, and he served seven years in the patriot army in the Revolutionary War. He afterward settled in Rockingham county, Virginia, where he was married, and after a few years removed to Greene county, Ohio, where he died in the fall of 1827 at the age of eighty-two years. His wife was an English woman and lived in Greene county, Ohio.

Mr. Harshman's father and all his sons were Democrats except Moses. When the family came to this country, deer, bear and other wild animals were in abundance. The elder Harshman at one time killed three bears as fast as he could load his gun.

Henry C. Harshman, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born February 3, 1841, the same year in which President McKinley was born.

He devoted his life to farming, acquiring valuable farming property through his thrift, and his death occurred here in Madison township, Clinton county, on September 25, 1902. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a Democrat. His wife, Kate Shockey, died July 28, 1911, at the age of sixty-two years. To them nine children were born, seven of whom are still living, namely: Alonzo E., Bertha, Grice, Lettie Mercer, Frank, subject of this sketch; Richard, Lawrence, Albert, Harry and Mrs. Kate Ayres.

Frank Harshman was reared on the old home place and he received a common school education. He was married June 15, 1898, to Laura J. Wesner, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana. She is a daughter of Rev. J. Wesner, a well-known minister of the gospel in Darke county, Ohio. He was born in Davies county, Indiana. He married Lucinda Klingensmith, who was born in Marion county, Indiana. To them two children were born, Mrs. Laura Harshman, and Neva.

Mr. Harshman moved to the old home farm in 1912. His place consists of one hundred acres of good and well improved land. He has a good home and substantial outbuildings.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harshman three children have been born, Henry Harold, born August 11, 1899; Freda M., born March 20, 1903, and Martin Luther, born August 19, 1913. The daughter is musically inclined and is being educated in music.

Mr. Harshman is a member of the Lutheran church, also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

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#### P. J. BEISEL.

When he gazes over his broad acres of well cultivated land, P. J. Beisel, of Ross township, Clinton county, is justified in feeling that he has achieved the acme of his ambition, when in his early life he became imbued with a determination to some day take front rank among the agriculturists of his locality. He has not attained to this position without long years of indefatigable toil and good management, but he has been a man who never permitted any stone to remain unturned whereby he might advance himself, and he has so ordered his private life as to keep aloof all idle cavil.

Mr. Beisel was born in the year 1859, in Ross township, on the old homestead. He is a son of Solomon Beisel, who came to Clinton county in 1852 from Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he was born and reared. He was a son of Peter Beisel, of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. Solomon

Beisel married in Clinton county, Angeline Bear, a daughter of Jacob Bear of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. She was born in 1839 and in 1841 came with her parents to Clinton county, Indiana, and located in Ross township. Our subject's grandparents are both deceased, having spent their last years in this county. Solomon Beisel developed a good farm in Clinton county through his industry, having come here when the land was little improved, and here he and his wife reared their children, eight having been born to them, namely: H. D. lives in Ross township, B. F. lives in Union township, Peter J., subject of this sketch; Mary, who married Mathias Troxel, of Ross township; Sarah L., who lives on the old home place; Mrs. Rosa Shaw, Minnie is the wife of B. O. Strange of Owen township, and Flora died in infancy. Solomon Beisel, the father, was a shoemaker by trade, but most of his life was devoted to farming.

Peter J. Beisel was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools. When twenty years old he made a trip to the West and remained a year, and returned home. When twenty-four years old he married Clara Troxel, daughter of Allen Troxel, who was a soldier in the Civil War. Mrs. Beisel was born in Pennsylvania, but reared and educated in Clinton county. Mr. Troxel was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lehigh county in 1842. He is a son of Stephen and Esther (Mickle) Troxel, both of whom died in Clinton county. Allen Troxel married on January 23, 1864, Louisa Samuel, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Samuel. To Allen Troxel and wife ten children were born, namely: Mrs. Clara Beisel, Mary, Ella, Eva, Emerson, Orpha, Cora, Ivy, Daisey, who died in 1909, and Pearl. Allen Troxel was twice married, his second wife being Maggie Burkhalter. He now lives in Mulberry, Indiana.

Peter J. Beisel grew to manhood in his native county and early in life began farming in Tippecanoe county, which he followed there for a period of fifteen years. In later years he came to Clinton county, Indiana. In 1898 he bought the old home of his grandfather, Bear, which consists of one hundred and six acres, and later he purchased forty acres more. He has kept the place well tilled and well improved and has a large ten-room house, well furnished. He keeps a good grade of live stock, and is one of the leading farmers of his township. He owns a standard make automobile and is very comfortably fixed in every way.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Beisel, namely: Pearl is the wife of Noah Ganzwer, of Clinton county; Marvin is a traveling salesman with a wholesale house of Indianapolis; Nevis S. is farming in this county; Mabel and Clarence P. are living at home.



Politically Mr. Beisel is a Republican. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Reformed church, in which he is an elder and active worker.

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### JOSEPH H. STECKEL.

All credit is due a man who wins success in spite of obstacles and by persistency and energy gains a competence and a position of honor as a man and citizen. The record of Joseph H. Steckel, now living in retirement in the town of Mulberry, Clinton county, is of such a man. He grew up amid rather discouraging environments, but it was during the formative period of this country and he was quick to see opportunities, and, managing well and working persistently, he worked his way to definite success and independence.

Mr. Steckel was born in a log cabin in Tippecanoe county, February 7, 1852. He is a son of Joseph Steckel, who became one of the most extensive farmers in what was formerly Ross and later Madison township, Clinton county. He was born in Lehigh county, Penn., January 22, 1824, in a house built in 1756, in which there is a table set in the wall, made of plaster, which bears the following inscription, "God protect this home from all danger. Our Lord and Savior. (Selah.)" The home was built by John Peter Drexel and Mary Magdalena Drexel. Its size is forty by fifty feet. It is the opinion of Joseph Steckel that this property was purchased by his grandfather Steckel of Mr. Drexel, the builder. The paternal great grandfather of Joseph Steckel was brought to America from Switzerland when only two years old. The Steckels all settled in Lehigh county, Penn. At one time a reunion of this family was held there at which seven hundred Steckels were present. John Peter Steckel, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lehigh county, in 1785, and there spent his life, dying in 1866. His wife, Elizabeth Biery, born in that county in 1795, died in 1840. The Bierys were of German descent. Joseph Steckel had an uncle, Solomon by name, who served in the war of 1812. On February 26, 1846, Joseph Steckel married Anna Maria Ludwig, daughter of David and Lydia (Fatzinger) Ludwig, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1803 and the mother in 1804.

Joseph Steckel, father of our subject remained with his parents until he was twenty-six years old, then moved to Sheffield township, Tippecanoe county, Ind., where he lived four years. In 1853 he moved to Clinton county



JOSEPH H. STECKEL AND FAMILY



and located on the county line, about two miles west of Mulberry until March, 1885, when he built a beautiful brick residence in Mulberry. He was known to be an honest, reliable man, friendly to both rich and poor. He held the office of supervisor for four years. He was a member of the Reformed church, while his wife held membership in the Lutheran church. They were the parents of twelve children, an equal number of sons and daughters: Lydia, Oliver, David (deceased), Phaon, living in Mulberry; Mrs. Mary E. Bear (deceased), Deborah (deceased), Joseph H. of this sketch; Mrs. A. Burkholder (deceased), Mrs. Ellen J. Elliott (deceased), Mrs. Matilda Combs (deceased), Methusaleh, living in California; Martin, living on a farm near Mulberry.

Joseph H. Steckel grew up on the home farm and received a common school education. On February 2, 1873 he married, at Rossville, Clinton county, Maria M. Gable, who was born in Northampton county, Penn., January 26, 1851, a daughter of Tobias and Hannah (Leibenguth) Gable, both natives of the same county in which Mrs. Steckel was born. The mother is living with our subject and has reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The father died at the age of sixty-seven years in Ross township. They were the parents of five children: William, Francis, John J., Maria M., married to Mr. Steckel; and Robert W. The father of these children was a carpenter by trade. Politically, he was a Democrat.

Joseph H. Steckel lived in Tippecanoe county two years, then came to Mulberry, Clinton county where he has since resided, and where he has been successfully engaged in the grocery, meat and livestock business during the past twenty-three years. He has a reputation for industry and honesty.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Steckel: Emma F. at home with her parents; Rev. Lloyd W., a prominent minister in the Lutheran church, and now located at Plattville, Wisconsin, was educated at the Lutheran College of Greenville, Penn., and at the Lutheran Seminary of Chicago; one child who died in infancy; Pearl B. the wife of C. Burns, of Madison township; Malinda wife of Lawrence Clendenning, of Madison township.

Politically Mr. Steckel is a Republican and has been a frequent delegate to various conventions of his party. He owns a modern well-furnished nine-roomed house in Mulberry, which is a frequent gathering place for the many friends of the family.

## FRANCIS G. COVELY.

That the career of such a man as Francis G. Covely, well known retired farmer, of Mulberry, Clinton county, besides being treasured in the hearts of relatives and friends, should have its public record also, is peculiarly proper because a knowledge of men, whose substantial reputation rests upon their attainments and character, must exert a wholesome influence upon the rising generation. We transmit the chronicle of such a life with the hope of instilling into the minds of the rising generation the important lesson that honor and industry will have their rewards in due course of time.

Mr. Covely was born August 31, 1847, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of David and Mary (Gery) Covely, both parents natives of the Keystone state and of German descent. David Covely was a son of William Covely, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, where his ancestors settled in very early days, having emigrated from Germany. David Covely was born in 1820 in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where all his life was passed and where his death occurred in 1892. His widow is also deceased. To David and Mary Covely sixteen children were born, the subject of this sketch being the first in order of birth. The names of the others are as follows: David, Sarah, the wife of Edwin Bower; William (deceased), Mary, the wife of James Sallada; John, Michael, Joseph, Matilda, the wife of James Grice; Henry, Caroline (deceased), Jerry, and four that died in infancy.

At the early age of fifteen years Francis G. Covely began life for himself, working at any honest labor his hands found to do. After his twenty-first years he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, at which he became a skilled workman. In 1870 he became a resident of Clinton county, locating at the village of Mulberry, where he carried on his trade for eight years, after which he engaged in farming on rented land until 1880. In that year he purchased his present farm of eighty acres in Washington township, upon which he has made many substantial improvements, including a fine house and barn. His place is under a very successful state of cultivation.

Mr. Covely was married November 17, 1872, to Mary Freas, daughter of John and Rachael (Brown) Freas. The father was a native of France and the mother was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. John Freas came to America when eighteen years old in company with a brother, who died in Clinton county in 1888. His widow is also deceased. The following are the names of the nine children born to John and Rachael Freas: Samuel,



Thomas, William, John, Mary, Lena, married to Henry Green; Susan, wife of Henry Gary; Emma, wife of Edward Lipp, and Ella, wife of Walter Suit.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Covely have been born the following children: William (deceased), Gertrude, Rachael and John. His grandchildren are Francis, Ralph and Frederick Covely; Marvin Mohler and Florence Covely.

Mr. Covely affiliates with the Democratic party, and he belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, holding membership with Dakota Tribe, No. 42, of Frankfort.

Mr. Covely is a man of fine character and high social standing in the community, popular among his neighbors and fellow citizens. For a number of years he has been an active member of the German Reformed church, of which his wife is also a member, and she is esteemed by her many friends as a lady of intelligence and piety. The family left the farm in 1912 and moved to a pleasant and modernly appointed residence in Mulberry, and our subject and wife are here spending their declining years in quiet and comfort, surrounded by every convenience, and their pleasant home is known to the many friends of the family as a place of hospitality and good cheer.

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#### ADDISON FREDERICK COHEE.

Life is pleasant to live when we know how to make the most of it. Some people start on their careers as if they had weights on their souls, or were afraid to make the necessary effort to live up to a high standard. Others, by not making a proper study of the conditions of existence, or by not having the best of all trainers, good parents, are side-tracked at the outset and never seem thereafter to be able to get back again on the main track. Much depends on the start, just as it does in a race. The horse that gets the best start, all other things being equal, will almost invariably win the race. So in the race of life: if you are properly started with suitable grooming, such as good educational and home training, you will lead in the race in after years and enjoy your existence. Such home influence were thrown around Addison Frederick Cohee, well known citizen of Frankfort, Clinton county. Both father and mother were always known to be people of sound principles and exemplary habits, and at their deaths, many years ago, there was no word of

reproach spoken by anyone, and they left a name revered by all their many friends.

Mr. Cohee is the scion of one of our earliest pioneer families, his grandfather having settled in wilds of this locality over eighty years ago. He was born in Michigan township, Clinton county, October 16, 1875, and is a son of William A. and Katie E. (Cline) Cohee.

Benjamin Cohee, the paternal grandfather, was born in the state of Delaware, September 10, 1788. He was a son of Benjamin and Rachael (Dill) Cohee. The family came to Butler county, Ohio, in an early day and from there the grandfather came to Clinton county, Indiana, in 1830 and settled four miles northwest of Frankfort, when this county was covered with dense woods, in which only a spot here and there had been cleared. Here Benjamin Cohee worked hard and prospered, owning eventually a good farm of two hundred and forty acres, on which he spent the rest of his life, dying here on January 7, 1863. He married Rebecca Wilson January 4, 1821. She was born in Delaware, January 9, 1803, and her death occurred on March 4, 1868. William A. Cohee, our subject's father, was born June 7, 1853, in Jackson township, Clinton county, and here he grew to manhood and devoted his life to farming. He and Kate E. Cline were married December 24, 1874. His death occurred August 17, 1878, when still a young man. His widow survived until in February, 1895. Politically, he was a Republican, and he belonged to the Methodist church.

Addison F. Cohee grew to manhood in his native county, and he received a common school education. He began life for himself by working for the Clover Leaf Railroad four years, then he worked for the Indiana & Illinois Light Company, and the City lighting plant at Frankfort, and during the past ten years he has filled the position of wire chief for the Central Union Telegraph Company, discharging his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner, as might be surmised by his long retention. He is an expert in this line of work and is careful and painstaking.

Politically, Mr. Cohee is a Republican, but has never been active in public affairs.

On April 4, 1900, Mr. Cohee was married to Jessie Ghare, a daughter of Jacob T. and Anna Ghare, a highly respected family of Jackson township, Clinton county, where Mrs. Cohee grew to womanhood and was educated.

Mr. Cohee has a beautiful and tastily furnished home in East Walnut street, Frankfort, and he also owns a valuable and highly productive farm of two hundred and forty acres in Kirklin township.

## GROVER CLEVELAND BAILEY.

Although yet a young man, Grover Cleveland Bailey, owner of Maple Heights farm, in Perry township, Clinton county, has proven himself to be capable of successfully carrying on a general farming and stock raising business with the best of his fellow tillers of the soil in this locality, for, in the first place he is a persistent worker, is always doing something and in the second place he is a thinking man, laying his plans well, carefully considering every phase of his business. His methods of farming and his strong nature would give promise of large success in the future in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Bailey is a descendant of one of our highly honored pioneer families and he was born on the old homestead in Perry township on November 10, 1884, the son of Silas Bailey and wife. Here he grew to manhood and was taught the valuable lesson of general farming that has stood him so well in hand after he took up the serious problem of life for himself. He received a good common school education in the schools of his neighborhood. On December 13, 1905, he married Nola Belle Keyes, also a representative of one of our excellent old families, she being a daughter of Stephen Keyes and wife.

To our subject and wife four children were born, namely: Dorothy Lucile, Mary Elizabeth, Grace Louise and Mildred Druzilla. Mary Elizabeth died at the age of five months and eighteen days. Mr. Bailey's farm of fifty-five acres, although small, is one of the best and most productive in the country, and it is always in ship shape and produces a very comfortable annual income. He has a modern eight-roomed house, well furnished and standing by a maple grove. His wife is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Both our subject and wife are highly respected by all who know them and have a host of friends throughout the county.

Silas Bailey, mentioned above, is one of our well-to-do farmers and public spirited citizens and an honored veteran of the great Civil war. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 10, 1838, was a son of William Bailey, a native of Virginia, in which state the Baileys have resided since the old Colonial days. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent. This family has proven themselves to be stanch American citizens and have always been ready to fight in our wars and uphold the law. Silas Bailey enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in 1862 and served for three years in a faithful and praiseworthy manner, taking part in a number of important campaigns and hard-fought battles and skirmishes, never showing the white feather in

any of them. He served under General Rosecrans, fighting under that great commander at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and others; also served for a time under General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and was in the memorable march to the sea.

Silas Bailey married in 1858 Elizabeth Deford, who was born in Indiana and who died at the old Bailey homestead in this county, November 19, 1912. To this union were born eleven children, of which only five are living: Sarah, Ollie, Effie, Pearl and Grover.

Silas Bailey is the owner of two hundred and seventy-two acres of productive, well improved and desirable land in Clinton county, and has for many years carried on most successfully general farming and stock raising on a large scale. He has an attractive home, large, good barns.

The Baileys are loyal Democrats in their political affiliations.

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### JOHN SMITH MOORE.

It is proper that the descendants of the old settlers, those who cleared the land of the primitive woods, would see that the doings of the earlier years are fittingly remembered and recorded. It was said by one of the greatest historians that those who take no interest in the deeds of their ancestors are not likely to do anything worthy to be remembered by their descendants. John Smith Moore, well known farmer of Madison township, and one of Clinton county's oldest native born citizens, is a scion of one of the pioneer families of this locality, many of whose worthy characteristics he seems to have inherited for he believes in keeping busy and in doing what he can in furthering the interests of his community, at the same time so guarding his conduct as to merit the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He grew up amid early-day conditions and has lived to see great changes take place here, of which he talks most interestingly.

Mr. Moore was born on the farm where he now resides, his birth occurring in a log house, now used as a barn. The date of his birth is January 11, 1844. He is a son of Zeb Moore, who was born in Ohio. The paternal grandfather was of Scotch-Irish descent and was a native of Pennsylvania. Zeb Moore grew to manhood in Ohio on a farm and there he married Nancy Mitchell, also a native of Ohio. Her people, who were Scotch, came from

Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day. The death of Zeb Moore occurred when his son, John S., of this sketch, was two years old, leaving also two other children and a widow, a daughter named Anna. The brother, George Moore, was a soldier in the Civil war, making a fine record; he was killed a number of years ago by an interurban car, leaving a widow and five children. The other child of Zeb Moore died in early life. The mother of our subject was twice married, her second husband being John Leech, by whom two children were born, Albert and Jane, the latter marrying a German and they live in Iowa. The death of the mother of John S. Moore occurred at the age of sixty-seven years.

John S. Moore was reared on the home farm, where he worked hard when a boy, and he received such education as the old-time schools afforded, attending the log school house in his community.

Mr. Moore was married on November 30, 1871, to Cordelia E. Parks, who was born December 30, 1848, near Kokomo, Indiana, and there she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Thomas Parks, who was born in one of the Eastern states, from which he came to Indiana in an early day. He was twice married. Four children were born to him by his first marriage and three by his second, mother of Mrs. Moore. His last wife was known in her maidenhood as Margaret Leech, who was born in Rockland, Rockbridge county, Virginia, of Scotch ancestors. Her death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-two years at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cordelia Moore.

One daughter was born to John S. Moore and wife, whom they named Nettie Margaret; she married Willey N. Jacoby, of Madison township, this county. They have four children, Claude Maurice, Florence Ruth, Edith Cordelia and William Smith.

John S. Moore has devoted his life to general farming and has kept the old home place well improved and well cultivated, and the buildings well repaired. He has always provided well for his home. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of which he has been a steward for twelve years. He is a man exceptionally well versed in the Scriptures. He has spent all his life of seventy years on the homestead, which lies two miles east of Mulberry on the interurban railroad. He is known for his honesty, hospitality and neighborliness.



## WILLIAM H. NORRIS.

No man of a past generation in Clinton county was held in higher esteem than the late William H. Norris, who, now that life's fitful fever is over, is sleeping serenely in "the windowless palace of rest." His memory will long be revered by the vast circle of friends and acquaintances who in life admired him, for he was a man in whom all took a delight owing to his sterling honesty, his charitable nature, his patriotism and his readiness to help in the furtherance of any movement looking to the general upbuilding of the community. He was a son of a pioneer in Clinton county and he himself grew up amid pioneer environments. We owe much to such men as his father, who came here when the land was little more than a wilderness, and, working long and hard, redeemed the fertile fields and the fine farms which we of today enjoy and which are now so valuable. We can never say too much regarding these splendid, brave and courageous pioneers who literally took their lives in their hands and, not counting the cost, cast their lot in the new country, away from the pleasant hearthstones of their childhood and the advantages of civilization.

William H. Norris was born May 6, 1841, on the old homestead, near Morris Chapel, Clinton county, and he spent his entire life on the home farm. He was a son of Abram and Mary Norris, a well known early-day couple who by their close application established the permanent home of the family here when the country was new. They have both been long deceased. Their family consisted of eleven children, all now deceased but two, Mrs. Edward Ewbank, of Clinton county and Mrs. Edward Wilson, who lives in the city of Frankfort.

William H. Norris grew to manhood on the home farm and there he found plenty of hard work to do in assisting his father develop the place. He received such educational advantages as the early-day schools afforded. He always engaged in general farming and stock raising on the home farm and was very successful, keeping the farm well improved and under an excellent state of cultivation, and the buildings well repaired. At his death he owned one hundred and ten acres of fine farm land.

Politically he was a Republican, but never sought political office. Fraternally he was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Norris was married on December 21, 1876 to Sarah J. Fudge, a



W. H. NORRIS, DECEASED



SARAH J. NORRIS



daughter of Moses and Mary (Harnsbarger) Fudge. These parents were early settlers in Clinton county. They cleared the wild land and developed a good farm, like the Norrises, and Mr. Fudge owned an excellent farm one hundred and sixty acres at the time of his death, which occurred in 1877, at the age of sixty-nine years, he having been born in 1808. His wife who was born in 1810, died in 1885 at the age of seventy-five years. They were members of the United Brethren church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Norris two children were born: Lawrence, living three miles east of Frankfort on a farm, married to Pearl Moore, has a daughter, Ruth; and Ethel, wife of James Branstetter, a farmer of Warren township, this county, has six children: Maurice, Fay, Vern, Eldo, James and Ruth.

Mrs. Sarah J. Norris is one of a family of five children, all now deceased except herself and Mrs. D. L. Brant, of Frankfort. Mrs. Norris owns her own home in Frankfort and lives alone. She has an interest in her late husband's farm, also that owned by her father. She is a woman of pleasing personality, kind, genial and helpful, well liked by her many friends.

The death of William H. Norris occurred on April 13, 1897, after a lingering illness, and he was buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Frankfort.

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#### DR. I. S. EARHART.

Dr. Isaac S. Earhart, son of George and Susannah Earhart, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1840, and is the second in a family of six boys. His father came to Madison township, Clinton county, in 1850, and settled on a farm one mile east of what is now Mulberry. Dr. Earhart went to the common schools until he was eighteen years old, and then entered the academy at Battle Ground, which at that time was a large and flourishing school. After attending this school for three years he entered Wabash College, but was soon drafted for service in the army. His father hired a substitute, and, instead of re-entering college, he taught school and read medicine with Dr. Davis, of Tippecanoe county. He attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, and was graduated in March, 1866. In April of that year he began practice at Mulberry, and here he has continued ever since.

Mulberry was at that time a crossroads village of seven houses. The old

plank road was yet visible; there was not a mile of gravel road nor a bridge in Clinton county. The work of practice was done on horseback. Malaria, pneumonia, erysipelas, and intestinal troubles were the diseases prevalent at that time. There were bad sanitary conditions, poor houses, poor people with large families,—and poor pay.

In 1873 Dr. Earhart married Miss Josephine Osterday. They have two children: Henry O. and Troy W. Troy W. is a surgeon in Ancon Hospital in the Panama Canal Zone. Dr. Earhart and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has never figured in politics nor belonged to any secret orders. In 1892 he took a post graduate course at Chicago.

In the half century of his studies he has seen the practice of medicine develop from a rude and superstitious state to the highest degree of science, with its fine method of diagnosis, medication, and sanitation, and its marvelous results in surgery.

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#### WILLIAM B. COMBS.

William B. Combs was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 22, 1822. His father, John Combs, was a native of New Jersey, who, in 1811, moved west with his family and settled on a farm in Butler county, Ohio, near the city of Hamilton, where the subject of this sketch was born. William began working on the farm at a very early age and was engaged in the occupation of farming during his whole life. In the winter seasons he attended the district school and acquired a common school education, but the farm work often interfered with regular attendance, even in that season.

He remained on the farm helping his father until 1852, when he married Susan P. Richardson, of Hamilton, Ohio. Soon afterward he and his young wife moved to Clinton county, Indiana, arriving on November 8, 1852, where he purchased a farm about two miles southeast of Mulberry, on which he located and remained to occupy it till his death, which occurred in October, 1878.

He cleared his land without assistance, erecting first a log cabin, which was subsequently replaced by a large new residence. His support was always given to the Democratic party. He was always an active friend of education and benevolent enterprises, and was a member of the Odd Fellows, Masons and Good Templars Lodges.



## DESSIE A. CATRON.

Clinton county, Indiana, was especially fortunate in the character of her pioneers, who, save in rare instances, possessed the pluck, fortitude and courage of the true Anglo-Saxon—that race which, apparently, delights in difficulties, because thereby opportunities are afforded to conquer them, and these people seem to have been born conquerors, subduing whatever lies in their pathway to a broader and better civilization. The founders of this county were brave, strong-armed, far-seeing, law-abiding, God-fearing citizens, patriotic and true to their native land, and condescending in the discharge of their every duty toward their fellow men. One of our worthiest pioneer families was the Catrons, of which Dessie A. Catron, farmer of Warren township, is a worthy descendant.

He was born in the above named township and county, on October 3, 1869. He is a son of Jacob L. and Helen A. (Thomas) Catron. The father was born July 20, 1845, in Warren township, Clinton county, and here he grew to manhood and attended the early-day schools. When a young man he began farming and is still active, owning a good farm in his native township. His wife was born February 25, 1850, also in this county, and she, too, is still living, having spent her life here and attended, in her girlhood, the common schools of her vicinity. Andrew Catron, our subject's paternal grandfather, was born in Greene county, Tennessee in 1822 and there he spent his earlier years, finally removing to Clinton county, Indiana, where he was an early settler and where he worked hard developing the home farm. His death occurred in April, 1897. His wife was born in eastern Tennessee in 1828 and her death occurred in October, 1903. Our subject's maternal grandfather, P. K. Thomas, married Eliza Merrick.

Six children were born to Jacob L. Catron and wife, four of whom are still living, namely: Dessie A., of this sketch; Bessie A., married a Mr. Steward; Luella M., Sarah C., Ora, and Thomas A.

Dessie A. Catron grew up on the home farm, and, being the eldest child he found all the work his hands could do as soon as he became old enough. Lois M. Kelly, who was born in Michigan township, this county, October 22, 1869, and here she grew to womanhood and received a public school education. She is a daughter of William and Eunice (Layton) Kelly, both natives of Clinton county, where they grew to maturity, were educated in the early schools and were married and here established their home. Mr. Kelly is still living, but his wife is deceased. She was a sister of William Layton, a

sketch of whom and the Layton family appears on another page of this volume.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, Basil O., born June 3, 1894; and Bernice M., born August 3, 1896.

Mr. Catron has always engaged in farming, starting for himself in 1893, and he has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser. He is owner of a finely improved and productive farm in Warren township, which consists of two hundred and twenty-nine acres. On this well situated land stands a good set of buildings, including a substantial dwelling which Mr. Catron built himself. He handles a great deal of live stock from year to year, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle, Duroc hogs and draft horses.

Politically, he is a Democrat, and he is at present a member of the advisory board of Warren township. He has been a member of the board for two terms and has served most faithfully, looking well to the best interests of the township.

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#### ELWOOD AVERY.

Elwood Avery, formerly a prominent business man of Frankfort and popular official of Clinton county, since 1895 living a life of honorable retirement in Indianapolis, is a native of Howard county, Indiana, where his birth occurred on December 23, 1845. His father, Enoch Avery, was born in 1820 in Boone county, this state, and followed farming successfully in Michigan township to the time of his death, which occurred August 27, 1869. He took an active and influential part in developing the resources of his section of the country. In politics, he was a Democrat, though liberal in his views and in no sense a partisan, and in religion, the Christian church represented his creed. In 1840 he married Miss Rebecca Andrews, who was born in Asheville, North Carolina, February 6, 1815. She belonged to an old and respected Quaker family, but became a member of the Christian church. Her death occurred January 8, 1910, her husband having departed this life August 27, 1869. Enoch Avery was a Mason of high degree and a molder of opinions among his neighbors and friends. He traveled but little, never having been outside of his native state, except once when he made a brief trip to Iowa. He possessed a large and vigorous physique and was of magnificent proportions, being tall, well built and a splendid specimen of well-rounded, symmetrically-developed manhood.

Elwood Avery grew up on the family homestead in Michigan township, where he early became familiar with the rugged usages of farm life and learned to appreciate the value and dignity of honest toil. He received a good education for the period in which his childhood and youth were spent, assisted his father and engaged in teaching which, with farming, occupied his attention until his twenty-third year. He then severed home ties and in partnership with J. E. Hillis embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery business in Frankfort, building up a large and lucrative trade, which they continued together until 1878, when the subject disposed of his interest in the house to enter upon his duties as clerk of the Clinton county circuit court, to which office he was elected in that year. His efficiency and popularity as a public servant are sufficiently attested by his continuance in the above position for a period of eight years, at the expiration of which time, he became a member of the grocery firm of Avery & Gaskill, which lasted three years, doing a very satisfactory business the meanwhile.

Severing his connection with his partner at the end of the period indicated, Mr. Avery continued the grocery trade by himself until 1893, when, having accumulated a competency, he was enabled to retire, since which time he has lived in Indianapolis in the enjoyment of the fruits of his many years of successful effort as a business man. Politically, he is a Democrat of the old school and as such was elected to the office referred to which he so ably and judiciously filled. Religiously, he accepts the Sacred Scriptures as his only rule of faith and practice and is now an influential member of one of the Christian (Disciples) churches in the capital city.

Miss Jennie Douglass, who became the wife of Mr. Avery, December 30, 1869, is, like himself, a native of Indiana, born in Michigantown in the year 1848. Their union has been blessed with three children, whose names are as follows: Harry W., who is still with his parents; Daisy, who holds an important position in the circulating department of the *Indianapolis News*, and Albert E., also a resident of that city. To Elwood Avery belongs the credit of establishing in Michigan township the railway station known as Avery Station. On the 28th day of May, 1874, the first train of cars on what was known as the Frankfort and Kokomo railroad ran over the route from Frankfort to Kokomo. He also assisted materially in securing the location of the Clover Leaf shops at Frankfort.

The old Avery farm, which has never changed hands, is now owned by the eldest daughter, Mrs. Angelica West.

## MAJOR DAVID F. ALLEN.

Soldier, statesman, gentleman, and friend—such was the lamented subject of this sketch, one of the most notable men that ever lived in the city of Frankfort. His name to Frankfort and Clinton county history, even to Indiana history, is a marker in the progress of events and time. His life is consecrated by his noble deeds; his career was picturesque, romantic, and worthy; and his generosity and kindly deeds were with unlimited scope in their performance. As a soldier, Major Allen loved the red heat and smoky pall of the battlefield, because he saw the right and necessity of it, not because he cared for the sacrifice of life. He abhorred the terrible reality of war, but he liked the thrill of martial combat. As a statesman, gentleman, and friend, Major Allen won hordes of friends who live today to commemorate his name with affection, admiration and gratitude.

Major Allen was born in the city of Frankfort on March 15, 1843, and died September 16, 1911, and spent practically all of his life, except the time he was in the field, in this city.

He was the eldest of three children, sons of John and Martha (Runyan) Allen. The parents were both natives of Ohio. The father was a pioneer of Clinton county, where he located in 1828. The mother came here in 1829 and was married to Mr. Allen at that time. He died in 1864 and she in 1865.

At the age of eighteen Major Allen enlisted in Company C, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the three months service and at the expiration of that time re-enlisted in the same company for a period of three years, and served with great bravery and honor throughout the years of strife, participating in most of the important battles and campaigns. At the battle of Chickamauga he was very severely wounded. His military sagacity was recognized by his superiors and he won deserved promotion through the grades to the rank of second lieutenant. He also served on the staffs, as aids, of Generals Steadman, Schoefield, and Brannon. He was commissioned at one time adjutant of the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but did not fill the rank, as his father's death interfered.

Major Allen has been called the "hero of three wars." Taking it for granted that he was a born leader of men, coupled with his inherent taste for military activities, it is not strange that he should be found at the front whenever his country was engaged in war. When President McKinley issued his call for troops in 1898 to force the Spaniards from Cuba, Major Allen



organized a company in Frankfort, and transported them to Camp Morton at Indianapolis, where the National Guard was assembling, his company being among the first to arrive, and from here the Major reported to Governor James A. Mount that he was ready for duty. The history of the war acquaints us with the reason the Indiana troops never reached Cuba. The regular army was adequate to whip the Spaniard, while the volunteers were in encampment at Chickamauga, which, by the way, was a familiar spot to Major Allen.

The company commanded by Major Allen was mustered out and they returned to Frankfort. The call was too strong, however, and Major Allen recruited another two hundred men for service in the Philippine Islands, having the distinction of being the only officer that ever served in the United States army who commanded a company made up entirely of soldiers from one county. Major Allen served two years in the Philippines, being promoted to the rank of Major for his gallant conduct.

Major Allen was loved and adored by the soldiers who served with him in the Civil war, the Spanish-American, and the Philippine campaign. He was a father to the boys while in that far-away land and looked after their welfare with a tenderness that won their hearts. His record as a soldier stands forth in the brightest light, and he was often complimented for his gallant service by his superior officers.

In the business world, Major Allen also made a reputation for high efficiency. He began by driving a stage between this city and Colfax before Frankfort had a railroad, carrying the United States mail. He also engaged in the grocery business successfully, and was in the grain business, owning the Columbia street elevator. He assisted in the organization of the First National Bank, and filled the office of a director and at one time filled the office of president. He was actively engaged in the securing for Frankfort of the Clover Leaf railroad, and was a director on the Frankfort and Kokomo road, which was finally merged in the Clover Leaf.

Major Allen also was noted as a politician, having been a loyal Democrat. While in the Philippines he was made his party's candidate for Congress in the Ninth district, and in 1904 he was nominated for treasurer of state. He was often mentioned for Governor, but his name was never presented formally. He served as a member of the state tax board under Governor Matthews.

Major Allen was married twice. His first wife was Miss Clare Shipp,



and the second Miss Josephine Alford. Two sons are living: Richard, of Frankfort, and John, of Chicago.

Major Allen was a member of the Clinton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He held office in the latter order.

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### JOHN H. MATTIX.

Standing for upright manhood and progressive citizenship the subject of this sketch has long occupied a conspicuous place among the representatives of the great agricultural interest of Indiana, and his influence in every relation of life has made for the material advancement of the community in which he resides and the moral welfare of those with whom he has been brought into contact. Mr. Mattix is descended from a family of farmers, the important principles of farming having been handed down from father to son.

John H. Mattix was born in Washington township, Clinton county, October 6, 1857, and was the son of Robert and Phoebe (Cornelison) Mattix. Before taking up the sketch of John Mattix, it is appropriate that adequate mention should be made of his father, who was one of the early pioneers.

Robert Mattix was born in Butler county, O., March 25, 1810, and died November 30, 1890. His father, John Mattix, was a native of New Jersey, where he married Anna Greer, a native of Ireland, in October, 1802. They emigrated to Butler county, O., and were among the first settlers of that county. Their family consisted of nine children.

In 1832 Robert came with his parents to Clinton county, where he resided the rest of his life. His father died in 1836, leaving him in charge of the family, but he, being a robust lad of seventeen, felt himself equal to the responsibility. On the sixteenth of May, 1844, he was united in marriage to Phoebe Cornelison, and ten children were born of the union. Mr. Mattix lost his mother by death in 1857.

Robert Mattix purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which no improvements had been made, but, with the energy which was a prominent trait of his character, he began preparing his farm for cultivation. In this undertaking he met success. His land was pleasantly located on the Frankfort and Barnesville Pike, within a distance of five miles from Frank-



JOHN H. MATTIN



fort. To his original purchase he added two hundred and thirty-five acres, thus increasing his possessions to three hundred and ninety-five acres.

John H. Mattix obtained in his youth the usual common school education, and then naturally took up farming as a vocation. He continued his work in agriculture until 1908, when he was elected as sheriff, which office he retained through four years. In 1913, after his last term of office had expired, he went back to his home in Ross township. He owns one hundred and sixty acres in Ross, Union and Washington townships.

On December 18, 1879, Mr. Mattix was married to Jessie A. Davis, who was born in Madison township, this county, on July 24, 1860, the daughter of James Mac and Elizabeth Davis. Four children have been born of this union, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Nellie Hackerd of Union township and Gartha Hackerd of Ross township.

In political matters, John Mattix is a staunch Democrat, and has always upheld the principles of the party. Fraternally, he belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men.

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#### JAMES M. SIMS.

James M. Sims was born March 31, 1843. He located in Mulberry, February 13, 1873, and two years later formed a partnership with William I. Slipher in the general merchandise business. About two years later Simon S. Ohl purchased the interest of Mr. Slipher, and the firm name of Sims & Ohl from that date became familiar to every resident of Mulberry and Madison township as well as to almost everybody living within a distance of ten miles of the town. This partnership and business was continued for almost thirty years, until the date of the death of Mr. Ohl, in the year of 1908.

In 1893 he assisted in the organization of the Farmer's National Bank of Mulberry, and became its cashier and continued in the office until the expiration of the bank's charter, when he assisted in organizing the Citizens' National Bank, and then became its president. At the end of six months, on account of failing health, he retired from the presidency of the bank, but was continued as a director.

Upon entering the bank he continued his interest in the store of Sims & Ohl, which he held until the death of Mr. Ohl, at which time the store was sold to A. Weaver, of Scircleville.

On November 17, 1891, Mr. Sims was married to Miss Melinda Peters, daughter of Emanuel and Lydia Leibenguth Peters.

## CYRUS DIETER.

Among the highly respected and influential citizens of Mulberry, Clinton county, is Cyrus Dieter, whose life has been one of usefulness and honor and one of more than average achievement along agricultural lines. He is, like so many of our enterprising citizens, a native of the old Keystone state. He has kept up the state's reputation for sterling citizenship and loyalty to the government. He is a man of high ideals and good principles and has done much to further the moral uplift of the community in which he has lived.

Mr. Dieter was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1858, the son of James Dieter, a farmer and cooper. Our subject's mother was known in her maidenhood as Lena Mack, both natives of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where they grew up and were married. They finally removed to Clinton county, Indiana, where they spent the rest of their lives, having located in Ross township. The father lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years and the mother died at the age of seventy-six. Their family consisted of twelve children: Cyrus, Monroe, Oscar, Alvin (deceased), Martin, Wilson, Amanda (deceased), wife of Tilghman Snyder; Mary, wife of Walter Hauker; Sinah, Ellen, and Jane, who died in infancy. The parents were members of the Reformed church, in which Mr. Dieter was an elder.

Cyrus Dieter was reared on the home farm and was educated in the public schools. In 1880, when twenty-two years old, he came to Clinton county, Indiana, arriving without a dollar, and in debt eleven dollars. He was, however, a youth of grit and ambition, and he began working out by the month, which he continued for a year, then rented a farm and in this way soon had a good foothold. He saved his money, bought land which he improved, then sold at a profit, first owning fifty-five acres, then one hundred and twenty acres in Carroll county. Selling out, he purchased two hundred and forty acres, which, in turn, he sold and purchased one hundred and sixty acres, two and one-half miles northeast of the town of Mulberry, Clinton county, and this he still owns. He has two good sets of buildings, a modernly furnished residence, and he has brought his place up to a high state of improvement and cultivation, until it is deserving to rank among the most desirable farms in the township. He keeps good grades of live stock of all kinds and has been very successful as a business man, deserving much credit for what he had done in the face of obstacles.



On November 18, 1886, Mr. Dieter married Martha E. Peter, daughter of Joseph Peter, who was accidentally killed in 1910 by a tree falling on him. Her mother's death occurred in February, 1913.

Five children have been born to our subject and wife: Elwood, operating his father's farm; Ernest, married to Edna Huffert, has two children; Pearl, married to James Ross, of Carroll county, Indiana; Maud, at home; and Dorothy, attending school.

Mr. Dieter is retired from active farming and now resides in his fine home in the village of Mulberry. He is superintendent of the Mulberry Light and Power Company.

Mr. Dieter is a member of the Reformed church and active in the work of the same. He is superintendent of the Sunday school, which is one of the best known and most effective Sunday schools in the county. While living in Carroll county he was superintendent of a Sunday school for a period of seven years. He has been a deacon, also and an elder for a period of twenty years.

Mr. Dieter is a Democrat, and was supervisor for about nine years.

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#### LINNAEUS S. BAKER.

Linnaeus S. Baker was born in Washington township, Clinton county, Indiana, on January 20, 1855, and was the son of Abner and Catherine W. (Hood) Baker.

Abner Baker was born on April 14, 1808, in Wayne township, Butler county, Ohio, and died June 24, 1895. His father, Thomas Baker, was born October 18, 1763; his mother, Lydia (Hand) Baker, was born December 23, 1761, and they were married January 6, 1784. They were the parents of ten children: Sarah, William, Rachael, Stephen, Thomas, Anna, James, John, Lucy and Abner. The parents were married near Trenton, New Jersey, and when George Washington fought the battle of Trenton the boom of the cannon was distinctly heard by Mrs. Baker. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker moved to Redstone, Pennsylvania, where they lived two or three years, then started for Butler county, Ohio, on the Big Miami river; but hearing of danger from hostile Indians, they remained one year on the Hockhocking river below Wheeling, then went through to Cincinnati. In the year 1800 they went to Monroe, Butler county, Ohio, and since then the

place has been called Baker's Hill. The mother died in Preble county, Ohio, January 6, 1843, the father having died a few months previous in the same county. Thomas was a family name. The great-grandfather's name was Thomas, and several of his descendants were so named.

Thomas, the great-grandfather, born in 1707, was married in 1736, to Hannah Thompson, and settled on the Rahway river, in Essex county, New Jersey, then moved to the Passaic valley, where he bought a farm of forty acres of John Blanchard, of Elizabethtown, in March, 1738, and ninety-nine acres of William Maxwell in 1761. He also bought a small tract of land from Joseph Rolph. He died of small-pox in 1767. William Baker, second son of above and grandfather of Abner Baker, was born in 1739 and died July 4, 1787. In 1762 he married Rachael Valentine, who was born in 1742 and died in April, 1790; she had a twin sister, who died June 26, 1768. William and Rachael were the parents of six children: Thomas, Abner, Nathan, John, Hannah, and Sarah.

Abner Baker, the father of our subject, passed his early life upon his father's farm and when thirteen years of age met with an accident which materially changed his career. While seeking shelter from a storm he made an unfortunate jump, which so crippled him that he did not recover for several years, and for one year could not talk. At the age of sixteen he began clerking for David Holloway, at Richmond. He remained with him one year, then entered the employ of Jonathan Martin, at Middletown, Ohio, with whom he remained a year, and so faithfully did he perform his duties that Mr. Martin started him in business of his own. In March, 1828, Abner, accompanied by two brothers, James and John, and a brother-in-law, John Cornthwait, started overland, with one four-horse and one three-horse team, for Lafayette, Indiana. After two days' travel all turned back but Abner, who pursued his way alone by boat, stopping to trade at every Indiana village, at night tying up the boat and sleeping on the banks of the river. One night Mr. Baker and Captain Wright made their bed together of coverlets that Mr. Baker had carried from home. Mr. Baker arose at daylight, and turning around saw a large timber rattlesnake lying between Captain Wright and the spot from which he had just risen. He shouted to the captain, informing him of his dangerous bed-fellow, whereupon the captain gave a sudden bound and thus escaped from his deadly foe.

It was Mr. Baker's plan to go directly to Lafayette, but when he reached Logansport he was persuaded by General Tipton to unload his goods at that point and open his store. He was the first person that sold goods there,

and General Tipton and his interpreter were the only settlers. After being there a few days he inquired of the interpreter what his board bill would be, and upon being informed that it would be fourteen dollars per week, he shipped his goods to Lafayette by the first boat. He rented a store from William Digby, paying four dollars a month, and boarded with Colonel Johnson for one dollar and seventy-five cents per week. Here he remained during the summer. In September he was taken ill and returned home to renew his health.

In February, 1829, he went to Cincinnati and purchased a bill of goods, taking them himself to Jefferson, where he lived the rest of his life as a pioneer merchant, trading with the Indians, and with his proceeds buying land, which was, at that time, exceedingly cheap. Monetary troubles necessitated the closing up of his business finally, and when he had cleared up his debts and other obligations, Mr. Baker had thirteen hundred dollars which he invested in land in Wabash, Kosciusko and Clinton counties. He then went to farming and until his death on June 24, 1895, he followed that occupation. He owned between eleven and twelve hundred acres of land.

In August, 1830, Mr. Baker was married to Catherine W. Hood, the daughter of John and Nancy Hood, and was born in Westport, Ky., in September, 1811. Mrs. Baker's ancestors were from Scotland and settled in South Carolina before the Revolution; her father and mother were farmers. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born the following children: Matilda, died at the age of four weeks; Dr. Robert Fulton died April, 1890, at Davenport, Iowa, at one time a professor in a medical college; Hood S. died in Poplar Bluffs, Ind., April, 1910; Theodore died in infancy; Henry Clay also died young; Caroline N. Todd, of Holton, Kansas; Lucy A. Burroughs, of Wabash, Ind.; Catherine Ray (deceased); John Q., died June 2, 1902, a farmer of this county; Knox, a farmer; and Linnaeus, our subject. Mrs. Baker died in April, 1887. Mr. Baker was married the second time at Little Rock, Ark., to Mrs. Sarah E. Stafford, who was born in Butler county, O., October 3, 1819, and was the daughter of John and Rachel (Shafer) Van-Sickle, natives of New Jersey and Kentucky. Mrs. Baker died in April, 1913, aged ninety-one years.

Mr. Baker was a liberal Republican in politics, and for many years was a justice of the peace. He was a man with a wealth of interesting reminiscences. He heard many of the great orators of his day, including Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Thomas Benton, Benjamin Butler, General Houston, of Texas; Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy; Thomas Cor-

win, Generals Scott and Cass, and Lorenzo Dow. Mr. Baker took the first newspaper that was brought by mail into Clinton county, which was the *Liberty Hall*.

Our subject, Linnaeus Baker, had the usual common school education in his native county, and then attended Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., but only stayed at that institution for three years. After leaving there he worked at farming, solicited life insurance, and was elected deputy sheriff from 1886 to 1890, and then returned to farming. He was later elected trustee of Washington township and served in that capacity six years. In 1900 Mr. Baker was elected chief of the Frankfort police and since that time he has made an enviable record, both from the standpoint of efficiency and of honest, moral service.

On March 22, 1879 Mr. Baker was married to Dora B. Fields, of Oxford, O., who was born there October 13, 1855. He suffered the loss of this wife by death on July 3, 1912, and was left with the care of one daughter, Agnes, who is a graduate of the local high school and is now attending the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, O. Mr. Baker had one other daughter, Flora, who died in the year 1897.

Fraternally, Mr. Baker is a member of the Masonic Order, having attain the third degree. He is a Past Master of Vesta Lodge, 136, of Jefferson. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is Past Chancellor of the same, and member of the grand lodge of Indiana. Socially, Mr. Baker is a very pleasant man to meet and it is not hard to understand why his friends are so numerous. His affability and courteous treatment of everyone is a means of insuring a place of admiration and esteem in the hearts of Frankfort people.

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#### DAVID UNGER.

The Unger family is one of the largest and best known of the pioneer families of Clinton county. Extended mention is made on other pages of this book in regard to the genealogy of the family, and it is there noted that David Unger, the subject of this sketch, is one of the prominent members living in Clinton county. In Russiaville, his home and place of business, the name of David Unger is marked with respect and esteem by the citizens, for he stands as a commercial and business leader. His civic and social career has been such an aid to the town of Russiaville that it ranks fairly in the



scale of Clinton county's towns. Mr. Unger is enthusiastic and energetic in his assistance in any enterprise, and especially in the agricultural interests is **his influence felt**. Although he is not a farmer, his grain and elevator business bring him into intimate relation with the farmers of the community and county and every one of them is eager to transact business with Mr. Unger, for thereby they are assured of a square deal.

David Unger was born in Howard county, this state, on September 23, 1855, and was the son of George W. and Elvira (Maggart) Unger. George W. Unger was the son of George and Elizabeth (Bailey) Unger, who are treated of at length in the sketch of Martin V. Unger, a brother of our subject, in this volume. Our subject's father was born on May 28, 1825, in Morgan county, W. Va., and died on December 20, 1892, in Clinton county. He was married to Elvira Maggart on March 13, 1851, and she was born January 12, 1828, and died February 28, 1896. In 1866 George Unger was elected to the office of magistrate and was re-elected four successive terms of four years each. In 1866 he was drawn on the United States jury. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Middlefork Lodge, No. 304. Nine children were born of the union: Sarah E., John, David, Martin V., Nancy J., Calvin, Eliza E., and Oliver C.

David Unger received a common school education in the county of his birth, and worked on the farm until the year 1883. In that year he went to Russiaville, Ind., and entered into the hardware business, following this occupation very successfully for five years, then went into the drug business for one year. In 1893 David Unger embarked in the grain and elevator business which he has followed ever since. He also deals a little in live stock. Great opportunity has been given Mr. Unger and today he practically controls the grain business in his district. He makes large shipments from Russiaville, and is well known over the state and in grain circles of the metropolitan cities to which he ships. In connection with this trade, Mr. Unger takes an active interest in agriculture, possessing a very valuable and fertile farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Warren township, all of which land is under cultivation and has the latest improvements thereon, and is under his own management. On this land Mr. Unger feeds a great many cattle and hogs.

On December 18, 1883 David Unger was united in marriage to Sarah Melissa Eikenberry, who was born in Warren township, this county, April 9, 1858, and was the daughter of Isaac and Arabella (Scott) Eikenberry. Isaac Eikenberry was born in Union county, Ind., in 1831, and was one of



a family of fifteen children. In the early 50's he came to Clinton county, where he died in 1862. His wife, Mrs. Unger's mother, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., in 1835, and died in 1894, after a life of usefulness and devotion to her family. To Mr. and Mrs. David Unger there have been born two children, Iso Bell, who died in 1899 at the age of fourteen years; and Henry Manson, who is now associated in the elevator business with his father.

Fraternally, Mr. Unger is a third degree Mason and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Religiously, he is a Baptist, and politically a Democrat.

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#### ZIMRI ELISHA SHEETS.

The gentleman whose name appears above is a representative of an honored pioneer family of Clinton county, so that a consideration of his genealogical and personal history becomes doubly interesting and doubly appropriate in connection with the prescribed province of this publication. Mr. Sheets is one of the most prominent farmers of Owen township, having a finely improved landed estate on which he is carrying forward his operations with that energy, foresight and careful discrimination which ever be-token the appreciative and model yeoman.

The subject of this text, Zimri Elisha Sheets, as aforesaid, can trace his lineage back to his great grandfather and great grandmother, and as the Sheets family are very prominent in Clinton county and have been for years and have been identified in developing this county, we are glad to say that Mr. Zimri Sheets has been able to furnish the names of his great grandfather and great grandmother, as well as his grandfather and his grandmother and his father and mother, in the order namely to-wit: On his father's side, his great-grandfather, Jacob Sheets, who married Barbara Lindanude, and who lived and died in Augusta county, Virginia. The great grandmother after the death of her husband came to Clinton county with her son Joseph, died here and is buried in the old south graveyard near Frankfort. His grandfather Phillip Sheets was born in 1801, Augusta county, Virginia. He married Mary Shafer. They moved to this county in 1836, residing here in Frankfort a short time and then moved to Warren township. He died in this county in 1873, aged 71 years. David Sheets, his father was born in



ZIMRI E. SHEETS AND FAMILY



Augusta county, Virginia, August 30, 1828 and died in this county April 18, 1911. The mother, Nancy E. (Thompson) Sheets born in Preble county, Ohio, April 27, 1830. She died in this county November 30, 1909. On his mother's side: His great grandfather, Robert Thompson was born in North Carolina and married Nancy Brown. Moved to Preble county, Ohio, and later moved to Illinois and there died. His grandfather, Dennis Thompson married Mary Thompson, daughter of Robert Thompson but of no kin. They died in Preble county, Ohio.

Nine children were born to David Sheets and wife, eight sons and one daughter, all of whom are still living, at this time, named as follows: John C., James H., Perry M., Zimri E., of this sketch; Mary M. Haggerty; Albert W., Elmer E., Philip M., and Wilda M.

Zimri E. Sheets grew to manhood on the home farm, performing the usual work of country boys of his time, and he received his education in the common schools. On July 24, 1880 he married Amanda J. Unger, who was a cousin of M. V. David, John Clint and other subjects of this volume, in which mention is made of the Unger ancestry. Mrs. Sheets was born in Owen township, Clinton county, and grew to womanhood in her native community and received a common school education. She has borne her husband one child, Walter L. Sheets, whose birth occurred September 29, 1882. He grew up on the home farm and was given good educational advantages. He married Nellie M. Davis, who was born in Carroll county, Ind., July 25, 1886, and they have one child, Edith May Sheets, who was born September 16, 1907.

Zimri E. Sheets began farming for himself early in life and this has continued to be his vocation. In 1882 he moved from Warren to Owen township where he has since resided. He has prospered with advancing years through hard work and good management, and is now owner of two hundred and eighty-six acres of valuable, well improved and productive land, one of the finest farms in the township on which he carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. His land is all tillable but thirty-two acres which is good timber land. He now lives on the "rabbit-track" road one-half mile west of Moran and one mile north of Moran. In 1910, he built a modern, commodious and attractive county home across the road from where he first lived, which is one of the most up-to-date residences in the township. It was constructed of cement blocks, is sanitary in every respect,

has a heating plant and actylene lights. He also has a garage and owns a modern, standard make five-passenger automobile. He has long been an extensive handler of all kinds of livestock and buys and feeds cattle in large numbers. He specializes in Poland-China hogs. His farm bears the name of Zimri E. Sheets' Farm.

Politically Mr. Sheets is a Republican and has been faithful in his support of the party. He was elected county commissioner in 1888, serving one term with much credit and satisfaction.

Mr. Sheets had six uncles in the civil war, namely: Jacob, James and Isaac Sheets and Isaac, Zimri and Elisha Thompson.

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### JOHN T. PHILLIPS.

Agriculture has ever been the one dominion wherein man's efforts are directed as nature intended. At an early day the farmer was an agriculturist in every sense of the word, and his labors were of direct benefit to himself and his neighbors, without the intervention of commission men and dealers such as check the endeavors of the modern farmer. Among the agriculturists of Clinton county whose names typify the industry, the prosperity and the progressiveness of the territory, that of John T. Phillips stands high. There is much pleasure in sketching the life of this man.

John T. Phillips was born March 31, 1848, in North Carolina, being the son of Solomon and Frances (Lynch) Phillips, also natives of that state. Solomon Phillips was a mechanic and cooper by trade, and had, like his wife, a good common school education. Eleven children comprised his family: John, Ray, Mary, Millie, Henrietta, Sally, Malinda, and Walter. Three of the children are now dead. Both of the parents have also passed from the land of the living.

In 1872, John Phillips moved to Illinois, staying there until 1900. At that time he came to Kirklin township, Clinton county, where he now resides. Although he obtained a slight education in the common schools in early life, Mr. Phillips received most of his scholastic training after he was sixteen years of age. He took great interest in his work, and derived as much benefit from the limited work he could get as most obtain from a thorough college course.

In 1874, March 1, Mr. Phillips was married to Irene Werts, born in



Illinois in 1857, the daughter of Jesse S. and Mary (Slusher) Werts, natives of Ohio. Like her husband, Mrs. Phillips received a common school education. She was a lover of her home and children and a loyal friend to her many acquaintances. She was called from this earth on July 13, 1893. They had four children: Nellie Hawley, born 1875, died June 3, 1912; Edward B., born 1877; Charles, born 1880; and Nettie, born 1885.

John Phillips has since the day he settled in Kirklin township, farmed with an extraordinary degree of success. He is a self-made man, having started without a penny, and by perseverance and hard work working himself up to his present position. He lives now on a farm of one hundred and twelve acres, well tiled and all tillable land. The most modern of improvements equip his estate, including a good, roomy house and an excellent barn.

Mr. Phillips has not desired to enter very extensively into public life, but has been contented to do his share of social work in other ways. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Phillips is now leading a retired life resting from the labors of his past years.

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#### COL. NEWTON A. LOGAN.

The name of Logan is picturesque in American history. To the youthful reader the name has charm and romance, and to the elderly and experienced reader it calls for admiration and respect. There are names which, to others, are symbolical of certain things, and, although it is generally denied, men are judged more than a little by their name. Logan means action, with a distinct military flavor, and when we narrate the few facts concerning the family history which the scope of this history will allow, we find that there has been a Logan wherever there has been a clash of human passions. Our subject, Colonel Newton A. Logan, earned the right to his name during the blind, unreasoning days of the early '60s. Providence infused into his personality the characteristics of a leader, and he was as such recognized, without effort upon his part. It is our pleasure to present the following facts to the reader.

The Logans have been noted in the history of this country, the first mention we find being of two brothers who came to the Virginia valley and were soldiers in the French and Indian wars. Their names, David and James, found on the official registers, prove that they were citizens as early as 1740. Another member of the Logan family married Jane B. Dandridge, a descend-

ant of Pocahontas, the Indian girl of Virginia history. Also from this family came George Washington. Doubtless John A. Logan, the Civil war hero, and founder of that beautiful observance known as Decoration Day, came from this same line, as it was claimed by many historians that he had Indian blood in his veins.

Col. Newton A. Logan was born March 24, 1836, in Parke county, Ind., and was the son of Amzy and Jane A. (Allen) Logan. The family line leading up to our subject starts with a James Logan. Alexander Logan, a son of James, married Jane McCampbell, a daughter of Samuel McCampbell, in Augusta, or Rockbridge county, Va. They came to Kentucky by way of the Ohio river, and landing above the falls, they came overland to Shelby county and there made their home. The following children were born to them: Samuel, Amzy, Cynthia, Harvey, Asenath, Addison, Philander, Milton, Robert, Eliza, Julia, Irwin and Sarah Martha. Amzy Logan was born in 1803 and died in 1846. He married Jane Allen, who was born in 1806 and died in 1878. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Youel) Allen, natives of Kentucky. They had five daughters and two sons: Margaret, born 1829, died 1862; Jane S., born 1831, died 1879; Sarah E., born 1834, died 1866; John Newton A., born 1836; Josephine M., born 1838; Columbia E., born 1840; and Benjamin A., born 1845 and died 1876.

At the firing upon of Fort Sumter, Newton A. Logan was one of the first to shoulder a gun to preserve the Union. In July, 1861, he entered the army as a captain of Company G, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in almost all of the important battles and skirmishes in the western department and for gallantry on the field was promoted to the rank of Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel, and finally Colonel. He was a prisoner during the war for ten months and knew full well the rigors of the Confederate prison. Colonel Logan was mustered out in 1866.

Our subject was married in 1864 to Susan G. White of Colfax, Ind. She was the daughter of William V. and Mary J. (Tilden) White. The father was born in Virginia on September 29, 1806, and the mother March 7, 1814, in the same state. They were married March 2, 1835. Our subject's wife was born December 10, 1844. Her father died in February, 1870, and her mother in July, 1871. To our subject and wife there were born ten children: Mary, August 9, 1866, died August 6, 1892; Anna, May 16, 1868; James A., March 6, 1870; William V., February 7, 1872, died April 22, 1902; Sally, June 7, 1874, died October 15, 1877; Henry, October 27, 1878, died

December 18, 1878; Charles P., March 20, 1880; Fred M., January 22, 1883; Ruth, December 12, 1884;; and Arthur E., March 22, 1887.

Newton A. Logan lived on a farm until the year 1871, and then removed to White county, Ind., and stayed there four years, going into the milling business at Norway, that county. He moved again to Michigantown, Clinton county, in October, 1882, and engaged in milling business until fire destroyed his plant in 18866. He still lives happily in Michigantown.

Fraternally, Colonel Logan belongs to the Masonic Order and of course is a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### HARRISON W. COCHRAN.

Fairly good crops may be produced in any section of Indiana when the season is particularly favorable to that section even though the best methods of crop production are not followed, but it is when unseasonable conditions prevail that results of good farming are most apparent. The beneficial results of good farm management are very apparent on the fine farm of Harrison W. Cochran, in Forest township, Clinton county. He has adopted the modern system of permanent agriculture, treats his soil with proper fertilizers, natural and commercial, carefully rotates his crops of corn, oats, wheat and clover, takes care of his orchard, has time to look after his garden and never neglects his chicken yard and barn yard, no small part of his annual income being derived from the judicious handling of live stock.

Mr. Cochran was born March 10, 1861 in Warren township, Clinton county, Ind. He is a son of Aaron M. and Adeline (Walters) Cochran. The father was born January 8, 1818 in Switzerland county, Ind., where he was reared and married to Laura Morrison, also a native of that county. Of this union four children were born: Merietta (deceased), who married George Tapp; Lucy A. (deceased), was married to Frank Sims; John (deceased); and Sarah Frances married to J. W. Guthridge.

After the death of his first wife, Aaron M. Cochran, in the early fifties, moved from Switzerland county to Clinton county, locating in what is now known as Forest township, and in August, 1856, he married Adeline Walters, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 23, 1832. She was a daughter of Gillian and Elizabeth (Kanable) Walters. Mr. Walters was born in Somer-

set county, Penn., June 23, 1805. Grandmother Walters was born March 10, 1810, also in the above named county. They were married on March 29, 1829. Mr. Walters was well educated for his day. In 1844 he, with his parents, crossed the mountains in "prairie schooners" to Clinton county, and here purchased wild land which they cleared and developed into a good farm on which a sturdy bunch of children were reared. The family of Gillian Walters consisted of twelve children: Harrison, born December 8, 1829, a soldier in the Civil war, died when in his eighty-second year; Jacob, born January 27, 1831, died in 1908; Adeline, wife of Aaron M. Cochran; Catherine, born September 26, 1834, died November, 1908; Levi, born July 3, 1836, a soldier in the Union army, died while in the service, on May 6, 1864, at the great battle of the Wilderness; Rebecca, born February 8, 1838, died March 17, 1903; John, born December 20, 1840, now living in Ohio; Samuel, born June 16, 1843, now living at Frankfort, Ind.; Oliver, born December 8, 1845, died January 1, 1908; Lucinda, born April 21, 1848, died March 30, 1884; Madison, born May 21, 1852, died December 30, 1879; and Minerva, died in infancy.

Grandfather Walters made his home in this locality and died here September 30, 1875. Grandmother Walters died September 9, 1904. The mother of the subject of this sketch was twice married, first, to Josiah Baker, who was born in Pennsylvania, and whose death occurred in Clinton county, after which Mrs. Baker married Mr. Cochran, who spent his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. His family consisted of five children by his second wife: William, born April 6, 1856, married to Mary Auble, now living in Forest township; Munroe, born August 4, 1857, died August 20, 1909, married to Alice McFarland; Harrison W., subject of this review; Cynthia, born December 2, 1866, married to Andrew Eikenberry; India, born January 4, 1871, married to Charles Blair, with the last named daughter the mother of these children is making her home. The death of Aaron M. Cochran occurred on June 30, 1886. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically he was a Republican. He was township assessor for several years and was an influential man in his community.

Harrison W. Cochran grew to manhood on the home farm, and received a good education in the common schools of his native county. On December 11, 1902 he married Lydia Burns, daughter of Joseph I. Burns, a complete sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Here Mrs. Cochran grew to womanhood, received a public school education, and for



several years taught school successfully. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have had no children.

Mr. Cochran has followed general farming and stock raising since a boy. He owns over eighty acres of good land in Forest township, all tillable but about six acres, which is in pasture. The place is properly tiled and fenced and has two barns and a good dwelling. Mr. Cochran is at present living in the village of Forest, where he has a fine, well furnished two story dwelling, and here he also owns seven valuable lots. He raises Jersey cows, Duroc hogs and a general breed of horses. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masons, is a Republican and a Methodist.

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#### CHARLES W. McKINNEY.

No better representative of the thrifty and progressive younger generation of farmers in Clinton county can be found than Charles W. McKinney, the scion of an old Hoosier family. He believes in adopting the best twentieth century methods in his agricultural work and is doing well whatever is worth doing at all; no dilatory tactics are evidenced in his life, and he leaves no stone unturned whereby he may benefit himself, but he takes a loyal citizen's view of the community in which he lives, and does his duty to his neighbors and friends by aiding in every enterprise which works for the common good.

Mr. McKinney was born April 7, 1869, in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, the son of James and Josephine (Ward) McKinney. The father was born February 28, 1839, in this county, and died in 1904, after a worthy life spent in the pursuit of farming. He was a Republican politically. The mother was also born in Clinton county in 1843, and departed this life in 1889. Both parents had good common school educations. Five children were born of the union. Cora (deceased), Charles W., of this review; Mary, Dolly (deceased) and Flora.

Mr. McKinney attended the common schools of his native county when he was a young man, but soon after drifted into farming, which he has followed up until the present time. Mr. McKinney owns one hundred and ninety acres of fertile land in this township, all of which is tillable with the exception of twelve or fifteen acres. The estate is also well tiled and the commodious home thereupon is the handiwork of Mr. McKinney himself.



The best improvements are used in the work of the farm and they include a good silo. Beside the general farm work our subject carries on general breeding of good live stock.

On August 13, 1893, Mr. McKinney was married to Minnie Billingsley, who was born in Shelby county, Ind., in 1870, and is the daughter of Charles and Jane (Herndon) Billingsley, and received a good common school education. Six children have been born of the union: Earle, 1893; Edward, 1895; Virgil, 1897, died 1899; Pearl, 1899, Nora, 1902; and May, 1904.

Fraternally, Mr. McKinney belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Pickard, lodge No. 321. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is ever ready to assist them in their noble work. The Republican party has a staunch supporter in Mr. McKinney.

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#### ERASMUS M. MERRITT.

Although the man who forms the subject of this sketch has passed to another life, the result and proof of his handiwork in the field of agriculture and business remains. He was among the first men to cultivate the lands of Clinton county, and prepare them for the prosperity of future generations. Mr. Merritt obtained success in life by simple and honest effort; his dealings in the business world were without conceit or deceit, and thus he retained a merited esteem and confidence of the men with whom he was associated.

Erasmus M. Merritt was born December 12, 1849 in Johnson township, Clinton county, and was the son of William and Rachel (Keever) Merritt. William Merritt was a native of Ohio, but died in this county April 12, 1905; the mother also came from Ohio, departing this life on April 9, 1911. Both parents obtained a common school education in their youth. William Merritt spent his life in agricultural work and was a Republican politically. Five children graced his home: Mary, Erasmus (deceased), John (deceased), Margaret and Clinton (deceased).

Erasmus Merritt obtained an education in the graded schools of this county. On November 13, 1884, he was married to Elizabeth Stroup, who was born on July 30, 1850, in Johnson township, and was the daughter of Jacob and Naomi (Debington) Stroup. Mrs. Merritt is a sister of Jacob Stroup, of Kempton, Ind., whose life history is written on other pages of this volume. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, but a niece, Elgie,



ERASMUS M. MERRITT (DECEASED)



who married Lon W. Johnson, lives with Mrs. Merritt on the home farm. Our subject was called to his rest November 30, 1910, at the age of sixty-one years.

Mr. Merritt's life was occupied solely with farming, and he was a lover of his green fields and bounteous crops. Besides general farming activities, he raised several varieties of stock including Poland China hogs and a common breed of cattle. The estate comprises one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, most of it tilled. Fifteen acres of the land is in timber. The home was built by Mr. Merritt.

Fraternally, Mr. Merritt belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically, he was a supporter of the Republican party.

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#### DANIEL A. BLANCHE.

Michigan township is rich in agricultural holdings, and her farmers are representative and typical of the best in the Hoosier state. Daniel A. Blanche occupies a conspicuous position among these men, and his reputation has been the result of unremitting toil and cooperation with other men. Often he has put his shoulder to a friend's wheel without thought of personal benefit. Such qualities stamp a man with the seal of divine approval.

Daniel Blanche was born August 10, 1865 in Howard county, Ind., and moved to that part of Johnson township that afterwards included in Forest township in 1874. In 1902 he moved to Michigan township where he has lived ever since. He is the son of John T. and Mary (Brummit) Blanche. His father was born in France and moved to the United States with his parents when a small child, settling in Howard county, Ind., and died in 1910, after an active life in farming and politics. He was a Republican. The mother was born in the state of Ohio in 1835, and died in 1889. Eight children were born of the union: Patton, Anna, Daniel, Ruth (deceased), Ella, Nicholas, Rinda, and Garfield. John T. Blanche was twice married.

After a good common school education our subject began life as a farmer. With the exception of one year in the hardware business he has continued an agricultural life ever since. He owns one hundred and forty acres, all of which is tillable with the exception of two acres. The land is well tilled and fenced. Besides general farming Mr. Blanche raises Shorthorn and

Jersey cows and a mixed breed of hogs, also horses. Politically, Mr. Blanche is a Republican and religiously he is a member of the Christian church.

In 1891 he was married to Amanda Jenkins, who was born May 5, 1869, in Michigan township, this county, and was the daughter of Howard and Malicia (Clark) Jenkins. Her mother was a native of this county and her father was a farmer, now retired and living in Michigantown. Mrs. Blanche received a good common school education in her youth. One child has been born to them, Inna, September 21, 1894, now at home.

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#### LAWSON C. MERRITT.

Prominent among the retired agriculturists of Clinton county is Lawson C. Merritt, a well known, respected and popular man, who has been one of the solid supports of the county and aided materially in its rapid growth. Mr. Merritt claims no laurels for his many useful acts in life, but he commands the esteem and admiration of the people. He has not confined his efforts to his farm alone but has aided in whatever enterprise he has been asked to join, and which appeared to him to hold some measure of good. As a representative citizen of Clinton county, Mr. Merritt is more than entitled to a prominent place in a history of that county.

Lawson C. Merritt was born in Johnson township, Clinton county, February 11, 1854, and was the son of John and Harriet (Scott) Merritt. John Merritt was born in Virginia in 1813, was brought to Ohio by his parents when a boy and came to Indiana in the 30's. He performed the tasks of the early pioneer and cleared about two hundred acres of land, part of which is now in possession of Lawson C. Merritt. Our subject's grandfather, Adam Merritt, was born and reared in the Old Dominion, and came to Clinton county, after having lived a few years in Coshocton county, O., and entered part of the farm later owned by our subject. John Merritt was married to Helen M. Williams of Ohio and of the union were born two children, Julia, and an infant who died. Mr. Merritt's second marriage was to Harriet Ann Scott, daughter of James Scott, and of this union was born our subject and seven other children. Mrs. Merritt was born in 1822 in the southern part of Indiana, her parents being early settlers of this state. They moved to Boyleston, this county, on a farm, where they both died. Mr. Merritt and his wife were members of the Baptist church, and were people



loved by all who knew them. The mother passed from this earth December 11, 1875, and the father died June 7, 1893.

Lawson C. Merritt received a good common school education in his youth, and was reared on the home farm, where he stayed until he was fifty years of age. At present Mr. Merritt owns two hundred and ninety-five acres of excellent land in the eastern part of the county, which is well improved and equipped with the latest conveniences. His home is modern and the farm buildings are of the latest type. For six years Mr. Merritt served as trustee of Johnson township and was the clerk of Clinton county for the years 1904 to 1912. Mr. Merritt takes an active part in the politics of the day, and is a faithful supporter of the Republican party. In religious affairs he is a Methodist, and fraternizes with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Merritt's brothers and sisters are as follows: Julia, the wife of Eph Edwards, of Hillisburg, this county; Helen M., died in 1905; Emmazet and Effie, died in infancy; Sindia, wife of Samuel Armstrong, of Frankfort; Scott, a farmer of Johnson township, this county and Fourth E., wife of W. N. Barriman of Frankfort.

On April 27, 1876, Mr. Merritt was married to Dorcas L. Pruitt, who was born September 18, 1857, the daughter of John and Nancy J. (Stewart) Pruitt, farmers of Johnson township. The father died in the year 1888, and the mother continued to live on the farm until the buildings were completely destroyed by fire, after which she made her home with our subject until her death in 1910. Mrs. Merritt was one of eight children: Rebecca, wife of William Kent, twin brother of Judge Kent; William O., farmer of Johnson township; Walter, died in 1888; Mollie, wife of W. H. Davis, of Forest, Ind.; Dora, widow of Benjamin F. Hillis, of Frankfort; Margaret (deceased), and Jennie L., wife of Clint Davis, of Forest.

To Lawson C. Merritt and wife there have been born five children: E. Bon, married to Alta Littell, of Frankfort, a druggist and the father of three children, Martha, Elizabeth and Bon; Walter S., of Kirklin, cashier of First National Bank, married to Bessie Hicks of Frankfort, has one child, James L.; John P., a druggist of Marion, Ind., married to Clara Bristol, has two children, John W. and Margaret L.; Hubert, a student in pharmacy at Northwestern University of Chicago, will graduate in 1914, and Lawson C., Jr., at home. The latter is a fine piano player and expects to take up pharmacy as a life work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Merritt are enjoying their life, and live comfortably and easily in their beautiful home on North Main street.

## EDWARD STEVENSON.

Mr. Stevenson was born at Leesburg, Ind., July 24, 1868. He is a son of W. P. and Jennie A. Stevenson. The father was born in Columbiana county, O., May 1, 1840. He was a son of Robert and Agnes Stevenson, born near Glasgow and Dumfriesshire, Scotland, respectively. They spent their earlier years in their native land, finally emigrating to the United States and locating in Ohio, where, with usual Scotch thrift they became very comfortably established. The mother of our subject was born near Leesburg, Ind., in 1846. She was a daughter of Edward and Josephy Archibald, the father born in County Derry, Ireland, and the mother in North Carolina.

W. P. Stevenson grew up and was educated in his native county, and on April 21, 1891, moved to Frankfort, Clinton county where he engaged in the jewelry business until in October, 1910, when he retired and moved to Cata-ract, Ind., where his death occurred August 22, 1911.

Edward Stevenson received a common school education. He located in Frankfort, Ind., April 21, 1891, and engaged at once in teaching the piano, having taught two years prior to this date in Kosciusko and Marshall counties, Ind., with much success.

It being his father's ambition that he become a successful piano teacher, he began the study of this art in earnest when only eight years of age. During a residence covering a period of five years in Leadville, Col., he studied with Professor Kahn. In the fall of 1888 he began a two and one-half years' course of piano study with Prof. Albert Joost, the leading piano teacher of Fort Wayne, Ind. In the fall of 1892 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University and Conservatory, where he pursued a thorough course in piano, harmony, theory, pipe organ and directing, under Frank R. Adams, a graduate of the New England Conservatory and Boston University and one of George E. Whiting's favorite pupils.

As an organist and director Mr. Stevenson has marked ability, and his last work in this line was at the First Methodist Episcopal church, Frankfort, where he was organist and director six and one-half years. His constantly growing class of piano pupils necessitated his giving his entire attention to this branch of work, and in September, 1907 he resigned as organist, since which time he has devoted his attention exclusively to piano instruction.

At his pleasant and modernly appointed residence, 611 South Main street, Mr. Stevenson has one of the best equipped studios in the Middle

West, and by his practical business and up-to-date methods he offers to students opportunities for study that are equaled or surpassed only by the best schools of music in the United States or abroad.

On September 3, 1901, Mr. Stevenson married Daisy Dean Erwin, a lady of talent and culture, of Bourbon, Marshall county, Ind. Mrs. Stevenson is of Quaker parentage, being the daughter of Matthew and Susan Erwin, and granddaughter of Elisha Erwin, a member of the first anti-slavery society of the United States and a conductor of the "underground railway."

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson has been blessed by the birth of two children, Susan E. and Edward A., Jr.

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### S. L. MOORE.

Among the noteworthy subjects of Clinton county, whose accomplishments qualify them for a place in a history of the scope of this volume, is S. L. Moore, a farmer of Johnson township, and a man universally admired and respected by his contemporaries of the agricultural profession. He has made a success in every enterprise which he has taken an interest in, and has reaped a material reward by reason of his unswerving attention to business, and conduct along the lines laid down for the good of civilization.

Mr. Moore was born in the township and county where he now resides, on the 31st day of October in the year of 1854. He was the son of John P. and Dulcina (McGinnis) Moore. His father was born in Kentucky, had a fairly good education and moved to Clinton county after his marriage. The mother was born in Rush county, Ind. and she died July 24, 1901. The father was a farmer and a Republican all of his life. Seven children bore his name: Sarah, William A., Wilford W., Alonzo, John P., Harriett, and S. L.

Our subject was married first on August 10, 1876 to Dulcena Shearer, a native of Clinton county, who was born December 23, 1856, and died July 8, 1898. Eleven children were born of the union: Lily J., Hughie P., Sarah D., Ada Grace, Alonzo S., Wilford H., and John A.

Mr. Moore was married the second time to Jennie Smith in Dubois, December 20, 1899, and there has been no issue. She was born in Union county, Ind.

Before his marriage Mr. Moore followed successfully the carpentering trade. In 1910 he moved to Sugar Creek township where he now lives. He

owns twenty-one and one-half acres of tillable land, well tiled and adequately fenced. At one time Mr. Moore raised Red hogs, being a well known breeder of that variety. At the present time he carries on general fruit farming, including berries, potatoes and garden truck of all kinds. He has been very successful in this line and his wares are sought after because he gives a square deal and full measure.

Fraternally, Mr. Moore is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Kirklin, Ind. Politically, he is a Republican, although he has never been a seeker after public office.

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#### VINCENT E. BARNETT.

Close adherence to a fixed principle and that a correct principle, has been the secret of Vincent E. Barnett's success. Constancy is a trait which many people lack and its absence has been responsible for perhaps more failures in life than anything. The man who is constantly changing from one thing to another, believes this to be true today and that tomorrow, seldom amounts to much in this world. Our subject was fortunate in forming right ideas of life and character when a boy and he has adhered to them tenaciously with the result that he has not only been successful in the matter of material gain but has had the friendship of all who know him.

Mr. Barnett was born at Cicero, Ind., August 5, 1859, the son of a farmer, William A. Barnett, who lived in Johnson county, Ind., a man noted for his industry and honesty, who provided well for his family and developed a good farm under difficulties. He came of an old family of the Blue Grass state that came from Kentucky to Indiana in pioneer days. He received his education in a log cabin and married Mary Ellen Hall, who was a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Edward Hall, who was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812 under Gen. William Henry Harrison. The father of our subject lived to be seventy-two years of age. Politically, he was a Republican, and was a member of the Christian church, in which he served as an official for some time. The death of his widow occurred some ten years ago at an advanced age. She, too, was a good Christian woman, gentle and kind. These parents are buried at Cicero, Ind. They had but four children: Vincent E.,

of this sketch; two sons who are deceased, and Mrs. Emma Eccleston, of Whiting, Ind.

Vincent E. Barnett grew to manhood on the home farm and there worked when a boy. During the winter months he attended the district schools. In early life he turned his attention to farming which he followed for several years near New Hope church, three and one-half miles east of Colfax. He is one of the pioneer rural route mail carriers in this section of Indiana, having begun the service on September 15, 1900, and continuing to the present time, a period of thirteen years, giving eminent satisfaction to both the people and the department, by his faithfulness and courtesy. He covers twenty-five miles daily. His route is north and west out of Colfax. During the period mentioned he has driven over one hundred thousand miles. His route is No. 1. Doubtless there is no more faithful and methodical man in the civil service.

Mr. Barnett was married to Rachael Hinton, a daughter of Samuel Hinton, a well known and popular pioneer in his neighborhood, who did an incalculable amount of good wherever he went. Our subject's wife was reared in her native community and received a common school education. To Mr. and Mrs. Barnett two children were born: Harley, of Sims, Indiana, engaged in the glass works; and Mrs. Grace M. Dyer, of Spencer, Indiana. The wife and mother was called to her eternal rest in 1891, and in 1893 Mr. Barnett was married at Greencastle, this state, to Mrs. Rheuma A. Higgins, a widow. Of this second union there were no children born, but Mrs. Higgins had three children by her first marriage: Otto, Alonzo, of Colfax, and Mrs. Pearl Teagarden, of Saratoga, Indiana. Mrs. Barnett's maiden name was Wilson.

Fraternally, Mr. Barnett is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 487, having been trustee of the same for six years. He also belongs to the Missoula Lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men, and has been chief of records of this tribe for eight or ten years. He was at one time a member of the United Brethren church at New Hope, in this county, and had the honor of naming that church when it was built and dedicated. Later he transferred his membership to the Christian church in Colfax, but at the present time does not claim membership with any church. He also has the distinction of being the first carrier in the county to put the automobile into the rural mail service.



## DAVID F. MAISH.

Prominent among the successful men of Clinton county, and one who is well known among the leading farmers throughout the state, is David Fudge Maish, farmer, dairymen, and lecturer, and eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth Catherine Maish of Center township.

Henry Maish was a son of David Maish, Sr., who was one of the pioneers of Clinton county, emigrating from Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. Henry was a successful stockman and farmer and rendered valuable assistance in the development of the county. He died at the age of seventy-seven years at his home near Frankfort, July 30, 1908.

Elizabeth Catherine, first wife of Henry Maish, and mother of the subject of this sketch was a twin daughter of David Fudge, a pioneer Methodist minister and revivalist, who came from Green county, Ohio, and settled on the farm now known as the Henry Maish homestead. Rev. Fudge was known far and near as an efficient and ardent revivalist at camp meetings, and was called on to officiate at funerals and marriages over a large territory. His death occurred at Battle Ground, Ind., in 1847. Elizabeth Catherine Maish was a deeply pious and religious woman, always ready to assist her husband in his efforts to establish a home and rear the family aright. She died April 27, 1875, at the age of thirty-nine years.

The Maish family in Clinton county have a common origin in one John George Maisch (now spelled Maish), who immigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, landing at Philadelphia, Pa., October 16, 1751. He was a wheelwright by occupation, but early records show that he moved westward from Philadelphia and settled on a farm in the north part of York county, where he married a lady named Catherine Ulp. Here, near the village of Lisburn, on the banks of Yellow Breeches creek, were born Joseph, David and Frederick Maish, also Dolly, Christina and Catherine, daughters. From these sons came the three branches of the Maish family of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Arizona.

Joseph, eldest son of John George, also lived in northern York county, Pennsylvania, and married a lady named Barbara Leidy. To them were born four sons and four daughters as follows: David, Joseph, Samuel and Frederick, and Barbara, Betsy, Catherine and Mattie. David, the eldest son of this family was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came here from Pennsylvania, in 1836, with his wife, Hannah Tyson Maish, and a family of ten children namely: Sarah, George, Jacob, David, Matthias, Joseph, Catherine, Hannah, Henry and Frederick. One child, Lydia, died in Penn-



D. F. MAISIE.



MRS. D. F. MAISIE.



sylvania, and four were added to the family after coming to Indiana, to-wit: Mary J., Elizabeth, Martha and James P.

David Fudge Maish was born August 19, 1859, in Center township, Clinton county, Indiana, and was reared on the farm near his birthplace. His education was limited to that of the district school supplemented by private study, and three years of travel, in which he visited the principal cities of the east, west and south, gaining much knowledge of our country and its people and industries by personal observation. From ocean to ocean and gulf to lakes, he has traversed all of the principal states of the Union.

Upon reaching his majority, Mr. Maish farmed on the shares upon his father's farm for two years, at which time owing to delicate health, he decided to take employment with the Western Publishing House of Chicago. In 1883, he traveled in central and southern Indiana for the Publishing house, having charge of a force of salesmen, and meeting with much success, he was engaged by an eastern firm to go to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania in the spring of 1884.

Returning from the east in the winter of 1885, Mr. Maish again engaged in farming with his father in 1886 and 1887. The winter of 1887-8 was given to an extended trip through the west, in which St. Louis, Hot Springs, Fort Worth, El Paso, Tucson, Riverside, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Denver were visited.

On Christmas evening, 1889, Mr. Maish, at the age of thirty years, was united in marriage to Florence May Pauley, daughter of William and Elizabeth Pauley, of Boone county, Indiana.

Mr. Maish now embarked in farming as his life work and chosen vocation, locating on a part of his father's land near Frankfort, which he afterwards purchased. Beginning with this small tract and with the use of rented land, Mr. Maish and his faithful companion have added one tract after another until the farm now known as "Clover Leaf Farm," comprises two hundred and fifty-four acres of fine land. Three large barns with commodious out buildings have been erected and valuable additions and improvements have been made to the dwelling. Fencing, drainage manures and commercial fertilizers have been given much attention, and but few farms in Indiana are better equipped for farm work. In 1896-7-8-9, the farm was largely devoted to small fruits—strawberry, raspberry, blackerry and grapes. Over one thousand bushels of blackberries alone were produced in each of the years above mentioned.

With added acres dairying was begun on "Clover Leaf Farm" in the year

1900, which has been the leading specialty from that date to the present time. A herd of some seventy head of high grade Jerseys has been maintained, the product being sold as bottled milk and cream in the local market. "Maish's pure milk" is recognized as the best, and is the standard in the community.

In addition to Mr. Maish's home farm he has recently purchased a tract of five hundred and twenty acres of farm and timber land in Jasper county, Indiana. He also operates for the growing of live stock and the various farm crops needed to provide for the use of the dairy herd, the Pauley farm of one hundred and ninety acres, in Boone county, and forty-five acres leased from his brother, near his home. Corn, wheat and clover in rotation, with all of the corn harvested and utilized through the use of silos and the feeding of shock corn to beef cattle, and shredding for use of dairy cattle in barns, and the use of all roughage on the farm, the residue of which is turned back to the land, is the system of farming practiced by Mr. Maish, which with the thorough system of underdrainage he is continuously pushing forward gives highest results in crop production. Alfalfa is also grown upon the farm as a special forage crop and potatoes for a quick money crop.

In public life Mr. Maish has been a useful citizen and has given much of his time to the promotion of helpful enterprises and the advancement of associations designed to assist in the progress of improved agriculture and country life. He has also been a life long advocate of temperance and sobriety, and has been liberal in his support of all legitimate efforts for the overthrow of the legalized traffic in strong drink.

For more than twenty years Mr. Maish has been identified with the farmers institute movement and has been a state lecturer at institutes and on corn, wheat, and dairy improvement trains, traveling in all parts of Indiana for over ten years.

During this time he served three years as president of the Indiana Corn Growers Association and is at the present time, president of the Indiana Federation of Agricultural Associations, and member of the advisory committee to State Experiment Station, representing the Corn Growers Association.

In politics, Mr. Maish is a Bryan Democrat, although differing from his party's policy on the liquor question. In 1908-9 he represented his county in the State Legislature, serving with honor and distinction. Measures affecting temperance, agriculture and rural schools were given his special attention.

In church relation, he with Mrs. Maish and daughters, are member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Maish is a member of Dakota Tribe No. 42, Improved Order of Red Men, at Frankfort. He was state delegate



to the Farmers National Congress in 1905 and 1907. He was also state delegate to the International Good Roads Convention in 1903.

Mr. Maish is the father of four daughters, three of whom are living, namely: Mary Elizabeth, Kathryn Irene, and Elta May, aged twenty-two, eighteen and sixteen years. Louella Pearl, second daughter, after a short illness, passed to the Spirit world, September 7, 1904, at the age of eleven years.

In all of Mr. Maish's efforts it is due to note in this sketch, that his constant help and counsel has been the untiring efforts of his faithful wife and daughters. Of Mrs. Maish it can be truly said she has been a real helpmeet in the fullest sense of the word.

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### JOHN AULT.

One of the most painstaking and successful farmers of Clinton county is John Ault, a man who has always advocated that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well, hence his continued success in his chosen line of endeavor. Being an omnivorous reader, he keeps well abreast of the times, not only in matters pertaining to agricultural affairs, but general topics, having the best current literature in his home.

Mr. Ault, like many of the enterprising people of this section, is a native of the Hoosier state, having been born in Hamilton county, Ind., February 25, 1862, the son of James and Mary (Billhaymer) Ault. He moved with his parents to Clinton county when he was six or eight years old. His father was born in Marion county, Ind., in 1830, and died in 1910. He was a farmer by vocation and politically was a Democrat. The mother was a native of Virginia, having been born there in 1832, and is still living. Both parents had a common school education. Seven children blessed the union: Catherine, Mandy, Christy, John and Andrew, twins, Rosy (deceased), and Nancy.

John Ault was married November 24, 1889 to Mary E. Whitcomb, who was born in Michigan township, this county, June 21, 1864, and was the daughter of John and Martha (Stinson) Whitcomb. Her father was born March 12, 1832, in Tippecanoe county, Ind., and died in January, 1902. Her mother was born April 6, 1837, in Clinton county, Ind., and died April 17, 1905. The father was a farmer and a Republican. Eleven children were

born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb: James H., William A. (deceased), Isaac M., Howard (deceased), Mary, Emma, Fred, Eliza, one infant not named, Leonard (deceased), and Orville. Mrs. Ault has a good common school education. To our subject and wife there have been born three children: Howard, July 23, 1890; Paul, January 17, 1892, and Ralph, a twin brother, now deceased.

Mr. Ault has always followed the farming vocation, and has made a success of it. He raises Jersey and Short Horn cattle in connection with farming, also Chester White and Poland China hogs. Belgian horses are a favorite breed of horses with him. He owns one hundred and forty-five acres of land, all tillable with the exception of ten acres which is in timber. The land is well tiled and improved. Mr. Ault built his own home thereon.

Politically, Mr. Ault is a Democrat, but has never sought public office.

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#### JOSEPH B. CARTER.

Whether interested personally in farming or not no one could view the well kept, clean fields, good buildings and general thrifty appearance of a place that is farmed by Joseph B. Carter of Perry township, Clinton county without admiring the same. He is one of our best general agriculturists and stock raisers and believes in doing well whatever he attempts. He keeps things in ship-shape, never waiting for someone else to do what he himself should perform, nor for others to lay his plans.

Mr. Carter was born in 1856 in Franklin county, Ind., the son of William Carter, who was born in England, from which country he came with his parents, when a child, to Franklin county, this state, where they established a good home through their industry. The long voyage across the Atlantic was made in an old-time sailing vessel and the trip required thirty days. The paternal grandfather spent the rest of his life in Franklin county, Ind., and there his son, William, grew to manhood and married Rebecca Beasley, who was also born in England, from which country she came with her parents when a child and settled in Franklin county, Ind. There she grew to womanhood and she and William Carter were married, later coming to Clinton county to make their future home. A fuller history of these families is found on another page of this volume.

Joseph B. Carter grew to manhood on the home farm and there did his

share of the work when a boy. He received a good education in the common schools.

Mr. Carter was married when he reached young manhood to Katie Peek, who was born, reared and educated in Shelby county, Ind. She is a daughter of William Peek, a prosperous farmer, now deceased. His widow is still living, making her home in New Mexico, she and Mr. Peek having lived for some time in Kansas. He was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. Our subject had a half brother, William Gardner, who was also a soldier for the Union. He died in Frankfort, Ind., some time ago.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter: Clinton E., married to Zora Pollard, living in Perry township on a farm; Myrtle, now nineteen years of age and Alta May (deceased). The son was born February 10, 1888, received a good common school education, and was married in 1909. His wife is a daughter of Sheridan Pollard and wife. She was reared and educated in Boone county. Clinton E. Carter and wife have one child, a son, Earl Clifton, whose birth occurred in August, 1910.

Mr. Carter and his son are both members of the Woodmen of the World and the son belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

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#### MARTIN HERR.

We are always glad to honor the memory of the pioneers, and this is as it should be, for they deserved every consideration; they did so much for us of this generation that we cannot begin to repay them, even in gratitude. In fact, we often lose sight of the great sacrifices made for us, their descendants, and of the hardships they endured that the bounds of civilization might be pushed farther westward and outward. They had a hard time combating the root-interlaced soil, the quick-growing underbrush and weeds; combating the wild folk of the woods and the air that sought to destroy their crops and domestic animals; combating the skulking, treacherous red men who claimed the domain on which the paleface settled and erected his rude hut of logs. It is doubtful if we of today, many of us at least, would be willing to brave the wilds as did our progenitors, and wrest from a resisting Nature and blood-thirsty race the fair domain now dotted with happy homes, school houses, church spires pointing skyward, and thriving towns nad cities.

The forebears of Martin Herr, owner of Providence Farm in Wash-

ington township, were of the sterling type portrayed in the preceding paragraph, for his grandfather braved the wilds of Clinton county as early as 1828, and from that day to this the name Herr has been synonymous with industry and correct citizenship in this locality.

Martin Herr was born in this county September 3, 1871. He is a son of Levi Herr, Jr., who lives retired in Mulberry after an active life on the farm. The latter's father, Levi Herr, Sr., a mill-wright by trade, came from Ohio to Clinton county in 1828, as stated above, established the permanent home of the family, and became a leading citizen among the early settlers.

Levi Herr, Jr., was born in Owen township, Clinton county, March 16, 1848. The Herr family originally came from Germany. Levi Herr, Sr., married Susanna Herr, a distant relative, and to them twelve children were born, nine sons and three daughters, most of whom grew to maturity. Two of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war—John, who died in the service while in Missouri; and George, who located in Colfax county, Kansas, after the war. Levi Herr, Sr., was a Republican and belonged to the Methodist church, of which his wife was also a member. Her death occurred at the age of fifty-seven years.

Levi Herr, Jr., grew up on the home farm and received a common school education. When twenty-two years old he married Rosanna Weida, who was a native of Ross township, this county, a daughter of Nathan and Catherine Weida, who were early settlers here, coming from Pennsylvania. Thirteen children were born: Martin, subject of this review; Mrs. Emma Switzer, Edward, Annie, married to Harry Harshman; Bessie, the wife of Harry Mertz; Maud, wife of L. D. Waldron; Charles, living in the state of Idaho; and Minnie, Curtis, Susan, Orris, Georgie, and an unnamed infant, all six dead.

Mrs. Rosanna Herr, mother of our subject, died when about forty years old. His father is living, retired in Mulberry, as stated in a preceding paragraph. He is highly respected by all who know him.

Martin Herr was reared on the home farm and was educated in the public schools. On his twenty-third birthday he married Lucy Blinn, the ceremony being performed on her eighteenth birthday, she having been born on September 3, 1876, in Washington township, this county. She is a daughter of Willard Blinn. Her mother was Hannah Rothenberger before her marriage. She was a daughter of George Rothenberger.

Martin Herr started out in life as a farmer and each succeeding year

found him further advanced than the preceding, until in 1902 he purchased the Providence farm of eighty acres in Washington township, and here he still resides, having made many valuable improvements, and has been successful as a general farmer and stock man. He has one of the substantial and attractive homes in the township, in the midst of beautiful surroundings. It is modernly appointed and neatly furnished, being equipped with all up-to-date conveniences. He also has a splendid barn and other good outbuildings.

Martin Herr and wife have one child, a daughter, Mae B., now twelve years of age, her birth having occurred on August 15, 1901.

Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active church and Sunday school workers, he having been in Sunday school work for twenty years, and has been trustee and steward in the church. At present he is serving his third year as superintendent of the Sunday school.

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#### EDGAR W. LANE.

It requires something more than hard physical work to do successful farming in this age. Muscle counted for more than anything else in the days of the pioneer, when about all one had to do to reap abundant harvests was to clear the land, plow it, perhaps drain it, and sow the seed. Then all the natural elements were in the soil and it required no clever management for the husbandmen to get on well. Conditions have changed almost completely. Today it requires brain work of a high order for one to be very successful as an agriculturist. If one labors, all the better, but something more than labor is evidently necessary. This fact was realized at the outset by Edgar W. Lane, owner of Maple Grove Farm in Perry township, and, being a student both of nature and literature bearing on farming and stock raising, he has been successful in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Lane is the scion of a prominent old family of this section of Indiana. He was born on the old homestead in Perry township September 27, 1853. He was the third son of a family of twelve children, born to Jesse Lane and wife, the father being now deceased, and he is a grandson of Judge Joseph Lane, one of the leading men of Perry township during the pioneer period. A fuller sketch of the Lane family will be found on other pages of this volume. They have long been noted for their fine horses. They are public-spirited citizens, their homes being famous for hospitality. They were



old-time Methodist, honest, kind, obliging; the circuit riding ministers always stopping at their houses.

Our subject grew to manhood on the home farm where he worked when a boy, and received his education in the common schools. When twenty-three years old he married Hattie T. Clark, who was born in Carroll county, Ind., a daughter of W. D. Clark, a native of New York state. The Clarks are a highly respected, industrious family. Mrs. Lane grew to womanhood in her home community and received a common school education.

Mr. Lane's farm consists of one hundred and seventy-six acres, well improved and in a state of high cultivation. He has one of the most attractive rural homes in Clinton county, everything denoting taste and thrift. The dwelling is in the midst of a beautiful grove, principally of maples. He has a large substantial barn and many convenient outbuildings. He has a large silo and an excellent grade of live stock is to be found in his fields at all times of the year.

Politically, Mr. Lane is a Republican and has been unswerving in his allegiance to the party as were his forbears since the days of Lincoln. He is a member and liberal supporter of the Methodist church. He stands high in the estimation of the people, for his life has been one of industry, fair dealing and helpfulness to others.

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#### WILLIAM A. MORRIS.

In a recent editorial, presenting the name of William A. Morris as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for treasurer of state, the Frankfort Crescent-News said:

"As a business man his qualifications are of the highest order. He has been successful in business and in his fifteen years experience as a banker he has served in every capacity from bookkeeper to president; having retired several years ago from the active management of the bank, his only connection at this time being that of a director."

It is not always safe to look to a political announcement for a fair estimate of a man, but careful research proves that the above tribute is fully justified, and that much more might be truthfully said. In truth William A. Morris is of the class of men on whom Americans, without regard to party, look with pride and satisfaction—the class that have by their own efforts, their integrity, and their high character, risen from lowly surroundings. Americans above all esteem the man

"Whose life in low estate began  
And on a simple village green;  
"Who breaks his birth's invidious bars,  
    And grasps the skirt of happy chance,  
    And breasts the blows of circumstance,  
And grapples with his evil star;  
"Who makes by force his merits known  
    And lives to clutch the golden keys,  
    To mould a mighty state's decrees."

William A. Morris was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 22, 1856, the eldest son of James E. and Susannah (Boes) Morris. His father, an industrious and enterprising farmer, was born in the same county, and lived there until, in 1866, he moved with his family to Clinton county. This was two years after the death of his devoted wife, who had passed away on September 26, 1864. To this worthy couple six children were born: William A.; Charles E.; Florence; Louis M.; Mrs. W. D. Albright (deceased), and Harry V.

The father devoted himself to the rearing of his orphaned children, and in this a generous part of the responsibility was borne by the eldest son. He grew up on the farm, receiving the slight education of the common schools, which was broadened by his studious habits and the responsibilities placed upon him. In 1872 he came to Frankfort and learned the trade of carriage blacksmithing, serving in every capacity from the inexperienced helper to foreman of the factory. In this field of labor, twelve years of his life were passed.

In 1884, Mr. Morris was appointed deputy postmaster at Frankfort, under President Cleveland, taking office in 1885, and serving for four years and a half. In 1890 he was called to the office of deputy treasurer under W. P. Maish. In these positions he demonstrated his business ability so fully that he was called to the position of teller and bookkeeper in the Clinton County Bank.

But Mr. Morris desired a broader field, and formed an independent banking firm, known as Morris Bros. Bank. This was later changed to the Citizens' Bank of Frankfort, with Mr. Morris as president, and had a prosperous and useful career until 1907, when it was sold to the Farmers' Bank of Frankfort, Mr. Morris becoming a director of the Farmers' Bank.

From this time forward his attention was given largely to his personal affairs, conducting also a real estate, investment and insurance business, with office at 81-2 North Main street, Frankfort. He is also a director in the Crescent-News Publishing Company, and is Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge

of I. O. O. F. of Indiana, also Grand Master of Exchequer in the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Indiana. He has six business rooms in the city, and a beautiful home at 408 South Jackson street.

On August 27, 1891, Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Laura B. Gouty, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, a daughter of James M. Gouty (deceased) and Nancy A. Gouty, who is still living. James M. Gouty was a farmer in his earlier years, but later became a successful lumber merchant. Mrs. Morris received a good common school education, and the careful home training that made her an approved home maker. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris.

Politically, Mr. Morris has always been an active Democrat, as his father was before him, but to him political life has been an agency for promoting the welfare of the public. He was one of the first to protest against the corruption of the suffrage that formerly disgraced Clinton county, and was among the most active in bringing about an agreement between party leaders for purity in elections that has made the elections of the past decade respectable expressions of the public will.

Fraternally, in addition to his membership in the Knights of Pythias, Mr. Morris is identified with the Masonic Order, the Red Men, and the Elks. In religion, he holds membership in the Presbyterian church. In all relations, public and private, he holds the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

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#### JOHN A. KENT, M. D.

The men most influential in promoting the advancement of society and in giving character to the times in which they live are of two classes—the men of thought and the men of action. Whether we are more indebted for the improvement of the age to the one class or the other is a question of honest differences of opinion: neither can be spared and both should be encouraged to occupy their respective spheres of labor and influence zealously and without mutual distrust. In the following paragraphs are briefly outlined the leading facts and characteristics in the career of a gentleman who combines in his makeup the elements of the scholar and the energy of the public-spirited man of affairs. Devoted to the noble and human work of alleviating human ills, Dr. John A. Kent, of Mulberry, Clinton county, is making his influence felt in a most potent manner in the locality of which this history treats occupying a prominent place in his profession and enjoying the confidence and good will of all classes.

Dr. Kent was born near Michigantown, Clinton county, February 5,

1873. He is a son of William Kent, a retired farmer, of Mulberry, who was also born in this county, and is a son of George Anson and Sarah (Boyle) Kent. George A. Kent was born in Pennsylvania in 1819 and was a son of Carlton and Lucinda (Starkweather) Kent. Carlton Kent was born in Massachusetts in 1787. George Anson Kent came to Clinton county in 1832. He was one of the builders of the Michigan road and did a great deal of work on the same. His death occurred in 1859, his widow surviving him many years. George A. Kent was reared on the farm and upon reaching manhood married Sarah A. Boyle, a daughter of William and Anna (Vencil) Boyle, natives of Virginia. William Boyle became a prominent citizen. He kept a tavern for a number of years, held a number of political offices, and politicians of the state often stopped at his home. To George A. Kent and wife the following children were born: Byron, of Nebraska; William, father of our subject; Judge J. V., a twin brother of William, living at Frankfort; Mrs. Mary E. Walters (deceased); Mrs. Martha J. Frazier, of Burlington, Kansas; Mrs. Emma L. Dow, of Nebraska; Mrs. Minerva A. Jenkins and Adrian B., of this county. William Kent, father of these children, grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Michigantown and he received his education in the common schools. In early manhood he married Rebecca Elizabeth Pruitt, a native of Johnson township, Clinton county, where she grew to womanhood and was educated.

She was a daughter of John Pruitt, whose father was a North Carolinian, and Nancy J. (Stewart) Pruitt, who was born in Kentucky. John Pruitt was a county commissioner for a period of twelve years and prominent in Democratic politics. To William Kent and wife eight children were born, six sons and two daughters: James O. and William W., deceased; Dr. John A., of this sketch; Charles D. and Dallas P., engaged in the hardware business at Mulberry and Rossville, under the firm name of Kent Brothers; Mrs. Dora Lindly, of Wabash, Indiana; Mrs. Edith Beavers, who is living in Billings, Montana; George B., a medical student.

Dr. John A. Kent's mother died in 1911 at the age of fifty-nine years. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Kent was reared on a farm and there assisted with the general work when a boy. He received a common school education, later attending Valparaiso College and the State Normal at Terre Haute. He began life for himself by teaching, which he followed with much success for a period of nine years. He taught in both graded and high schools and was one of the most popular educators of the county. Believing that his true bent lay in another direction, he began studying medicine, later entering the Illinois Medical

College, where he made an excellent record and from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1902, later taking a post-graduate course in the medical department of John Hopkins University.

He began the practice of his profession in 1902 at Seircleville, Indiana, and in 1906 located at Mulberry, Clinton county, where he has since remained. He was successful from the start, and now ranks among the leading general physicians and surgeons in the county, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He has remained a close student of all that pertains to his profession and has kept well abreast of the times. He maintains a modernly equipped office and owns a commodious and attractive home in Mulberry.

Dr. Kent married Nona Wilson, of Monon, Indiana, and a daughter of James K. Wilson. She is a lady of many estimable characteristics and has been well educated. To the Doctor and wife two children have been born: Lillie E. and James W.

Dr. Kent is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic Order, having attained the Knights Templar degree; also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a gentleman of pleasing presence and exemplary habits and is popular with all classes.

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#### JAMES MOORE.

Another of the sterling Pennsylvanians who have come to Clinton county and made good in agricultural affairs and proven themselves to be worthy citizens in every respect is James Moore, of Rossville, owner of extensive farming interests in this vicinity. But Mr. Moore is a man who doubtless would have succeeded at his chosen vocation in any arena of action, for he has always been noted for his close application, the exercise of sound judgment and wise foresight.

Mr. Moore was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1856, on a farm. He is a son of Hamilton Moore, of English ancestry. In 1857, when our subject was an infant, his family came to Clinton county and settled two miles south of Rossville, where the father rented a farm for some time, later purchasing land on which he spent the rest of his life, dying at the age of sixty-six years. Politically, he was a Democrat, and religiously, a member



of the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder. His wife died at the age of eighty-four years. She was known in her maidenhood as Sarah Breinigs, and was born in Pennsylvania, where she grew to womanhood. To Hamilton Moore and wife eight children were born: C. H. (deceased), John, living in Colorado; Mrs. Sarah W. Sharp (deceased); Thomas J., living in Colorado; Samuel, living in Ross township; James, of this review; Mrs. Ella Shigley, living in Lafayette, Indiana; and Mrs. Anna Clark, living in Atlanta, Georgia.

James Moore was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools. On December 25, 1884, he married Clara V. Silverthorn, who was born in Clinton county, and here grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of William Silverthorn, for many years a prominent citizen here, now deceased. He came to Clinton county in 1852. He was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1823. He was a son of Robert Silverthorn, a native of England, in which country William was reared and where he married Margaret Van Sweringen, a Hollander, and a daughter of Evan Van Sweringen. William Silverthorn first settled in Michigan township, later moving to Ross township, where he became a leading citizen and accumulated about seven hundred acres of valuable land. He was also president of the Rossville Bank. He carried on general farming and stock raising on a very extensive scale and was one of the financially strong men of this part of the county. His family consisted of three children, namely: James E., cashier of the Rossville Bank; Clara V., the wife of James Moore, of this sketch; and Margaret E. The death of the father occurred at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Politically, he was a Republican, and religiously, a member of the United Presbyterian church. His wife, who was born in 1821, died at the age of sixty-seven years.

Mr. Moore has devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits, paying much attention to stock raising. He and his wife own over three hundred acres of valuable land, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. They have an attractive and neatly furnished residence of nine rooms. All the buildings on the place are well kept and everything denotes good management and thrift.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. Moore enlisted as a soldier in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, under Captain Allen, and was honorably discharged the fourth of the following November, at Indianapolis, having made an excellent record.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moore one child, a son, Harold C., was born, August 1, 1894.

## DAVID E. PRICE.

"There is no place like home" wrote John Howard Payne long ago, and all will agree that that simple line embodies a mighty and tender truth. There is an atmosphere, so to speak, about the old home that is lacking elsewhere, and although we may be awed by the grandeur of some stately palace, yet there is something which fails to appeal to us like the old dwelling, no matter how humble, where we first opened our eyes to the world of life and light, and about which we played away the happy hours of innocent childhood. Among the few men of Clinton county, who have been privileged to spend their lives at the place of their nativity is David E. Price, owner of Sugar Grove Farm, in Perry township, one of the attractive rural homes of the county. Here his birth occurred on February 17, 1868. He is a son of Jacob Price who was born in Preble county, O., from which place he came to Indiana when a boy and here grew up. After his marriage he purchased a farm where he spent the rest of his days, becoming one of the leading farmers of that day in Clinton county. He received his education in an old log cabin school house, equipped with puncheon floor and seats, with an open fire place in one end and with greased paper for window panes. When a young man he married Sarah Gheer, daughter of David Gheer and wife, early settlers in this locality. Seven children were born to Jacob and Sarah Price, four sons and three daughters: Mrs. Martha Jutz, Mrs. Sarah M. Bowman, Mrs. Susan Calwell, U. S., David E. (subject), George and Edgar. The father of these children lived to be seventy-two years of age. Politically he was a Prohibitionist, and in religious matters, a member of the Christian church and for some time was a trustee of the church. The mother of our subject is still living, being now seventy-five years of age.

David E. Price grew up on the home place and did his share of the work there during the crop seasons, and in the winter time attended the public schools. When a young man he married Amy Moore, who was born in Jackson township, this county, and there was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Thomas and Martha Moore.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife: Lawrence D., now twenty-one years of age; and Russell C., nineteen years old. They have both been given good educational advantages.

Mr. Price is owner of a productive farm of one hundred and five acres where he is carrying on general farming and stock raising on well established

lines. He has a cozy nine-roomed house, well furnished, and pleasantly situated in the midst of maple shade trees. He has a good barn and an eighty-ton silo. He always keeps a good grade of live stock. He has been interested in threshing for the past sixteen years and has run a machine successfully every season during that period, being one of the best known threshing machine men in this locality.

Politically, Mr. Price is a Republican, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church and has been superintendent of the local Sunday school for the past three years, during which he has aroused much interest in the same. He is regarded as one of the men on whom the community can rely in promoting any movement for the general good.

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#### ALFRED J. BEIL.

Of the many sterling citizens sent by the grand old Keystone state to assist in the developing of Clinton county from the virgin soil into one of the leading sections of the Hoosier state, Alfred J. Beil is worthy of especial mention. He is one of the good farmers of Owen township. True, he did not come as early as some and therefore did not figure in the early-day heroic work of our pioneers, but he has been doing work just as necessary, in keeping the wheels of civilization, as far as he has been able, moving ever onward, and, with others of his type, taking a pride in completing the great work the pioneers began.

Mr. Beil was born October 10, 1851, in Pennsylvania. He is a son of William and Eva (Fenstermaker) Beil, both of thrifty German lineage, both natives of Pennsylvania and both now deceased. They grew up in their native state, received such educational advantages as the pioneer schools had to offer and there were married and spent their earlier married life, removing to Clinton county in the year 1864, when our subject was thirteen years old, to establish a home for their family. They spent their active lives engaged in agricultural pursuits, and to them seven children were born, four of whom are still living: Alfred J., of this sketch; William L., John P. and Louis.

Alfred J. Beil grew to manhood on the farm, and received his schooling in his native district in Pennsylvania and in Clinton county. On September 28, 1876, he married Rebecca Chittick, who was born September 8, 1855, in Warren township, Clinton county, a daughter of Archie and Hannah (Comp-

ton) Chittick. She grew to womanhood in her native community and there received her education in the public schools. To our subject and wife six children were born: William A., Fred, Lula, James, Lester and Susan. Toren, the youngest child at the death of his mother, which occurred February 2, 1892, was adopted by Arthur McCon Chittick. On the 18th day of October, 1906, Alfred Beil was married to Mrs. Frances Caroline Shaffer Miller, who was the daughter of Henry and Anna Shaffer.

Mr. Beil began farming for himself early in life and has always followed this vocation in Owen township, this county, where he owns a valuable and well-kept place of one hundred and sixty acres, all tillable but fifteen acres, which is in timber. He has a good home and sufficient outbuildings to meet his needs. He carries on general farming and raises considerable live stock of various kinds.

Politically, he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for the honors and emoluments of public office. In religious matters, he is a member of the Lutheran church, in which faith he was reared.

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#### ORAN P. HEAVILON.

The township of Warren, in the county of Clinton, has long been noted for its fine farms and excellent class of citizens, and a prominent representative of the latter is found in the person of Oran P. Heavilon, who has been content to spend his life in his native county, for he has been a believer in its productiveness, its fortunate location and in its superiority to most counties in the middle West.

Mr. Heavilon was born September 25, 1854, in Washington township, Clinton county. He is a son of Taylor and Sally (Potter) Heavilon. The father was born in Butler county, Ohio, where he spent his early years, and received his education in the district schools. While yet a young man he removed to Clinton county, where he was married and established the future home of the family. He was a carpenter by trade, which he followed successfully, also engaged in farming. His death occurred on December 25, 1872. His family was large, consisting of twelve children, six of whom are still living: Lydia, Joseph, Charlotte, Abe, Frank and Oran P., of this sketch.

Oran P. Heavilon grew to manhood on the home place in Washington township, and received his education in the rural schools there. On October

19, 1882, he married Ida Koontz, who was born in Clinton county March 25, 1863. She was a daughter of George and Catherine (McNett) Koontz. The father was born in Maryland and the mother was a native of Ohio. They are both now deceased. Mrs. Heavilon grew to womanhood in her native community and received a common school education. She was called to eternal rest on September 12, 1911. She was a devout member of the United Brethren church in Washington township, but after removing to Warren township she united with the Presbyterian church, and was active in the support of the same and in its work up to her death. She was a kind neighbor, mother and wife, beloved by her many friends for her numerous splendid characteristics.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Heavilon: Raymond, April 30, 1884, died in October of that year; Mabel, June 25, 1886; Frank, June 20, 1894.

Mr. Heavilon has always engaged in farming, first in Washington township, from which he removed to his present home in Warren township in 1905. Here he owns one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, all tillable but five acres, his place being known as Sugar Grove Farm. He has a good set of buildings, fencing and tiling. There is a beautiful grove in front of his home. He carries on general farming and raises Jersey cows, Duroc hogs and general purpose horses.

Politically, Mr. Heavilon is a Republican, but while an intelligent advocate of all kinds of public improvements, he is not a public man in any sense of the word, remaining at home with his family and looking after his farm.

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#### THORNTON GRIFFITH.

Among the many heroic and memorable pioneer settlers of Clinton county was Thornton Griffith, who came west from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and for a time lived in Crawfordsville. About 1833 or '34 he bought of the government one hundred and sixty acres of land four and one-half miles northeast of Frankfort on Wildcat creek. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1799, and was descended from English and Welsh stock. Griffith is a very ancient Welsh name and was originally spelled Gryffyth.

Three Griffith brothers came to America along in 1600 and landed at



Philadelphia and settled on the Brandywine river, and their descendants became prominent in Colonial history. Thornton Griffith's grandfather, Joseph Griffith, was a soldier in the war for independence and was the first Revolutionary soldier buried with military honors in Indianapolis. This was in 1823. The subject of this sketch prepared a typical log cabin 12x12 on the bank of Wildcat creek, "chinked" with mud and straw between the logs, with chimney built of same material. He was married to Miss Mary A. Hall, of near Crawfordsville, February 4, 1836, and in the early spring time came to their rustic home, in the virgin forest. The change was quite trying to my mother, who was but a few years from South Carolina, where her social environment had been extensive and pleasant. The hoot owl and wild cats were nocturnal visitors. On the land was a tree felled by the Indians, with a slab split off and a cavity dug out in which had been placed the body of a papoose for burial.

Other pioneers came, and they had for neighbors, Deacon Downs, the Hollidays, Michaels, Deuths, Arnolds, Magills, Gaskils, Pences, Prices and Kellys. Samuel Sheets had a lease on the place. Father taught one of the first, if not the first, school in the neighborhood, in a log cabin with greased paper for window light, split timber for floor and seats of same kind, with the big old-fashioned fire place and mud and stick chimney. He sent to Chester county, Pennsylvania, for the first bushel of Mediterranean wheat brought to this part of the state. It came by the way of Buffalo and Toledo to Lafayette by the Wabash and Erie canal, where he got it, after a long waiting. It soon became the popular wheat of the county. Father was a very fluent and ready speaker and much above the average of men of his time in general intelligence and was nominated by the Whig party for representative (the year I do not know) from Clinton and Montgomery counties, and after making a canvass and it was apparent that he would be elected, the Democrats fabricated a falsehood against him and he was defeated. The counties were largely Democratic. He never afterward would take active part in politics.

When Gen. William Henry Harrison came to Crawfordsville in 1834 my father was chosen by a committee of citizens to make the welcome address. He was philosophic in his mentality, deeply religious, and a student and seeker after knowledge. He was a member of the Friends church and late in life often preached. In 1850 he sold his farm to George Price for \$1,500 and moved to Crawfordsville. After a few years he bought a farm near Garfield, remained there a few years, then retired to Darlington, where he passed to spirit life June 23, 1869.

My very good Christian mother, through all the trying service of pioneer development, was a devoted helpmate and counselor and survived father several years, passing to spirit life from my home in Darlington November 3, 1886. Side by side their dust repose in the Odd Fellows lovely cemetery at Darlington. This brief tribute to the memory of my most excellent parents is contributed by their first and only son, Dr. Thomas J. Griffith, born in Clinton county, April 2, 1837.

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#### WILLIAM S. MILLER.

It is a pleasure to anyone, whether farmer or not, to look over a well kept and well tilled place like that of William S. Miller, of Owen township, for Mr. Miller's place is by nature fortunately situated and he has spared no pains in placing it in first-class condition in every way, he being an indefatigable and careful worker, believing in doing as well as possible whatever he attempts. No slipshod methods for him. May a younger farmer could take valuable lessons from a study of his methods of husbandry.

Mr. Miller was born November 4, 1868, in Washington township, Clinton county. He is a son of Christian and Jane (Troxell) Miller. The father was born March 15, 1840, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, from whence so many of our best citizens came. There he grew to manhood and was educated, remaining in the Keystone state until 1860, when, twenty years old, he left his native state and came to Clinton county, and here he still resides. He has devoted his life to general farming. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born March 21, 1843, also in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. She, too, is still living. Eight children have been born to these parents: Oscar, Charles (deceased), William S., of this sketch; Joseph, Sarah, Anna and Minnie, twins, both deceased, as is also the youngest born, Adeline.

William S. Miller grew up on the home farm and received a common school education. He has been twice married, first, in 1894, to Leona Young, who was born March 9, 1873, in Clinton county, and was a daughter of Robert and Anniline (Taylor) Young. Mrs. Miller died April 19, 1901, leaving three children: Chalmer, born May 9, 1895; Alma, born April 19, 1897; and Arthur, born September 2, 1899. On July 9, 1905, Mr. Miller married Dora Good, who was born January 9, 1872, in Clinton county. She

is a daughter of Phaon and Sophia (Biery) Good. The mother is deceased, but the father is living. Mrs. Miller grew to womanhood in her native community and received a public school education. Of this second union four children have been born: Clara, January 16, 1906; Sarah, June 19, 1909; Emmitt, July 15, 1913, and Eunice, who died in infancy.

Mr. Miller has always engaged in farming, and he is now owner of one hundred and five acres, all tillable but fifteen acres, which is in timber. On his place are to be seen convenient buildings, and a dwelling house of his own construction. He makes a specialty of raising cattle, hogs and general purpose horses, and is successful as a general farmer and stock raiser.

Politically, Mr. Miller is a Democrat, but is not especially active in public affairs. In religious matters he belongs to the Presbyterian church.

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#### DANIEL I. NEHER.

Self-assertion is believed by many people to be absolutely necessary to success in life, and there are good reasons for the entertainment of such belief. The modest man very rarely gets what is due him. The selfish, aggressive man elbows his way to the front, takes all that is in sight,—indeed it sometimes seems that modesty is a sin. There are, however, exceptions to all rules and it is a matter greatly to be regretted that the exceptions to the conditions referred to are not more numerous. One notable exception is the case of Daniel I. Neher, one of the substantial and widely known business men of Frankfort, Clinton county, who seems to possess a sufficient amount of modesty to be a gentleman at all times and yet sufficient persistency to win a definite degree of success in the business world and at the same time not appear over bold. As a result of these well and happily blended qualities, Mr. Neher has won a wide circle of friends throughout the locality of which this history deals, and is well known to all classes as a man of influence, integrity and rare business ability.

Mr. Neher was born February 20, 1860, in Ross township, this county. He is a son of Joseph and Susanna (Cripe) Neher. The father was born December 23, 1823, in Virginia, where he spent his boyhood, removing from the Old Dominion in young manhood to Clinton county, Indiana. Here he got a good foothold through his industry and perseverance, developing a good farm, and here he was married and spent the rest of his life, his death occur-

ring in Decmeber, 1876. He was twice married, first to Hannah Arrion, by whom three children were born—George and John, both living; and Joseph, deceased. His second wife, Susanna Cripe, was a native of Ohio, and her death occurred at the homestead in Clinton county in 1900. Three children were also born of this union—Daniel I., subject of this sketch; and Stephen and Salome, both deceased.

Daniel I. Neher grew to manhood in Ross township on the home farm, doing his full share of the general work about the place during crop seasons, and in the winter time attending the rural schools in his district, but most of his education was obtained by actual contact with the business world and by wide home reading.

Mr. Neher has been twice married, first, to Wilmina Cripe, on January 1, 1880. Her death occurred in the spring of 1882, leaving one child, Clyde, now deceased. Mr. Neher's second union was with Sarah Saylors, whom he espoused on December 31, 1882. She was born in Carroll county June 16, 1862. She is a daughter of Sanford and Sarah (Bates) Saylors, a highly respected old family of Carroll county. Mrs. Neher received a good common school education.

Eight children have been born to our subject and his last wife: Alice (deceased), and Inez, Ada, Stella, Hettie, Susan, Elda R. and Lloyd D., all living.

Mr. Neher began life for himself on a farm in Ross township, working by the day. Twenty-five years ago he went into the saw-mill business, dealing in hardwood lumber, making his start in the Frank Hamilton woods in his native township. He went in debt for a ten horse-power saw mill, then bought twenty oak trees, for which he paid sixty dollars, buying the same on credit. He began at once making a little money and, managing well and working hard was well established in his chosen line of endeavor in due course of time. He moved his mill to Cambria, Owen township, where he gradually built up a good business, and went to and from his work from his home in Ross township until the year 1894, when he moved with his family near his mill. In 1899 he purchased a business in Frankfort at 608 West Jefferson street, where he installed a modern saw mill, one of the best and most up-to-date plants of its kind in northern Indiana, and here he still carries on the manufacture of hardwood lumber on a large scale, and finding a ready market over a wide territory for all his products. He has become one of the best known saw mill and lumber men in this section of the middle West. He not only owns his splendidly equipped mill but also the ground on which it stands,



having a very favorable location on the Vandalia railroad, thus being able to easily reach outside points with his products promptly. He has his own steam power, and manufactures hardwood lumber only. His average is ten thousand feet per day. Several years ago he purchased a saw mill in Ross-ville, Indiana, and removed the same to Noblesville, where he still operates it, doing a large and growing business in his modern and well equipped plant.

At this writing Mr. Neher makes his home in Cambria, where he owns a farm of sixty-seven and one-half acres, nearly all tillable and well tiled. He has a modern and attractive country home, and a garage and other convenient outbuildings. He also owns thirteen acres in Ross township, and a fine farm of one hundred and forty-five acres in Boone county, Indiana, one mile south of Mechanicsburg. It is very productive and well improved, and on it stands a commodious dwelling and one of the most up-to-date barns between Frankfort and Lebanon, the place being known as the North Lebanon Farm. Mr. Neher also owns one-fourth interest in twelve hundred and seventy-six acres of valuable land in Mississippi. It is fine timber land and well located in the Mississippi River valley.

Politically, Mr. Neher is a Republican, and while an intelligent voter and well informed on current issues, he has neither the time or inclination to be a public man, leaving the political offices to others. Religiously, he is a member and liberal supporter of the German Baptist Brethren church.

He is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished unaided and often in the face of obstacles that would have discouraged men of less sterling qualities. Personally, he is a plain, straightforward, courteous and obliging gentleman, whose word is regard as good as his bond, and he enjoys the good will and esteem of a very wide acquaintance.

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#### WILLIAM S. BOWEN.

Owen township, Clinton county, has many first-class farmers who are making a comfortable living and proving to be excellent citizens in every way, and among them the name of William S. Bowen should be included, not that he farms on an extensive scale as some of the men of this locality or that he is a leader in public affairs, but because he does exceptionally well whatever he undertakes and he is interested in whatever movement that tends toward the upbuilding of the community.



Mr. Bowen was born on July 8, 1865, in Carroll county, Indiana. He is a son of Samuel and Matilda (Shaffor) Bowen. The father was born in 1821 in Butler county, Ohio, the county of good old Buckeye state that has sent so many enterprising citizens to Clinton county, Indiana. He moved from there in 1828, when seven years old, with the rest of the family, which located in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, among the pioneers of that locality. They lived a while in the first court house of that county, and, finally being compelled to move from there so that a session of court could be held, the family came to Ross township, Clinton county, being thus pioneers here also. They worked hard clearing the wild land and developing a farm. Here Samuel Bowen grew to manhood and worked hard on the home place. He received a meager education in the early-day schools, and he devoted his life to general farming. In Carroll county he married Matilda Shaffor, who was born June 2, 1825, in Butler county, Ohio. To this union eleven children were born: Minerva, Etta M., Elvina Jane, Martha L., and William S. The father of the above named children reached the advanced age of eighty-five years.

William S. Bowen grew to manhood on the home farm and there he worked when a boy. He received his education in the common schools. On November 11, 1893, he married Keturah Hurley, who was born in Owen township, Clinton county, December 21, 1876. She is a daughter of Joshua and Rebecca (Breedlove) Hurley, both natives of Howard county, Indiana. The mother is now deceased, but the father is living. Mrs. Bowen grew up in her native community and received there a common school education.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bowen four children have been born: Walter, August 30, 1894; Cora, March 15, 1896; Willard, November 14, 1897, and Ersie, April 2, 1899.

Mr. Bowen has always engaged in farming, first in Carroll county, this state, where he got a good start, and remained until 1900, when he removed to Clinton county and located in Owen township, where he has resided ever since. He owns a very productive and well kept place of eighty acres, on which stand good buildings. His land is all under cultivation but about four acres. He built his own home and made other first-class improvements here. He raises Shorthorn cows and Duroc hogs along with a few Chester Whites; also general purpose horses.

Politically, Mr. Bowen is a Republican, and fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Sedalia, and the Improved Order of Red Men at Moran. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

## MARTIN J. TAYLOR.

Among the older native born citizens of Warren township, Clinton county, who have been content to spend their lives right here in this locality is Martin J. Taylor. He was satisfied with his home vicinity because he had the sagacity to know that it was not surpassed in this or other states in point of opportunities for those who wanted to follow tilling the soil for their life work. While he is not among our largest farmers, he is one of our most thorough and painstaking, and has therefore always made a good living and laid away the necessary competency to insure his old age from want.

Mr. Taylor was born in the above named township and county, on February 10, 1848. He is a son of Charles C. and Rebecca (Fessel) Taylor. The father was born in 1800 in the state of Tennessee, but not much of his life was spent there, he having removed to this locality when a boy and was therefore one of the pioneers of Clinton county. However, he spent some time in the state of Ohio and was married there. He devoted his life to general farming. His death occurred March 31, 1867. His wife was also a native of Tennessee, her birth occurring there in 1810, and her death in Clinton county on December 5, 1879. They were the parents of eleven children: Clements F., John M., William L., Isaac O., and Ellen L. (all deceased); Anna died in infancy, unnamed; Clinton R.; Martin J., of this review; Rachael M. (deceased), and Andrew R.

Martin J. Taylor grew up on the home farm and worked hard when a boy, for in those early days there was plenty for all to do. He received such educational advantages as the early schools afforded in the rural districts. On February 10, 1881, he married Dora Leach, who was born in Clinton county in 1858, where she grew to womanhood and was educated in the public schools. She was a daughter of Thomas and Milanda (Louch) Leach. She was a member of the Methodist church. She died March 26, 1886, when in young womanhood, leaving two children: Coffel H., born November 5, 1881; and Effie E., born April 25, 1883.

Mr. Taylor has always engaged in farming, first in Warren township, where he lived until February 17, 1880, when he removed across the line into Owen township, where he has since resided, owning a good home here and a farm of eighty acres. He also owns seventy-six acres in Warren township, not far from his other land. His son lives on the last named place. He has brought both his farms up to a high state of improvement and cultivation, and he built his own home. His place is known as the Hocum farm. All of Mr.

Taylor's land is tillable and well tiled but ten acres, which is in woods. In connection with general farming he raises Jersey cows, Duroc hogs and general purpose horses. He has been very successful as a farmer and stock raiser.

Politically, Mr. Taylor is a Democrat and has been faithful in his support of the party principles at all times, defeat or victory. Fraternally, he belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men; religiously, he attends and assists in supporting the Universalist church. He was for some time supervisor of Warren township, filling the office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

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#### F. P. McCOMAS.

One of the most enterprising of the younger business men of Rossville, Clinton county, is F. P. McComas, of the firm of McComas & Hornbeck, proprietors and operators of the large grain elevator and mill, one of the leading industries of this section of the county. Our subject has made himself familiar with every phase of this line of endeavor through several years of close study and persistent work in connection with the same, and, judging from his past record and taking his youth into account, it is not too much to predict for him a large business success in future years.

Mr. McComas was born in Hancock county, Indiana, September 27, 1880, the son of a farmer, H. E. McComas, also of Hancock county, where he formerly engaged in general farming and stock raising on a large scale, but he is now living retired. The family is of Scotch ancestry, and they came from Ohio to Hancock county, Indiana, in an early day. H. E. McComas was a son of Alfred McComas, who was a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he moved to Ohio. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Hannah Tharp. Her parents lived near Marietta, Ohio.

Two children were born to H. E. McComas and wife: John A., a prominent grain dealer of Fortville, Indiana; and F. P., of this sketch. Politically, H. E. McComas is a Republican, and religiously he belongs to the Methodist church, as does also his wife. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

F. P. McComas was reared on the home farm in Hancock county and there he assisted his father during the crop seasons when he became of proper age. He received his education in the public schools of his neighborhood. Early in life he took up the grain business, and he took charge of the eleva-

tor at Rossville in 1908 and has made a great success of it and the mill here. The elevator has a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels, one of the largest and best known in the county, and he does an extensive business over a wide territory. He is also one of the proprietors of the Midget mill, the only one of its kind in Indiana, and, like the elevator, it is modernly equipped and is being successfully managed, its products, owing to its superior quality, being eagerly sought after: in fact, they have long enjoyed an excellent trade in flour, their many customers saying that no better flour is to be obtained than theirs.

Mr. McComas is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a gentleman of pleasing personality and a ready friend-maker: and, it is also noticeable that he does not have to exert any special efforts to retain them.

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#### JOHN C. ROGERS.

One of the able and popular representatives of the bar of Clinton county is John C. Rogers, of Rossville, a man who has for a number of decades stood high among his professional brethren, and who has honored the above named town with his residence for a period of over fifty-five years, during which his name has become a household word to the people of this part of the county, for it has stood for not only a high mark in legal affairs, but also for public spirit and wholesomeness in both private and public life: therefore, the high esteem in which he is universally held has been well merited.

Mr. Rogers was born in 1848 in Clinton county on the land where the village of Mulberry now stands, in a village called Glicksville, and is a scion of one of our sterling early families. He is a son of Elisha C. Rogers, a native of New Jersey, but it was from Ohio he emigrated to Clinton county in 1832, making the long overland journey from that state through the wilds of the intervening country. He had made this journey previously, in 1829, and looked the country over, and, being pleased with its future possibilities made up his mind then to return some time, which, however, he did not do until some three years later. Here he began work in true pioneer fashion and in due course of time developed a productive farm and established a good home. This family is of English ancestry, and some of them were killed in the old English wars. Elisha C. Rogers was reared in Warren county, Ohio.

by his older brother, Robert Rogers, his parents having died when he was a child. He married in Ohio, Rebecca Parks, and to them eight children were born: Eleanor, who died at the advanced age of eighty-three; Jane, Harriet, Robert, who went to California with an ox team in 1851, died in Dayton, Indiana, his widow now living in Dayton; Ellen, Joseph, Rebecca and David, all deceased. The paternal grandfather of these children married a woman who was a native of Holland and of a good family. Elisha C. Rogers was twice married, his second wife being Hannah McCain, a native of South Carolina, of Scotch extraction. Her family lived for some years in Kentucky, but later moved to Indiana, where the father died. He was an owner of slaves, but finally set them free.

By the second union of Elisha C. Rogers the following children were born: Mary Elizabeth (deceased), Peter (deceased), a soldier in Company K, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; and John C., the subject of this sketch. The death of Elisha C. Rogers occurred at the age of fifty-six years, and his last wife died at the age of fifty-six. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church.

John C. Rogers spent his boyhood on the farm in Owen township and received his early education in the public schools. Early in life he began studying law and was admitted to the bar, in 1875, at Frankfort, Indiana, and soon thereafter opened an office in Rossville, where he has remained to the present time, enjoying a large, lucrative and constantly growing practice, and figuring conspicuously in important cases in the local courts for considerably over a quarter of a century. He has been very successful in the trial of cases, being profoundly versed in the law and an indefatigable worker and earnest pleader. He has kept well abreast of the times in his profession, remaining a close student all his life.

Mr. Rogers proved his courage and patriotism in July, 1862, by enlisting in the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until December, 1862. In October, 1863, he re-entered in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, under Colonel G. W. Jackson and General Wilson. He saw service in Tennessee and Mississippi, and was honorably discharged in March, 1865, after making an excellent record.

Mr. Rogers was married July 14, 1879, to Barbara Crawford, who was born in Clinton county, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. She was a daughter of George W. Crawford, now deceased. Her mother was known in her maidenhood as Brabara Fisher, a sister of Dr. Samuel Fisher, now deceased.



Four children have been born to our subject and wife: Dora, married to O. L. Wright, of Indianapolis; Bessie, the wife of Charles S. West, of Rossville; and two children, who died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Rogers was a Republican, in former years, but he turned Progressive in 1912 and made the race for prosecuting attorney on that ticket. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

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DR. C. N. WILSON.

Perhaps no profession has made greater strides during the past decade than dentistry. New inventions are constantly being added, until today it seems to be about at the zenith of its possibilities, but who can tell what another decade will bring forth? It has not been so very many years ago when a doctor of dental surgery was to be found only in the large cities. The filling of decayed teeth, making gold crowns and bridge work, to say nothing of the manufacture of sets of artificial teeth was unknown in the country districts of the United States, and the only dentistry practiced was when the old family doctor was called on to extract a throbbing molar. But today skilled men in this vocation are to be found in every city, town and village throughout the country. They have become as indispensable as the doctor of medicine.

One of the most successful and promising of the younger generation of dentists in Clinton county is Dr. C. N. Wilson, of Rossville, who was born in Carroll county, Indiana, December 11, 1886, on a farm. He is a son of T. N. Wilson, also a native of Carroll county, where his parents located in an early day. T. N. Wilson was reared and educated in his native county and there he married Lydia Wingard, also born, reared and educated in that county. To them four children were born, three sons and a daughter: T. J., C. N., Russell (deceased), and Mary. The death of the father occurred at the age of forty-nine years. He was a member of the Methodist church, and a good and useful man in his neighborhood. He devoted his life to farming.

Dr. C. N. Wilson was reared on the home farm, and received his early education in the public schools. Early in life he decided to enter the dental profession, and with this end in view he took the prescribed course in the Indianapolis Dental College, where he made an excellent record and from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1911. Soon thereafter he located at Rossville, Clinton county, where he has already built up a large,

lucrative and rapidly growing practice. His work ranks with that of the leading dentists in this section of the state, and his office is well equipped with all modern appliances for rapid and high-grade work. He is located in a model and modern office building in the central portion of town.

Dr. Wilson was married on September 28, 1909, to Opal Flora, a daughter of Lewis Flora, who was a son of Jacob Flora, for whom the town of Flora, Carroll county, Indiana, was named, which family has been prominent in that locality for several generations. Mrs. Wilson is a lady of education and refinement. The Doctor and his wife have made a host of warm friends since coming to Rossville, and they are active in the best social circles of the city.

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#### FREDERICK C. LOCKE, M. D.

Among the most promising of the younger generation of physicians and surgeons in Clinton county the name of Dr. Frederick C. Locke, of Rossville, must consistently be included, for he has been practicing in this locality long enough to prove himself to be a man of marked individual talent along the line of his chosen profession and also is well abreast of the times in point of education and training, besides being the possessor of those innate characteristics which any man must have to become a successful and popular doctor. He is a young man of exemplary habits and deems it a privilege to be able to carry help and comfort to the sick.

Dr. Locke was born at Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, January 24, 1884, and is a son of William P. Locke, a coal operator and dealer and prominent citizen of the city of Vevay. He is also a native of Switzerland county, and is a son of Samuel Locke. He grew to manhood in his native county and was educated and married there. The year of his birth was 1847. The mother was a Van Briggles, whose ancestors came from Holland. Her father was a well known and influential minister in the Presbyterian church. John A. Locke, son of Samuel Locke, was a soldier for three years during the Civil war in the Union army, making a splendid record. The death of William C. Locke, father of our subject, occurred at the early age of thirty-five years. The mother also died in early life, leaving our subject an orphan, and he was reared by an uncle, John A. Locke, mentioned above. He received a good education in the public schools, as did also his brother, Karl Locke, of Vevay, Indiana. Frederick C. later attended the Central Normal School at Danville,

Indiana, after which he engaged in teaching for a period of five years, giving eminent satisfaction to both pupils and patrons. He decided that his true bent lay along medical lines and while teaching began the study of medicine, later entering the University of Louisville, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he made an excellent record and from which he was graduated with the class of 1909. He soon thereafter located at Dillsboro, Dearborn county, Indiana, where he remained one year and built up a good practice, then, seeking a larger field for the exercise of his talent, he came to Rossville in 1911, and here he has since remained. He was successful from the start and now enjoys a large and rapidly growing practice. He is a close student and gives his profession his undivided attention. He is not only a general practitioner but a surgeon of uncommon ability. He is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the National Medical Association. He belongs to the Masonic Order, No. 318, of Rossville. He is a genial, obliging gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet; a clean-cut, manly, sane and broad-minded young man to whom the future undoubtedly has much of good to bestow. Dr. Locke has remained unmarried.

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N. W. CLARK, M. D.

The medical profession of Clinton county has an able and very promising representative in the person of Dr. N. W. Clark, physician and surgeon, of Rossville, a man yet young in years but who has practiced in this locality long enough to prove himself to be the possessor of the necessary qualifications to make a success in this particular field of endeavor. Not only was he seemingly singled out by Mother Nature for this special vocation, but he has put forth every effort to advance himself, is a profound student and is enamored of his work, deeming it a privilege to bring succor to the diseased and the sick in general.

Dr. Clark was born August 29, 1870, in Carroll county, Indiana, a son of Joseph B. Clark, a well known citizen of that section of the Hoosier state, now living in retirement in the town of Flora. He was born in Union county, Indiana, where he was reared and educated. During the Civil war he served as a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He married Mary Eikenbury, who is now deceased. To them four children were born, two sons and two daughters: Dr. N. W., of this sketch:

Albert M., a farmer living near Flora; Mrs. Nellie Hodson, of Moreland, Indiana, and Fanny (deceased).

Mr. Clark married for his second wife Anna Eaton and had one child, Scott, who is a farmer near Flora, Indiana.

The Clark family came to Indiana in 1830 and entered government land in Union county, beginning life there like the other pioneers of the state. Joseph B. Clark went to Carroll county in early manhood and there became a highly respected and successful man. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, and the United Brethren church.

Dr. Clark was reared on the farm in his native county and received a common school education, later attending the State Normal, after which he followed teaching for several years in Carroll county with much success, and also taught for some time in Clinton county. He began the study of medicine while still teaching, and in order to properly qualify for practice he spent three years in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where he made an excellent record, and from which institution he was graduated in 1904. He had also spent one year in a medical college in Chicago. He located in Rossville in 1906 and has since been engaged here as a physician and surgeon, building up a large, lucrative and constantly growing practice and taking his place in the front rank of his professional brethren in this county. He is a close student of new methods of treatment.

Dr. Clark was married December 25, 1909, at Flora, Indiana, to Rose Cline, of that city, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Henry Cline, a well known citizen there.

Dr. Clark is a Republican and has been active in party affairs. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society.

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#### F. C. CASSEL.

Clinton county is the home of many valiant veterans of the great army that saved the disruption of the nation in the early sixties. Many of them lived here when the conflict began, while many others have moved within our borders since the close of the struggle. And we are proud of all of them and glad to accord them the honor that is justly due. One of this number is F. C. Cassel, of Rossville, who has lived here since 1892 and since his advent each

successive year has gained for him more friends than the preceding knew. This is not hard to account for in view of his public spirit, industry and good character.

Mr. Cassel was born in Fountain county, Indiana, October 3, 1842. He is a son of Jacob Cassel, born near Dayton, Ohio, who was a son of Job Cassel, who lived to be eighty years old. This family is of English ancestry. The first of the family to emigrate to the New World settled in Virginia, and took part in the early wars of the nation. In the frontier days of Indiana, Job Cassel settled in Fountain county, established through hard work the future home of the family there. There the father of our subject grew to manhood and learned the saddler's trade, which he followed for a number of years. Upon reaching manhood he married Mary Malinda Young, a daughter of Thomas Young, a native of Kentucky. Four children were born to the parents of our subject: One, who died in early life; Rev. H. Clay, of Boswell, Indiana, a minister in the Christian church; F. C., of this sketch; and J. M., of Danville, Illinois. The father died at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother died at the age of sixty-four years.

F. C. Cassel was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He also attended Butler College, graduating in 1867. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served seven months. He was honorably discharged from the Army of the Cumberland, in which he had served in Tennessee. He began life for himself as a school teacher, which he followed with success for several years. He was a superintendent of schools in Benton county, and was school examiner for a period of thirteen years. He then became cashier of the Rossville Bank, serving in a manner that made him a host of friends in that community, his honesty, promptness and courtesy appealing to all who patronized the bank.

Mr. Cassel was married in 1869 to Barbara Blount, who was born in Tipton county, Indiana, a daughter of Silas and Barbara (Miller) Blount, who came to this state from Ohio. Mrs. Cassel was liberally educated and has proven to be a most faithful helpmeet. To this union five children have been born: Georgia C., married to Dale Smith; Miller Young, living in Dayton, Indiana; Kate, the wife of F. S. Krebs, of Frankfort, Indiana; Beulah, single; and Myrtle, of Lafayette, a stenographer, also single.

Politically, Mr. Cassel is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 390. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.



Mr. Cassel was engaged in the banking business in Monon, Indiana, for a number of years. His son, Miller Young Cassel, was also engaged in the banking business in Clark's Hill and Lafayette. He has been very successful in a business way and is one of the substantial men of Rossville.

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### SAMUEL KUHNS.

Most of the early pioneers of Clinton county, having blazed the path of civilization to this part of the state, have finished their labors and passed from the scene, leaving the country in the possession of their descendants and others who came at a later period and builded on the foundation which they laid so broad and deep. But here and there one of the former class remains to tell us of those interesting days on the frontier. One of this number is Samuel Kuhns, a venerable farmer of Ross township, where he has spent over three score and ten years of his long life, during which period he has noted wonderful changes and has taken part in many of them. His career here began in the early formative period, and he therefore has helped to develop and advertise to the world the wonderful resources of a county that now occupies a proud position among the most progressive and enlightened sections of the great Hoosier commonwealth.

Mr. Kuhns, whose valuable farm lies two and one-half miles south of Rossville, came to Clinton county in 1839, seventy-four years ago. He was born in Lehigh county, Penn., near Allentown, January 23, 1831. He is a son of Henry Kuhns, who was born in the same community in 1784. He was a carpenter by trade and was regarded as an excellent mechanic in his day. His father emigrated from Germany, located in Lehigh county, Penn., and there spent the rest of his life. There Henry Kuhns grew to manhood and married Catherine Zimmerman, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1789. In 1839 they brought their family overland in wagons to Clinton county, Ind., and bought a farm in Ross township. The trip required thirty-one days. They found a state through which no railroad had been built and which was yet little improved in many counties. The elder Kuhns bought one hundred and sixty acres of good land in Ross township and became a thrifty farmer. His family consisted of twelve children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Charles, Catherine, David, Jonas, Lucy A., Caroline, Samuel, and five who died in infancy.

Henry Kuhns, the father, died in 1866 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The mother lived to be sixty-nine years old. They were members of the Lutheran church, in which he was an elder.

Samuel Kuhns grew up on the home farm and received his education in the district schools. He learned the carpenter's trade under his father and the two worked together at this for some time. He finally purchased sixty-eight acres of land, to which he later added, until he now owns a valuable farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres, which he has placed under a fine state of cultivation and improvement. He has a comfortable seven-roomed house and a large barn and keeps a good grade of livestock.

Mr. Kuhns was married in 1861 to Susan Ruch, who was born in Lehigh county, Penn. She came to Clinton county in 1852. She is a daughter of Peter and Lucy Ruch, and a sister of Joseph Ruch, whose sketch appears on another page of this book. Her great grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Eight children have been born to our subject and wife, seven of whom are living at this writing: Peter J., the oldest; Lucy, the wife of John Crouse, of Ross township; George H., living on the home farm; Albert D., owns a good farm in Carroll county; Sarah C., the wife of Charles S. Miller of Ross township; Mary Etta, single; Ada Alice the wife of Calvin Gable, living in this county and Maria, who died at the age of twenty-eight years.

Samuel Kuhns is a member of the Lutheran church and has been an elder in the same for a number of years; his wife also belongs to this church. They are a fine old couple noted for their piety, hospitality and neighborliness.

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#### PETER J. KUHNS.

The Kuhns family has long been noted for its thrift and courage and no better farmers are to be found in Clinton county, for they believe in doing well whatever they undertake, so we find their fields clean of weeds, sprouts and unnecessary trees, the same fields being well fenced, well tilled and in every way strictly up-to-date, also their farming machinery is properly kept, housed in good shelters, and their barns keep out the cold and rain from their stock in winter. Their homes are models for cleanliness and wholesomeness.

Among the best known of the present generation of this highly respected family is Peter J. Kuhns, of Ross township. He was born on the old Kuhns

homestead in the above named township and county, May 9, 1861, at the beginning of the fierce struggle between the North and South in the greatest civil war of history. He is a son of Samuel and Susan (Ruch) Kuhns, a complete sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume.

Peter J. Kuhns was reared on the home farm and educated in the rural schools, and he remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He worked for his father and others at farm work, saved his money and thereby got a start in life and was finally able to purchase the excellent farm of one hundred and forty acres in Ross township where he now lives. He has brought it up to a high state of improvement and cultivation. He remodeled the house, now having a conveniently arranged ten-roomed dwelling, as well as a good barn and other outbuildings. He carries on general farming and stock raising successfully.

Mr. Kuhns was married in 1890 to Martha J. Michael, a daughter of Jacob Michael, a native of Virginia and a soldier in the Civil war, having cast his fortunes with the Confederate army. His wife was Louise (Granger) Michael, a native of Germany. They are both deceased. The father devoted his life to farming. Politically he was a Democrat, and he belonged to the Lutheran church. His family consisted of three children, namely: George, Harrison and Martha J.

Two sons and five daughters have been born to Peter J. Kuhns and wife: Mabel G., Lena Irene and Hazel L., all graduates of the high school at Rossville; Russell S. now a student in the high school; Lucile also attending the high school at Rossville; Frederick J. and Thelma G.

Mr. Kuhns is a Republican in politics. He and his family are all Lutherans and are workers in the church and Sunday school.

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#### STEPHEN A. BRYAN.

One of the most prosperous general farmers, stock raisers and feeders of Ross township is Stephen A. Bryan, of an old Clinton county family. He is a man who has thrown the force of his sterling individuality into his vocation and into his efforts to assist in advancing the general public weal, and his efforts have not failed of appreciation by his neighbors and many friends. His name will ever be inseparably linked with that of the community so long honored by his citizenship, whose interests has never had a more zealous

promoter. He is one of those men, by no means numerous, who, not caring to be selfish and self-centered desires to exert an influence as they travel the rugged steeps to the end that the world may be made brighter and better by their presence, if only in a minor degree in their immediate vicinities.

Mr. Bryan was born in Madison township, a few miles north of Mulberry, December 13, 1859. He is a son of John Bryan, a native of Butler county, O. His father came from Pennsylvania where this family settled in a very early day. They are of Scotch-Irish ancestry. John Bryan grew up in his native community and received his education in the old-time schools, and upon reaching manhood he married Elizabeth Leibenguth, a daughter of Peter Leibenguth, one of the well known early settlers of Madison township, Clinton county. The mother of our subject died in 1866. Four children **were born to John Bryan and wife:** Peter, Stephen A., L. D. Voorhees, living in Mulberry, this county, and Mrs. Letitia Loveless, of Clarks Hill, Ind. John Bryan married for his second wife Caroline Elliott who died leaving three children, Maud, Belle and Bessie, the last named being deceased. John Bryan spent his life engaged in farming. Politically he was a Democrat, and he belonged to the Lutheran church.

Stephen A. Bryan was reared on the home farm and he received his education in the common schools. He was young when his mother died and he was reared mostly in the home of an uncle, Isaac Bryan. On September 5, 1888 he married Eunice B. Hamilton, daughter of Francis J. Hamilton, a well known Clinton county citizen. He was born in Butler county, O., September 21, 1839, and in 1842 he was brought to Clinton county, by his parents and here he spent the rest of his life. He was a son of John Hamilton. Upon reaching maturity he married Emma Duke, who was born in Butler county, O. To John Hamilton and wife only one child was born, Francis J., mentioned above. The latter was reared on his father's farm and received a common school education. He took up farming in early life and was successful. John Hamilton's death occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church. She died at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was one of the most extensive farmers in the township. Francis J. Hamilton married Mary Bell, a daughter of James Bell. She was one of a family of eight children, five of whom are still living. Mr. Bell died at the age of seventy-seven years in Frankfort. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, as was his wife. His wife lived to be eighty-six years old. Three children were born to Francis J. Hamilton and wife: James A., of Frankfort; Mrs. Eunice B. Bryant, wife

of our subject: and John who died at the age of twenty-four years. Francis J. Hamilton was an earnest Christian, and he was an elder in his church for thirty years. Mrs. Bryan grew to womanhood in her native community and received a good public school education, also attended college at Otterbein, O. Two children have been born to our subject and wife: Laura M., who was educated in the Western College at Oxford, O.; and Mary Zelene, now attending college at Jacksonville, Ill.

Stephen A. Bryan began farming when a young man and this has continued to be his life work. He has prospered with the advancing years until he is today one of the most substantial agriculturists and stock men of Ross township, and owns one of the largest and most valuable farms in the township, comprising three hundred and fifty acres, of well improved and well cultivated land. He carries on general farming and stock raising on a large scale. He built in 1907 one of the most modern and attractive rural homes in the county at a cost of over six thousand dollars. Mr. Bryan planned the house himself and it is pronounced by all who have examined it a model of up-to-date architecture. It has a large basement in which a furnace has been installed, bath room, hot and cold water and is, in fact, modernly appointed throughout. He also has a large barn and many other convenient outbuildings, including a substantial barn for cattle feeding. He feeds about one hundred and fifty head annually and large droves of hogs also. He is an excellent judge of all kinds of livestock, not only cattle and hogs, but horses as well, and keeps some fine ones. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is a deacon. His wife is interested in choir and Sunday school work.

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#### SAMUEL M. BAILOR.

The life of Samuel M. Bailor, one of the venerable native born citizens of Madison township, Clinton county, has been such as to preserve the high standard maintained by his father, who was one of the early settlers of this section of the Hoosier state. The lives of both these men have been signally noble, upright and useful, with no shadow of wrong in word, thought or deed. Such was the type of men who laid the foundation and aided in the development of this state, and to them will ever be paid a tribute of reverence and gratitude by those who have profited by their well-directed endeavors and appreciated the lessons of their lives.



Samuel M. Bailor was born in Madison township, Clinton county, Ind., June 7, 1838. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Brand) Bailor. The former was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1805, and there he resided until 1829, when he removed with his parents to Butler county, O., where he was married October 27, 1835. In 1837 he brought his wife to Clinton county, locating in Ross township, where he purchased a farm, twenty acres of which had been partly improved, the larger trees being left. On the place there was a small log cabin which the family occupied until 1842. He had purchased one hundred and sixty acres before he moved here, which by hard work was developed into a good farm. In 1833 Jacob Bailor and six other men visited this county on horseback and entered eighty acres of land six miles north of Frankfort. Here he prospered through close application and good management and accumulated a large and valuable estate, leaving each of his children eighty acres, and he also left two hundred acres in Tippecanoe county for the benefit of his grandchildren. His death occurred February 1, 1884. His wife was born in Pennsylvania in 1809, June 18, and moved to Maryland, near Hagerstown, with her parents when a small child, and a few years later they came on to Butler county, O. Her death occurred August 23, 1877. The Bailors and Brands are of German origin. The Bailors came to America, some of them prior to the Revolutionary war, others during the struggle. Three of them were Hessian soldiers and fought for the British, but afterwards were taken prisoners and finally enlisted for service in the American army, in which they served until the close of the war.

Samuel M. Bailor was married January 8, 1865 to Sarah A. McCoy, whose mother died when she was three years old. Her father was born in the state of Maine, March 23, 1814, and from there he moved with his parents to Miami county, O., when he was about seven years old. He settled on a farm in the woods, and there he grew to manhood and continued to live there several years after his marriage. He then moved to Howard county, this state, where the death of the mother occurred. A few years later the father married a widow, whose maiden name was Rachael Henderson. She had first married John McCain, who died a few years after their marriage. Mrs. Sarah A. Bailor was born in Miami county, Ohio, June 6, 1844.

Ten children were born to Samuel M. Bailor and wife: Mary Elizabeth, still at home; Samuel M., Jr., lives in Lake county, Michigan, married to Anna Peter, has seven children; Sarah Ellen, wife of Aaron Erdel, of Washington township, this county, has three children; Jacob C., (deceased), mar-

ried to Rosa Lapealle, she and a child living in Crawfordsville; Lydia Ann, wife of John T. Buck, of Madison township, has five children; Rev. George W., a Methodist minister, pastor of a church at Forest, Ind. married to Fanny Mink, has two children: Albert P., single, living at home; Alma A., was a successful teacher and trained nurse, now the wife of Wood Unger, of Sedalia; Charles O., who also taught successfully for some time, now at home, married to May Rutan; Wilbur Grant, living in North Dakota, married Eva Emmert, has three children. Albert P. and Charles O., who are on the home place, operate a large dairy, keeping twenty cows of Holstein breed, and they have forty head of graded Holstein cattle on the farm, which is regarded as one of the best dairy farms in Clinton county. The Bailor residence, which is a large brick, is one of the most attractive and substantial rural homes in the township: the farm is well improved in every way and is as productive as it ever was, having been very carefully cultivated. It has a large bank barn and many good outbuildings, everything denoting prosperity and good management. Our subject and wife have been married forty-nine years, and have been mutually happy and helpful. The family belongs to the Methodist church at Mulberry, in which our subject has served as trustee. Politically he is a Republican and was at one time candidate for county commissioner. He has always taken much interest in local public affairs and has done much to promote the general good of the county.

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#### MOSES LECKLITNER.

The history of Clinton county reveals the handiwork of many a great and noble soul who wrought heroically and unselfishly. The smiling fields and splendid homes there, the high-grade institutions and happy prospering people speak volumes for someone's steadfastness of purpose, strength of arm, courage of heart and activity of brain; but Time, that grim obliterator, before whose destroying fingers even the stubborn granite must, in the end, succumb, is ever at his work of disintegration. Beneath his blighting touch even memory fails, and too often a life of glorious achievement is forgotten in a day. Lest we forget, then, this tribute to the Lecklitner family is penned. Pioneer's, brave, courageous, industrious, public-spirited, kindly, generous men; it is the desire of the biographer, as it must be of all their neighbors, that their deeds be recorded for the benefit of those who follow after.

One of the best known members of this old family is Moses Lecklitner, a leading farmer of Madison township. He was born on the farm he now owns, October 20, 1840. During his residence here of seventy-three years he has noted wondrous changes in every way, and one may pass a very interesting hour listening to his vivid reminiscences of the early days. He is a son of David Lecklitner, a native of Lehigh county, Penn., in which state the latter's father was also born. He was of German parentage, the first Lecklitner having come to the United States in a very early day and located in Lehigh county, Penn., where David Lecklitner grew to manhood and married Magdalena Wehr, also a native of that state, and of German ancestry. In 1828 the parents of our subject left their native state and came to Butler county, O., locating near Oxford where they lived three years. Then they came overland in a wagon to Clinton county, Ind., bringing with them their three children. Sallie, who married John Martz, is now deceased; Polly, who married Job Martz, is deceased as is also Mr. Martz; and Paul who went to Washington county, Ia., where he took up government land and there spent the rest of his life. The following children were born to David Lecklitner and wife after they came to Clinton county: Maria (deceased), married Samuel Miller and lived in Washington county, Ia., being among the early settlers there; David, Jr. (deceased), lived in Ross township, Clinton county; Lydia Wehr, living in Washington county, Ia.; Moses, of this sketch; Carrie, died in Madison township, this county; and Rebecca, married to Allen Glick, now living in Madison township.

The father of the above named children came to Clinton county, with the early pioneers, in 1831, developing the excellent farm where our subject now resides. He built a log cabin, cleared gradually the heavy timber and in due course of time was very comfortably established. He prospered and bought much land in Washington county, Ia., and was successful in all his undertakings, becoming one of the most substantial men of the township. His death occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. He was honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife died about the same age. They were active in the work of the Reformed church and did much toward its early growth here. They were charitable, neighborly, hospitable and helped all who came to them in need.

Moses Lecklitner grew up on the home farm and worked hard when a boy. He received his education in the early schools of his neighborhood, in the old log school house. When twenty-three years old he married Maria

Glick, who was born, reared and educated in Tippecanoe county, Ind. She was a daughter of Joseph Glick. She was born in 1841 and her death occurred in 1910, having nearly attained her three score and ten years. She was a faithful helpmeet, a good mother, kind and generous, and devoted to the work of the church.

Four children were born to Moses Lecklitner and wife: Rado, a well known citizen and farmer of Madison township; Rosa (deceased); Alva, living in Tippecanoe county; Eliza, the wife of Wayne Peter.

Moses Lecklitner has devoted his life to farming and is the owner of two hundred and twenty-five acres which he has kept well improved and well cultivated, so that the old homestead has retained its original strength of soil. He also owns one hundred and forty-eight acres in Tippecanoe county. He has kept the buildings carefully remodeled and has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser. He also owns a valuable house and lot in Mulberry, near the Reformed church, of which he is a member, and in which he was formerly an elder. Politically he is a Democrat, and, like his honored father before him, is regarded as a most excellent citizen in every respect.

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#### JOSEPH S. D. BROWN.

No more up-to-date farmer could be found within the boundaries of Ross township, Clinton county than Joseph S. D. Brown, a man who has achieved the position in the community which he enjoys through his industry, neighborliness and honest dealings with those with whom he comes into contact. He has spent a half century on his fine farm here, and has accumulated a competency sufficient to retire to the city, but he prefers to remain active and live amid rural scenes, remaining the rest of his life in his own beautiful country home.

Mr. Brown was born in Lehigh county, Penn., near Allentown, April 17, 1851, on a farm. He is a son of Solomon Brown, a native of the same county and a son of David Brown, also a Pennsylvanian. The family is of German descent, and have always been noted for their thrift and courage. Solomon Brown married Elizabeth Woodring who was born in Lehigh county, Penn., also of an old family.

The Brown family left their ancestral hills in the Keystone state in 1864 and came west to Clinton county and bought a farm here. The old log house

in which they lived the first few years still stands. In fact, there were two log cabins. The father went to work with a will, cleared and improved his land into a good eighty acre farm, and here he spent the rest of his life, being an influential man in his neighborhood. He reached the advanced age of ninety years. He was a man of splendid constitution and well suited for the life of a frontiersman. His wife died at the age of sixty-eight years. He had a large family of fourteen children, seven of whom are still living: Susan, Lovina, Sarah, living in Pennsylvania; Joseph S. D., subject of this sketch; Mary, Emma and Catherine.

The parents of the above named children were members of the Reformed church.

Joseph S. D. Brown was reared on the home farm where he worked when a young man and he received a common school education. He was married in 1874 to Isabella Hannah Shaw, who was born in Clinton county and here she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of John F. Shaw who was born in 1836, his death occurring in 1884. The mother died in 1865.

Five children have been born to our subject and wife: Eliza Amanda, wife of Harry Snyder, of Ross township; James O. owner of a forty-seven acre farm in Washington township; Laura C. married to Ellis Jacoby, of Washington township; Harriet E. the wife of Albert Thrush, of Tippecanoe county; and William S., living on the home farm, married to Flora Knappenberger, has three children, Nelson Joseph, Dorothy and Alberta.

Mr. Brown has devoted his life successfully to general farming, and is now owner of a finely improved place of one hundred and sixty acres, on which stand a commodious twelve-roomed house, a large barn and convenient sheds.

Politically he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

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#### PHAON KUHNS.

Clinton county, Indiana owes a debt of gratitude to the old Keystone state which it can never repay, for in going over the personal biographies of the residents of the county we note that the majority of our early settlers have come from Pennsylvania, many of them of the thrifty Dutch and German strains. It is useless to comment upon the industry, frugality and steady habits of these peoples, for such characteristics are well known to all. There-



fore Clinton county has gained while the good old state "back East" has been the loser.

One of the best examples of the above named class is Phaon Kuhns, prosperous farmer of Washington township, a man whom his neighbors will tell you lives by the Golden Rule. He was born in Lehigh county, Penn., October 18, 1840. He is a son of Joseph Kuhns, a farmer, who was also noted for his thrift and honesty. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Julia Lichtenwalter, also a native of the above named county and state, and also of an old German family. These parents grew up, married and spent their lives on a farm in Lehigh county. To them twelve children were born.

Phaon Kuhns grew to manhood on the home farm where he was taught to work, effectively and systematically, and received his education in the old school house in his neighborhood. During the Civil war, when twenty-three years old he came to Clinton county. Liking the country and having the foresight to know that it would eventually develop into a great agricultural section, he decided to cast his lot permanently in Clinton county. He was married here on September 28, 1868 to Mary Rothenberger, who proved to be a most suitable and helpful companion. They worked hard, economized, planned well and soon had a comfortable home and a good farm. He thinks one-half of his property has been obtained through her assistance. She was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., and is a daughter of George Rothenberger, who died at the age of seventy years. The mother died at the age of eighty-four years. Eight children were born to them, three sons and five daughters. The father was a trustee in the German Reformed church.

After his marriage Mr. Kuhns purchased eighty acres of land which he cleared and improved; then bought fifty acres more which he also cleared and improved, and after that purchased eighty-seven more. His present finely improved farm of two hundred and eighteen acres is one of the most productive and desirable in Washington township and here he carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, always keeping a good grade of live stock. He has a substantial eight-roomed house, surrounded by an abundance of shade trees. He has a large barn and other good outbuildings and everything in good shape about the place, which lies four miles from Frankfort.

Mr. Kuhns has one child, a daughter, Sunia C., now the wife of W. H. Good who lives in Ross township. They have three children, Marvin, Ada

and Wilmer. Another daughter of our subject, Elsie, died when eleven years old.

Politically, Mr. Kuhns is a Democrat, however he votes for the best man locally, and has supported Judge Claybaugh, who is a good friend of his. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

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#### WILLIAM H. MILLER.

The proprietor of Sugar Mound Stock Farm, William H. Miller, is deserving of rank among the leading citizens of Madison township, being one of the sturdy spirits who has contributed largely to the material welfare of his township and Clinton county. He is one of our most extensive general farmers and stock raisers, and as a citizen is not only public-spirited and progressive in all that these terms imply, but is also an advocate of proper living in the home and in all relations of life. For many years he has been very actively identified with the agricultural interests of this locality and has forged to the front, often against obstacles, and with little outside help. The careers of such men might be studied by the younger generation with profit.

Mr. Miller was born October 2, 1857, in Ross township, Clinton county, on the old homestead. He is a son of Frederick Miller, who was born in Germany, where he grew to manhood and was educated. When a young man he emigrated to the United States and settled in Butler county, O., where he remained some time, then came on to Clinton county, Ind., in 1854, locating on eighty acres of wild land. He began life here in a log cabin and worked hard developing a farm, but by thrift, industry and close application he forged ahead and in due course of time had one of the best farms and homes in Ross township. He married Catherine Reef, in Butler county, O., who proved to be of much assistance to him in his efforts to build a good home in the New World. She was born in Holland. The father died at the advanced age of eighty-six years, having spent his active life on the farm. He belonged to the Lutheran church. The mother is still living, having reached the ripe old age of ninety-two years. Three children are also surviving, namely: William H., of this sketch; Mary J., wife of George Erdel, and Eliza, wife of Hiram J. Bell, of Washington township, this county.

William H. Miller was reared on the home farm and there taught the methods of soil tillage and of industry in general, and the exercise of good

judgment, by his father. He received a good practical education in the public schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he married Alice C. Crouse, who came also from a good old family, being a daughter of H. B. Crouse.

Sugar Mound Stock Farm, which consists of three hundred and fifty acres is one of the show places of Clinton county. It lies partly in Ross and partly in Madison townships. It has been brought up to a high state of improvement and cultivation, scientific methods being employed by Mr. Miller, who has proven himself to be in the front rank of twentieth century tillers of the soil. He is also one of the best known and most successful stock men in the county. He has been a persistent and careful worker, using sound judgment and dealing honorably with his fellow men. His place is well tiled, well fenced and well improved in every respect. The Miller home is one of the most attractive and valuable in the county. It contains ten rooms, elegantly furnished and equipped with a modern heating plant, hot and cold water, and an up-to-date lighting system. Surrounding the house is a well-kept lawn and inviting shade trees. He has also a large, substantial barn and many convenient outbuildings, and there is another splendid residence on the place which is occupied by his son. Nearby is a model stock barn, sixty by one hundred and eight feet. These gentlemen have been dealing extensive in live stock for some time, and they keep an excellent grade of all kinds. Their Polled Durham cattle are not surpassed by any in the state. Much time and money have been spent in securing the very best grade of cattle for the farm, and fancy prices are always obtained when they offer any cattle for sale; and when they exhibit at fairs they always carry away the premiums.

To William H. Miller and wife five children have been born: Daisy, wife of Rev. H. C. Johnson, of Rankin, Ill., a well known and popular minister of the Presbyterian church, has two sons and two daughters; Marvin F., farmer and stockman, married and has one son and three daughters; Lawrence D. and Dallas L., in partnership with their father in farming and stock raising; and Fern, living on the home place.

William H. Miller and wife belong to the Reformed church, in which he is an elder and active in the work and support of the church. Politically, he is a Democrat, has frequently been a delegate to conventions and is influential in local public matters. Personally he is genial, obliging and a man whose word is regarded as good as his bond.

## GEORGE T. SIMPSON.

In studying the interesting life histories of many of the better class of men, and the ones of unquestioned merit and honor, it will be found that they have been compelled, very largely, to map out their own careers and furnish their own motive force in scaling the heights of success, and it is such a one that the biographer is pleased to write of in the following paragraphs.

George T. Simpson, whose fine farm, known as Maple Lodge, lies where the three roads meet in Washington township, Clinton county, was born in this township and county on August 4, 1859. He is a son of George Simpson, also born in the same vicinity, whose father, M. Simpson, came from the East among the first pioneers of Clinton county. From that early day to the present the Simpsons have played well their parts as citizens here and have borne unblemished reputations. The elder Simpson located here in the days of the far-stretching wilderness, inhabited still by Indians and wild beasts. He worked hard to establish a home for his family and was known as a man of courage and thrift. His son, George Simpson, grew up amid pioneer conditions and found plenty of hard work to do assisting his father develop the home farm from the virgin soil. He devoted his life to general farming and was highly successful. His death occurred at the age of seventy years. To George Simpson and wife ten children were born, six of whom are still living: Henry, William, Jacob, Benjamin, George T. and Sarah. The mother of these children was a member of the Christian church.

George T. Simpson grew to manhood on the home farm and received a common school education. On October 11, 1885, he married Rosa C. Sharp, a daughter of Andrew J. Sharp, now deceased, but for many years a well known citizen of Clinton county. He was born in Tennessee, and came of a Scotch family who had lived for some time in the South. He was born December 24, 1828. He married Margaret Patchett, a native of Ohio. She died in 1870, leaving two children, Charles and Rosa C., who married Mr. Simpson. The father was first a Methodist, later a Universalist. His wife was a Methodist.

George T. Simpson has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser and is now owner of one of the choice farms of the township, consisting of twenty-seven acres, which he has kept highly improved and well cultivated. It lies three miles northwest of Frankfort. Here stands an attractive and well furnished eight-roomed dwelling, equipped with all modern

conveniences, such as bath, steam heat and acteylene lights. A wide lawn surrounds the house and nearby is a beautiful maple grove of two hundred trees, from which large quantities of fine syrup is made each year. A convenient and substantial set of outbuildings is also found on the place, and there is always to be seen here a good grade of live stock of all kinds.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, E. R., September 27, 1888, in Michigan township; and Margaret, December 9, 1903.

Politically, Mr. Simpson is a Republican, and fraternally, a member of the Masonic Order, Hillisburg Lodge No. 550. His wife is a member of the Order of Eastern Star, No. 6, of which she is past matron, and has been one of the most active workers in the local W. C. T. U. She takes a leading part in social life here and is held in the highest esteem by all. She is well informed and a woman of strong mind.

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#### A. R. KILLIAN, D. D. S.

The profession of dentistry has an able representative in Clinton county in the person of Dr. A. R. Killian, of Mulberry. He has, it seems, fully appreciated the value of thoroughness from the outset and has left no stone unturned whereby he might advance in this one important profession. The result has been that he has forged rapidly forward and ranks deservedly high among his professional brethren in this section of the state. Judging from his past success, his studious habits and inquiring mind, the future promises much greater things for him.

Dr. Killian was born in Greene county, Ind., December 17, 1887. He is a son of W. D. and Susan (Musselman) Killian. The father is a prominent lumber man of Arkadelphia, Ark., where he operates a large saw mill and deals extensively in lumber. Both parents were born in Indiana where they grew to maturity, received common school educations and were married. To them two children were born: E. K., of Newberry, Green county, Ind., and Dr. A. R., of this sketch.

Dr. Killian was reared in his native county and there received a good common and high school education. Deciding early in life to devote his attention to dentistry he bent every effort in that direction and attended the Indiana Denal College at Indianapolis, where he made an excellent record, and from which institution he was graduated in the year 1909. He has,



however, remained a student and is keeping well abreast of the times in the science of dentistry.

While a student the Doctor took a great deal of interest in athletics, becoming a good football and baseball player, making an enviable record in these sports. He has remained an enthusiastic fan. He is an ardent advocate of healthy outdoor sports for the young.

He has a neat and well equipped office of three rooms in the Koons-Yundt building. High-grade and prompt service is his aim. Taste and system is to be quickly noted by the visitor in his reception, operating and work room. He located here on November 10, 1909, and has built up a large and constantly growing practice.

Dr. Killian was married in 1910 to Clara Cook, a daughter of Jacob D. Cook, a well-known citizen of Mulberry, who was born near this town fifty-four years ago. He is a son of Philip Cook, who was born in Germany, as was also his wife. Their three sons were Jacob, Henry and John D., and their two daughters, Elizabeth, who is single, and Christina, deceased wife of Dr. Koons. Two children were born to Dr. Koons and wife, Mrs. P. V. Ruch and Carl.

To Doctor Killian and wife one daughter has been born Mary Elizabeth, now three years old.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, No. 240, of Mulberry.

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### PERCY RUCH.

The name of Percy Ruch is too well known to the readers of this volume to need any special introduction by the biographer, for he has, during a period of years been one of our progressive and public spirited citizens. As a lawyer he ranks among the best in the locality, and as postmaster at the town of Mulberry he is giving eminent satisfaction to the people and the department.

Mr. Ruch was born at Petit, Indiana, February 14, 1881. He is a son of Daniel L. Ruch, an honored veteran of the Union army, with an enviable war record. He was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, a son of Capt. Thomas Ruch, who was a native of the same county. He was a son of Peter Ruch, a general in the war of 1812, who made a fine record in the American army. The general's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father, Daniel Ruch, was a soldier in the Fourth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry,

for a period of three years, and was in a number of the leading battles of the war. He was a young man when he came to Indiana, having spent his boyhood in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He married Cherilla E. Koons, who died at the age of forty-three years, leaving five sons and two daughters: Mrs. Mary J. Bieger, living in Montana; Harvey T., of South Dakota; Jerome J., of Grandfield, Oklahoma; Mittie M. and Earl, of South Dakota; Percy, of this review; and Raymond, of South Dakota. The father of these children is a Republican in politics, and he cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1860. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Dayton Post. He belongs to the Reformed church.

Percy V. Ruch was reared on the farm, and was educated in the common schools and the State University at Bloomington, where he made an excellent record, and was graduated from the law department with the class of 1906.

Mr. Ruch enlisted in Company G, Third Artillery of the United States army, May 17, 1899. He was sent to San Francisco, later went to Manila, Philippine Islands, on the transport City of Pekin, the voyage requiring thirty days. He served two years in the Philippines. He was on guard at headquarters when Gen. Frederick Funston brought in the famous Aguinaldo, leader of the rebel army. Our subject was honorably discharged May 16, 1902, as sergeant, and rated as a first class gunner, after an examination which lasted three days.

Mr. Ruch was married to Josie Koons, daughter of Dr. Koons, a well known physician of Mulberry, this county, where Mrs. Ruch grew to womanhood and was educated, later attending the State University, from which she was graduated in 1906.

Our subject and wife have one child, Monroe K., whose birth occurred on June 28, 1910.

Our subject is a member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. He belongs to the Masonic Order, Lodge 618, Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 240, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 359. He is a deacon in the Lutheran church and an active member of the same. He was at one time a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Clinton county on the Republican ticket, and although defeated carried his township by a majority of 85 votes, although it was normally Democratic by 35 votes. He finds time to deal some in real estate and has a good business.

## OWEN Mc DOLE.

Like most other branches of science, veterinary surgery has made great strides during the past decade, and has proven itself a great blessing to the world. With the advance of the science more capable men are turning their attention to this field of endeavor. The saving in dollars and cents to a community annually through the efforts of a good veterinary cannot be adequately estimated, to say nothing of the alleviation of suffering in the brute world, and these men have come to be as indispensable as the dentist and almost as the medical practitioner.

One of the best known and most capable veterinary surgeons in Clinton county is Owen McDole, of the town of Mulberry, Madison township. For many years he was a successful tiller of the soil, but is now retired from active farming. He has lived in this county since 1869 and his long residence has only served to increase the confidence and esteem of the people here in him, his life having been singularly industrious and free from blame. He was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on June 25, in the year 1846. He is a son of S. McDole, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Elizabeth Whitberry, a native of Ohio, from which state she came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, when young and there she spent most of her life, drinking water from the same well for a period of sixty years. To S. McDole and wife ten children were born, six sons and four daughters: John, Morgan, Owen, Clinton, Pierce, Vitales, Alba, Berton, and three daughters who died when young. The death of the father occurred at the age of eighty-six years. The mother lived to be eighty years old.

Owen McDole was reared on the home farm and received a common school education. He took his axe to school and cut part of the wood which was used to keep fire in the school room. When twenty-two years old he engaged in the saw mill business, which he followed for three years, thereby getting a good start in life, operating in both Clinton and Carroll counties. He was known as a good sawyer. Always interested in horses, by nature a good judge of them, and reading everything he could get bearing on horses, their care, anatomy, diseases, etc., he finally began the practice of veterinary surgery, and met with success from the first. He has long enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, which extends over a wide territory, including Tippecanoe county. He maintains a well equipped office and prompt and high-

class service is his aim at all times. He keeps some good horses himself, and has one of the most desirable tracts of land in this township. He has an attractive residence and is one of the substantial citizens of his community.

When twenty-four years old Mr. McDole married Agnes Gougher, a native of Clinton county, Indiana. Of this union two children were born: Almond F., a successful physician in Wausau, Wisconsin; and Bertha, wife of R. Harshman, of Buck Creek. The death of Mrs. McDole occurred in November, 1910, at the age of sixty-four years. On December 18, 1912, Mr. McDole was married to Mrs. Amelia Moore, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Anna (Koder) Moore, of Mulberry, this county.

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#### DAVID SNEI.BERGER.

One of the citizens most eligible for specific mention in a history of Clinton county is David Snelberger, well known resident of Washington township; partly because he is one of the old soldiers who went forth in that great crisis in the sixties to assist in saving the union of states, and partly because he has been one of our honorable and public-spirited citizens for many years, a plain unassuming gentleman who has sought to do his duty in all the relations of life.

Mr. Snelberger was born in Holmes county, Ohio, August 25, 1838. He is a son of George and Elizabeth Snelberger, both Pennsylvania Dutch, coming from that state to Holmes county, Ohio, in an early day and settling on a farm. The father died there and the mother came to Clay county, Indiana, where her death occurred. Nine children were born to them, seven sons and two daughters; one son, Fred, was captured and died in Andersonville prison, having been a member of the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

David Snelberger grew up on the home farm and was educated in the public schools. He married Sarah Welder, also a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and to them five children were born: David, Jr., Joseph, Rosa, Louie, and one that died in infancy.

Mr. Snelberger has devoted his life to farming, and he has succeeded by close application, being by nature, thrifty like his father before him. He is owner of a small but well-kept place in Washington township, and he has a comfortable home. He carries on general farming and stock raising and is

well fortified against the wolf that sometimes visits the doors of the aged. He is not so active now as in former years, merely making an easy living.

Mr. Snelberger enlisted on June 7, 1861, in Company A, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and served faithfully for three years, seeing hard service on many Southern battlefields, including Winchester, Antietam and Gettysburg. He also fought in the sanguinary conflicts of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and many of lesser note, including Blue Grass and Robinson's Tavern, being in all, in thirty battles and skirmishes. He received an honorable discharge on June 16, 1864. He was one of the surviving host that visited the battlefield at Gettysburg on the fiftieth anniversary of that titanic struggle, which was held the first three days of July, 1913. He, like the rest of his comrades, enjoyed meeting with the men in gray who had opposed them there. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Frankfort.

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#### I. C. LAMBERT, M. D.

Few residents of Colfax, Clinton county, Indiana, have occupied during the past decade as large a place in the public eye as Dr. I. C. Lambert, and no one has more worthily discharged his manifold duties or shown himself more worthy of the high esteem in which he is universally held. His life has been filled with activity and usefulness while his untiring energy and eminent ability have gained for him a conspicuous and honorable place among the distinguished medical men of his day and generation. In every sphere of endeavor in which he has taken a part socially, politically or professionally, his unpretentious bearing and strict integrity have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens, and his influence, always powerful and salutary, is destined to continue a potential factor for substantial good long after he retires from his labors and ceases from the busy life in the arena in which he has so long been a prominent and effective actor.

Dr. Lambert was born in Fayette county, Indiana, February 12, 1857, on a farm. He is a son of James H. Lambert, who was born in the state of Ohio. His father, William C., was born in Virginia. The Lamberts were among the sterling early Colonial families of the Old Dominion. Finally they removed from there to Ohio, and later came on to Indiana. The family is of English origin. James H. Lambert, the Doctor's father, married



Keziah Lee, a native of Virginia, and daughter of William Lee, who was a grandson of the famous Light Horse Harry Lee, that served as a general under Washington during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Lambert was a niece of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate army. William Lee and General Lee were brothers. The Doctor's father died in middle life. The death of the mother occurred in 1905 at the age of seventy-four years. The father was a Baptist and the mother a Methodist. They were known for their scrupulous honesty, old-time Virginia hospitality and industry. Their family consisted of only two sons, Dr. I. C., of this review, and W. C., who resides in Alberta, Canada, where he is well established and regarded as an influential citizen.

Dr. Lambert worked hard on the home farm when a boy, and when only fourteen years of age he chopped, many a day, two cords of wood, and made a regular hand cradling wheat and cutting hay. He received his early education in the public schools of his home community, later attended college. Deciding to enter the medical profession he studied under Dr. Amos Pettijohn, of Arcadia, Indiana. He next entered the Physio-Medical School at Marion, Indiana, where he made a good record, graduating with the class of 1889, with honor to himself and the college. He then entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, graduating with the class of 1899. He soon thereafter began practicing his profession in Colfax, Indiana, where he has continued to the present time with ever increasing success, now enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He has a modern and well equipped office and a good medical library, and has kept up with medical research work in every way.

Dr. Lambert was married when twenty-one years of age to Nancy Mundell, a lady of many commendable traits of character, and the representative of a highly respected family. Of this union three children have been born: Nora, died when nineteen years of age; Hattie L., died at the age of fourteen months, and James O., residing in Ladysmith, Wisconsin. The wife and mother was called to her rest in 1883, and in 1886 the Doctor was united in marriage with Jennie Shannon, a lady of culture, and a descendant of a fine old Kentucky family.

Dr. Lambert is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and the County Medical Association. He is also a member of the Clinton Club. Personally, he is a man of splendid physique, impressive in manners, unassuming and obliging.

## WILLIAM A. FIELD.

True biography has a more noble purpose than mere fulsome eulogy. The historic spirit, faithful to the record; the discerning judgment, unmoved by prejudice and uncolored by enthusiasm, are as essential in giving the life of the individual as in writing the history of a people. Indeed, the ingenuousness of the former picture is even more vital, because the individual is the national unit, and if the unit be justly estimated the complex organism will become correspondingly intelligible. The world today is what the leading men of the past generations have made it, and this rule must ever hold good. From the past comes the legacy of the present. Art, science, statesmanship and government are accumulations. They constitute an inheritance upon which the present generation have entered, and the advantages secured from so vast a bequeathment depend entirely upon the fidelity with which is conducted the study of the lives of the principal actors who have transmitted the legacy. Although William A. Field has long been sleeping the sleep of the just, his record should not be permitted to perish, for he lived a helpful life, doing much in the earlier days of Frankfort and Clinton county to encourage general improvement, and he gave most gladly his services in defense of his country when its honor and very life were at stake in the dark days of the early sixties.

Mr. Field was born in Clinton county, Indiana, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hyde) Field, the father a native of the New England states, and his death occurred in Clinton county. His wife, Elizabeth Hyde, was born in Albany, New York, May 18, 1809, and her death occurred on May 10, 1897. To Thomas Field and wife seven children were born.

William A. Field was for many years successfully engaged in the livery business in Frankfort, Indiana. During the Civil war he served faithfully in the Union army as a member of Company C, Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Politically, he was a Republican, religiously, a member of the Methodist church, and fraternally, he belonged to the Masonic Order, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The death of William A. Field occurred on April 26, 1876, when in the prime of life.

On May 12, 1872, Mr. Field married Annie E. Fudge, daughter of Henry C. and Sophia (Thatcher) Fudge, and of this union one daughter was born, Mary S. Field, who has been for a period of twelve years bookkeeper at the

store of Fred Coulter in Frankfort. She is an expert in her line of work and has given her employer eminent satisfaction, as might be surmised from her long retention. She makes her home with her mother.

Sophia Thatcher, mother of Mrs. Field, was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 23, 1818, and her death occurred in 1895. She came to Frankfort, Clinton county, in 1835, with her father, Jesse Thatcher, and on December 27, 1840, she married Henry C. Fudge, and to them nine children were born: Jessie C., May 7, 1841; Jacob N., May 20, 1843; Mary A., February 14, 1845; Sarah E., April 30, 1848; Annie E., widow of the subject of this memoir, January 10, 1850; Isabel J., March 25, 1852; Dicy D., June 11, 1854; Amos M., September 13, 1856; George H., August 5, 1860.

Henry C. Fudge, father of Mrs. Field, was one of a family of twelve children: Mary, born December 10, 1792; Elizabeth, November 18, 1794; John, April 13, 1796; Jacob, September 11, 1797; Henry C., October 27, 1798; George, January 15, 1800; Annie, August 18, 1801; Peter, January 29, 1803; Sarah, February 24, 180—; Mose, July 8, 1808; David, March 8, 1810; Charlotte, October 17, 1811.

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#### ALFRED AYRES BAYLESS.

There have been comparatively few to sound the praise of the brave and sturdy pioneer, though he is certainly deserving of at least a little space in the chronicles of the noble. To him more than to any other is civilization indebted, for it was he that blazed the way and acted as vanguard for the mighty army of progress that within the last century has conquered Indiana's wilderness and transformed it into one of the fairest and most enlightened of the American commonwealths.

One of these sterling pioneers is Alfred Ayers Bayless, a venerable and honored citizen of Frankfort, Clinton county, who has passed his eighty-eighth milestone and is yet hale and hearty because he has lived an active, conservative and even-tempered life, free from the usual vices that wreck so large a portion of mankind. He was for a long lapse of years one of the most widely known contractors and builders in this section of the Hoosier state. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, February 17, 1825. He is a son of Platt and Frances (McGary) Bayless, the father born in New Jersey in 1794, and the mother born in Kentucky in 1796. The paternal grandpar-

ents were New Jersey farmers and on the mother's side were natives of Ireland. Platt Bayless was one of a family of nine children. He and Frances McGary were married on March 2, 1812, and to them seven children were born. Platt Bayless was a soldier in the war of 1812. After the war he followed farming in the summer time and the shoemaker's trade during the winter months. Major Platt Bayless, an officer in the Revolutionary war and an aide to George Washington, was the great-grandfather of Alfred A. Bayless, of this review. He mortgaged his farm at Baskingridge, New Jersey, in order to obtain means to help support the Patriot army in the field.

Alfred A. Bayless grew up amid early pioneer conditions, and he received only about six weeks' schooling in the winter, between corn husking and sugar making time. In 1833, when a small boy, he came with his parents overland from the old home in Ohio, to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, traveling by wagon to Cincinnati, thence by boat down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Wabash, and up the latter stream to Vincennes, where the boat was burned. From there they proceeded by wagon to Tippecanoe county, the trip from Butler county, Ohio, requiring about six weeks. Upon their arrival in Tippecanoe county they had with them the only salt in the county, having brought two barrels with them. The wagons hauling grain to Chicago had gone on their regular trips and had not returned with supplies, about three weeks being required to go to the lake city and return. The family located on a farm about seven miles east of Lafayette, near the village of Dayton. Later the elder Bayless purchased a farm of eighty acres, for which he paid the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. It lay on the line between Tippecanoe and Clinton counties, and this they developed from the woods into a productive farm in due course of time by hard work.

Alfred A. Bayless assisted with the hard work on the home place when a boy, remaining there until he was twenty years of age. He served as an apprentice in a carpenter shop for two years, for which he was paid five dollars a month and board, and the second year ten dollars a month and board. In 1845 he went to Lafayette, where he worked at his trade and received a dollar and twenty-five cents a day. He put in the first plate-glass windows ever used in Lafayette, making the sash for the whole front by hand. He also turned out the first machine-made sash used in that city, the machine having been run by horse-power.

On May 26, 1847, Mr. Bayless married Harriett Parke, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Parke, he a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of

New Jersey. Elizabeth Parke's maiden name was Anderson. Mrs. Harriett Bayless is one of a family of four children, all still living in 1913.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bayless six children have been born, four of whom are living at this writing: Mrs. C. B. Sine, of Indianapolis; Sylvester, of Memphis, Tennessee; William O., also of Memphis; and Laura E., of Frankfort. Mrs. Sine has two daughters, Mrs. Harry McLeland, who has two children, George Edward and Charles Alfred; and Mrs. Edward Maurer, who also has two children, Russell and Frances. Sylvester had three children: Lenora, married to E. C. Bailey, of Tuscola, Illinois, has two children, twins, David Bayless and Edward Ozias; and Eva, married to J. C. Carson, of Lafayette, who died, leaving one child, Olive Crooks Carson. John Alfred Bayless is a clerk in a wholesale grocery in Champaign, Illinois. W. O. Bayless and Laura E. Bayless have remained unmarried. The latter is reporter for the Clinton circuit court.

On Christmas day, 1847, Alfred A. Bayless was working in a pork house in Lafayette at one dollar a day and dinner, unheading barrels. He had his choice of either one hundred pounds of pork tenderloin or one dollar a day in cash. After living in Lafayette two years he removed to Dayton, where he remained until 1869. Then he went to Cass county and engaged in the saw mill business, operating a mill two years, when it was burned. He then moved to Logansport, where he did contracting until 1877, in which year he moved to Frankfort, Clinton county. His first contract work here was the Coulter House. He also built the Coulter opera house and many other large buildings in this city, which will long remain as monuments to his skill and honesty as a builder. He built the third ward school building twice. He remained in the carpenter and contracting business with much success, his services being in great demand until 1897, when he retired from contracting owing to advancing age, but retained a work shop in the basement of his home, where he still makes screens and ladders.

Mr. Bayless is a master Mason, being the oldest member of the Frankfort Lodge. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and he has attended Sunday school regularly, seldom missing a Sunday for the long period of seventy-seven years, starting when a barefoot boy of eleven years. He still has a testament which he received for memorizing verses when a little boy. In politics, he votes the Prohibition ticket. He is the oldest Bayles living.



## ALBERT COCHRAN.

It is fitting that the career of Albert Cochran, as representative of Clinton county's argicultural men, should find ample space in this volume for a detailed account. He has been a successful man in his chosen vocation, and his prosperity has been the logical consequence of straight and honest business methods. He has kept in touch with the times, has not hesitated to adopt new and labor-saving devices for the cultivation of his crops, and he bears a well-earned reputation for progressiveness in the community by reason of this spirit.

Mr. Cochran was born on Washington's birthday, in the year of 1850, and was the son of Nathaniel and Harriet (Jones) Cochran, the father being a native of Marion county, Indiana, and the mother of West Virginia. When our subject was two years of age his father died with typhoid fever, the mother died in Howard county in 1893, at the age of seventy-two years. The father was a farmer all of his life and was one of nine children. The mother was the oldest of a large family of thirteen children. Our subject's grandfather on his father's side was one of the earliest settlers in the Hoosier state. The grandfather on his mother's side came from Wales, settled in West Virginia at an early day, and died in Madison county, Indiana.

Our subject received his early education in a log cabin school that was built upon his grandfather's farm. He was prevented from attending regularly, for as soon as he was able he was compelled to aid his mother, as he was the oldest of six children. When he was half way through his teens he served a two-year apprenticeship in the wagon-maker's trade, receiving his board and clothes as a compensation. In 1868 he went into the wagon-making business for himself at Markleville, Madison county, Indiana, and remained there for a long period of twenty years. He also did carpenter work for seven years, making a success of it. In the spring of 1885 he came to Clinton county, and took up farming, which he has followed ever since. For four years he farmed west of Russiaville, for two years west of Forest, and for thirteen years one mile south of present farm. Where he is at present located he owns sixty-two acres of excellent land, and raises corn, oats, wheat and hogs.

Politically, Mr. Cochran is a Republican, but has never been a seeker of public office, although he served for six years on the advisory board of Center

township. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends no church regularly.

On October 7, 1874 Mr. Cochran was married to Martha E. Cook, the daughter of Joel and Susan (Rogers) Cook, farmers of Hancock county. Her mother was a native of North Carolina and her father came from the Old Dominion. She was one of fifteen children, eleven of whom are living. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cochran: Charles Nathaniel (deceased), Maurice Edgar, farmer and school teacher of this county, has three children, Mural E., Lloyd and Morris G.; Austin, a Clinton county farmer, has one child, Mildred; Mrs. Arminta Cohee, wife of the city clerk of Frankfort, has one child, Dorothy E.; Mrs. Ada Richards, has one child, William A.; and Arthur, a Clinton county farmer, has one child, Opal Pauline.

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#### ADA MAISH.

It is interesting to note that among the prominent land owners and agriculturists in Clinton county is a woman, Mrs. Ada Maish, who is the subject of this review. In company with her brother-in-law she manages her farm in latest approved fashion, employing all of the modern methods of cultivating the crops. Her dealings with her fellow citizens have been above reproach, and she has been successful and prosperous in every undertaking which she has attempted. Mrs. Maish is a woman of charming personality who enjoys to the fullest the pleasures of life, particularly the pleasures of farming.

Mrs. Maish was born in Clinton county on June 6, 1875, and is the daughter of O. P. and Laura (Armantrout) Miller. Her parents now live in the city of Frankfort. They were both born in Clinton county, and the father was a farmer all of his life. He owned four hundred and eleven acres of excellent land, which he has divided up among his three daughters, retaining an interest in the same while living. Besides our subject there are two sisters, Mrs. James McIntyre, of Frankfort, Indiana, and Mrs. E. C. Fisher, of Clinton county.

Mrs. Maish, in her youth, received a good common school education, and on April 12, 1894, was united in marriage to William F. Maish, who is now employed as a guard at the Ohio state prison at Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. Maish are the parents of five children: Ruby Inez, born July 30, 1895;

Chalmer Edward, November 2, 1897; Hazel Esther, September 23, 1899; Russell Paul, May 12, 1901, died August 29, 1901; and Floyd Miller, May 19, 1903. All of the children live at home with their mother, who is taking care that they receive an education, and all the motherly attention that a child should have. She bears the reputation of being a kind and devoted mother, and holds the respect and admiration of all of her acquaintances. Mrs. Maish is a member of the Antioch Christian church, and is a devout and industrious worker in that institution. Socially, she is a superior woman, and is deservedly popular among her friends.

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#### CHARLES EDWIN FENNELL.

In 1901 Frankfort and Clinton county lost one of their most prominent and useful citizens, a man comparatively young in public life, and one who gave promise of a great future. His untimely death was a hard blow to the community, and an irreparable loss to his relatives, his wife and children. Mr. Fennell was a man who believed in honest principles in business conduct, and his dealings were ever in accord. Consequently, success attended his efforts in all the years of his life.

Charles E. Fennell was born April 19, 1866, in Burlington, Carroll county, Indiana, and was the son of James H. and Matilda (Long) Fennell, natives of Virginia. The father was a school teacher and grocery broker by occupation.

After a good common school education our subject went into business with his father in the grocery line. For five years he continued in this business. In partnership with Charles E. Shaw he organized the Clinton Cycle Company. In 1896 he, in company with B. H. Dorner, purchased the *Crescent* from the estate of Eli Brown. After one year of experience in the newspaper business, Mr. Fennell disposed of his interests to Bayard Gray. From that time until his death he was associated with his father in the insurance business. In all his ventures he was successful. Socially he was genial, generous and kind-hearted and had a host of friends. He was a member of Clinton Chapter, Free and Accepted Masons; Frankfort Commandery No. 27, Knights Templar, and Shield Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Fennell died January 1, 1901.

On January 1, 1896, he was united in marriage with Jessie Ruddell, the

daughter of C. B. and Julia (Combs) Ruddell, natives of Clark county. Her father was in the dry goods business for twenty-seven years at Charleston, Indiana, for eight years was a farmer, owning one hundred and seventy-three acres of land in Clinton county and two hundred and forty in Illinois. He was a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, but only practiced four years, not liking the profession. He died February 16, 1905. The mother is now making her home with her widowed daughter. Mrs. Fennell's brothers and sisters are: Mrs. S. B. Sims, of Frankfort; C. M. Ruddell, of Jeffersonville; W. N., of Alameda, California; Albert, and Dr. Ben Ruddell, of Frankfort.

Besides Mrs. Fennell our subject is survived by two small children, Julia and Gertrude.

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#### JACOB SHOEMAKER.

If one wants to get an idea of how twentieth century farming is now successfully carried on in Forest township, Clinton county, one could do no better than to visit the well kept and well tilled farm of Jacob Shoemaker, for he is a methodical, studious, persistent worker, believing in making the soil produce as much as it will without leaving the same depleted or robbing it of its natural elements, yet he makes everything count that he turns his attention to, and it is no wonder that he has succeeded admirably at his chosen vocation.

Mr. Shoemaker was born in the above named township and county on February 15, 1852, and he has been contented to spend his life right here in his native locality. He is a son of Eleazor and Christina (Snider) Shoemaker. The father was born in Highland county, Ohio, May 26th in the year 1821, where he spent his earlier years and where he received a meager education in the common schools of the vicinity. When a young man he removed to Putnam county, Indiana, where he soon got a good start and where he was married September 14, 1842, to Christina Snider, soon afterwards removing to Clinton county, where he continued to reside until his death, January 30, 1876. He was a hard-working man, very strong and rugged. He cleared the land on which he settled in Forest township and here developed an excellent farm through sheer hard labor. He was not only a shoemaker in name but also a shoemaker by trade as well, and spent such spare time as he could command in this work, although not professing

to be a skilled workman. Politically, he was a Republican. The mother of our subject was born in the year 1826, June 10th, in the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, and there remained until she was about ten years old, when she removed with the rest of the family to Putnam county, Indiana. She had no chance to attend school and could not read or write but was a woman of rare common sense. Her death occurred September 4, 1904.

The family of Eleazor Shoemaker and wife was a large one, thirteen children having been born to them, named as follows: Elizabeth and Christiana (both deceased); Solomon, Rebecca (deceased); Jacob, of this review; Mandy, Calvin, Allen, and Martin (all deceased); Louis, Enoch (deceased), Elija, and Rachel (deceased).

Jacob Shoemaker grew to manhood on the home farm and there did his full share of the work when a boy, he receiving a common school education. In an interesting sketch of his early home life he writes: "My father settled on the land on which the north half of the town of Forest now stands, on the first day of January, 1852, in a little log cabin on a half acre of cleared ground in the midst of a dense forest. The roof of this cabin was of clapboards, fastened down with weight poles. Not a nail or piece of iron was in the whole building. The doors were swung on wooden hinges and the floor was made of split slabs. Our huge fireplace had a stick and clay chimney, and clay back jams and hearth furnished warmth and a cooking place for the family. At this old fireplace, oft have I seen my dear old sainted mother cooking 'hoe cakes and Johnny cakes.' In early fall the meal from which our bread was made, was grated on a piece of tin through which holes had been made with a nail, the corn being gathered before it would shell and ofttimes our 'mush' was stirred with a large cornstalk.

"Our clothing consisted of home fabrics, made into our simple garments by our mother. Our drinking water was provided by a hole eight or ten feet deep dug in one corner of our dooryard and into which a large hollow sycamore log had been placed on end for watering purposes. The water being drawn with the old well sweep. Our tillable fields were only the high knolls surrounded by swamps. We planted our corn on a ridge thrown up with a barshare plow, two furrows together to keep it out of the water. We neither had drains nor roads excepting as we would 'blaze' them out through the woods, often having to change them on account of mud. All our crops had to be divided with the coons, squirrels, deer, foxes, wild turkeys and other animals and fowls that infested the then dense forests and ofttimes



our father would send myself and a brother at night to our little fields to protect the crops and we would sometimes drive four or five coons to a single tree. Our forage for our little herd consisted of slough grass. Many times do I remember when sent to drive the cows in, that there would be more deer than cows in the herd, attracted, seemingly, by the cow bell."

On December 13, 1880, Mr. Shoemaker married Martha E. Fletcher, who was in this county and state January 3, 1850, and she grew to womanhood here and received her education in the public schools. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth Ann Fletcher.

Three children have been born to our subject and wife: Anna Myrtle, born in 1883, married to Monroe Huffer, living near her father's farm; Christina Merle, born July 7, 1883, died March 1, 1902; Bert Monroe, the son and youngest child, born October 3, 1886, absent from his home after March 25, 1902, and his whereabouts are unknown to his parents.

Jacob Shoemaker has followed farming all his life with uninterrupted success. He is an owner of a valuable and well kept place of one hundred and fifteen acres, all tillable but about eight acres. It is fairly well tiled and otherwise properly improved. He built his own home and is comfortably situated in every respect. He is now living retired, renting his farm. He formerly made a specialty of raising Jersey cows and Poland China and Duroc hogs. He still raises the latter, and a good general breed of horses.

Politically, Mr. Shoemaker is a Prohibitionist, being bitter against the vile stuff which he has seen ruin so many of his acquaintances. He is a member of and a trustee and earnest worker in the Holiness Christian church.

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#### HARRY C. McCLAMROCH.

Harry C. McClamroch is a native of Montgomery county, and has held residence in Clinton county only since 1907, but in those few years he has won the esteem and friendship of scores of people. He was born in Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Indiana, on New Year's day, 1873, and is the son of John and Mary (Barr) McClamroch, the father a native of Hamilton, Ohio, and the mother of Montgomery county, Indiana, but of Pennsylvania stock. The mother died in the year 1882. John McClamroch came to Montgomery county in an early day with his parents and settled on a farm north of Crawfordsville, where he stayed for a number of years. Then

he went into the shoe business at the county seat in the early seventies, and there he is engaged in the same today, in partnership with Charles N. McClamroch, a brother of our subject. One other brother, B. F., is deceased. Mr. McClamroch is quite active in social and commercial circles of Crawfordsville. He is a Republican, a Methodist, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Harry C. McClamroch attended the public schools of Crawfordsville and was graduated from the local high school and from business college. He then spent two years in Wabash College before going into the shoe business with his father. After his marriage, in 1905, Mr. McClamroch moved to this city, Frankfort. Mr. McClamroch believes in the principles of the Republican party, but has not been a seeker after public office. Religiously, he belongs to the Christian church.

In 1905 Mr. McClamroch was married to Nancy V. McClamroch, the daughter of Robert C. and Elizabeth J. (Hollcraft) McClamroch. Robert McClamroch was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 24, 1834. When four years of age he was brought by his parents to Boone county, Indiana, and there worked on the farm and went to the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he took a position with the Big Four railroad, but after four years married and went back to farming in Boone county. In 1860 he went to Indianapolis, remained there a short time, then began farming in Clinton county, purchasing a farm in Kirklin township. In 1874 he became interested in the banking business, and was director and later president of the Farmers' Bank. He moved to Frankfort in order to be in closer touch with his business. On February 7, 1858, he was married to Elizabeth Hollcraft, who was born in Clinton county July 19, 1835, the daughter of Abraham and Mary Hollcraft. The following children were born of this union: Mary F., wife of Charles K. Smith, a retired farmer of this county; Charles B., living on old home place at Kirklin, and president of the First National Bank there; Thomas (deceased); Abraham, manager of the Wallace Manufacturing Company and stockholder and director of the Farmers Bank; James, died in 1906; Grace L., wife of J. A. Lucas, cashier of Clinton County Bank; and Nancy V., our subject's wife.

Robert McClamroch traces his ancestral record back to Scotland, from which country his great-grandfather came, settling in North Carolina. His grandfather, James McClamroch, was a native of the state of North Carolina, and there married Elizabeth Cornell, who was the mother of five chil-

dren: Thomas, James, John, Mrs. Martha J. Longfellow and Mrs. Sarah Beal. Thomas McClamroch, the father of Robert, born in August, 1808, in North Carolina, was reared in Butler county, Ohio, and there married Nancy Baldrige, who was born in Ohio, November 15, 1815. The parents of Mrs. McClamroch were Daniel and Sarah (Woods) Baldrige, natives of Ohio. Thomas McClamroch engaged in farming in Ohio until 1838, then went to Boone county, Indiana, and there cleared and developed a tract of wild land into a good farm. He was a Democrat, a member of the Christian church, and later a Republican. His death occurred on December 15, 1859. Our subject's wife lost her father in 1900, and her mother in 1896; her grandfather Hollcraft died in 1895, and her grandmother in 1902.

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#### MORDECAI MAISH.

It is an unquestionable fact that the biographies of enterprising men and of worthy men are valuable as incentives to the action of others. In a biographical work such as this volume, there are detailed the lives of men of every profession and trade, some of them successful and some of them not. Success does not mean a fortune hoarded up, but comprises that moral and intellectual success which we find so often vested in the poorest of people. Mr. Maish, of this review, has been successful in both ways, and his life has been an interesting one.

Mordecai Maish was born on November 20, 1856, in Clinton county, Center township, in a log cabin, and was the son of George and Minerva (Young) Maish. The father was born January 7, 1821, in Pennsylvania, and moved here in 1836. He died August 13, 1907. He was a farmer and a Democrat. The mother was born May 20, 1820, in Ohio, and died August 14, 1878. Both parents received limited educations in the common schools of their day.

Mordecai Maish was one of twelve children, among whom were the following: Henry, Hannah and Sarah, twins; Keziah Johnson, George W., David (deceased), Mordecai, Emma Kent, and Mary W. (deceased).

Our subject received a common school education in his youth. He was married February 19, 1889, to Josie Coopstick, who was born in Warren township, February 3, 1871, the daughter of James and Caroline (Young) Coopstick. Her father, who is still living, was born in Owen township, this

county, September 26, 1844, her mother in Warren township, November 30, 1846. Her mother died September 3, 1902. James Coopstick was a farmer and was Democrat politically. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Maish: Madge, July 29, 1890, married to Elmer Smith; Murl, August 7, 1892; Amil, May 4, 1894; Ralph, November 15, 1895, died September 14, 1898; one infant not named; Ruth, August 9, 1899; and Blanche, August 13, 1905.

Mordecai Maish moved to Michigan township when he was thirty-three years old. In the spring of 1881 he went to the state of Arizona, where he remained seven years engaged in the cattle and stock business.

He owns one hundred and twenty acres of fertile land at his home and forty-three acres north of here. Of the hundred and twenty acres all is tillable but fifteen acres. The land is well tilled and fenced and most of the improvements thereon have been built by Mr. Maish himself. Mr. Maish also owns one hundred and fifth-eight and thirty-five hundredths acres a mile and a half west of Michigantown, which land is well improved. He is carrying on general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of half breed Jersey and full blood Shorthorn cattle, Chester White and Duroc Jersey hogs, and Rhode Island Red chickens.

Mr. Maish attends the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a Democrat. At present he is on the advisory board of the county, and is serving capably.

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#### CHARLES CHITTICK, M. D.

Perhaps in no profession or science in the world has advancement been so rapid as in that of the medicine. It has not been many years since the doctor was a man who employed the simplest remedies for our ills, nature's tonics were the antidote for everything, but he depended largely on the theory of suggestive therapeutics for his success. And so does the doctor of today, but science has greatly enlarged the elds of his knowledge: specilization has been made necessary: expert research and investigation is constantly discovering sources of disease, and it is indeed the wide-awake doctor who can keep abreast of the times in his science. This is the age of vaccines, specifics, and anti-toxins, and the man who desires to be modern in the practice of the profession must carefully master their proper use, and must be always a student to keep in view the ever advancing horizon of medical science. Dr.

Chittick is one of the best known of the medical fraternity in Clinton county. He has succeeded in keeping to the front in all that pertains to his profession, and today is recognized as one of the most dependable and successful doctors of Clinton county.

Charles Chittick was born in Clinton county, Indiana, February 14, 1849, and is the son of Archibald and Hannah J. (Compton) Chittick. Archibald Chittick was a native of the state of New York, and was born there February 19, 1812. His parents were Archibald and Rachel (Miller) Chittick. The elder Archibald having been born in the south part of Ireland, in 1806, when about twenty-one years of age, came alone to this country. He resided in the state of New York until 1819, when he moved to Butler county, Ohio, and from there came to Indiana in 1834, and farmed in Carroll county until his death, in the year of 1855. His wife departed this life in 1847.

Archibald Chittick, the father of our immediate subject, was reared on his father's farm, and resided on the old homestead until after he has passed his twenty-first year of age. In 1847 he married Hannah J. Compton and they settled in Warren township, this county, and he died here on July 2, 1894. In 1853 he made a trip to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and on the way he fell a victim to the dreaded yellow fever, but recovered, and finally reached his destination in the Golden state. Being shrewd and energetic, he made a success in mining. Of the union of Archibald and Hannah Chittick there were born seven children, in the following order: Charles, our subject; James, of Starke county, Indiana; Rachael, married to John Brookie, of Carroll county, Indiana, died March, 1913; Rebecca (deceased), Pauline, married to S. Weida (deceased), now living on a farm near Bringham, Indiana; A. M., of Carroll county, and William, of Clinton county. The mother of this family was born in Virginia, July 22, 1822, and was the daughter of Arthur and Susanna Compton, natives, respectively, of Ireland and Virginia. Arthur Compton first located in Virginia on his arrival in America, thence moved to Wayne county, Indiana, and in 1833 came to Clinton county. He lost his wife in 1858. In 1860 he removed to Delphi, Carroll county, Indiana, where he was noted as a thriving farmer and as a prominent Mason and politician. He died in the year of 1865.

Dr. Charles Chittick was reared on his father's farm, received his preliminary education in the district schools, and then for three years attended the Frankfort Seminary. He then taught for one year in the same school, and the next year attended the high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, also taking a partial course in medicine, preparatory to the study for his chosen



profession. After six months additional study at home, he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1873, and was graduated from that institution on March 2, 1876. He at once began his practice at Burlington, Carroll county, Indiana, where he soon established a reputation for skill and built up a good practice. In November, 1890, he went into partnership with Dr. Young, of Frankfort, making a specialty of the eye and nose, diseases of women and surgery. He was president of the county and district medical societies, vice-president of the state society for two terms and has been local surgeon for the Monon railroad for the past twenty years. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and National Association of Railway Surgeons.

On July 3, 1878, at Crestline, Ohio, Doctor Chittick was united in marriage to Henrietta Thoman, who was born October 9, 1851, a daughter of John and Susan Thoman. To this happy union have been born three children: William (deceased), Golding, and Fred (deceased).

The Doctor and Mrs. Chittick are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally, the Doctor is a third degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. In business life he has several interests. He owns a fertile and well improved farm in Carroll county, and also the Chittick block, a business building of Frankfort.

Dr. Golding Chittick, son of Dr. Charles Chittick, received his education in the schools of Frankfort and DePauw, and was graduated from the medical department of Purdue University in May, 1907. Since his graduation, he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at Frankfort, in partnership with his father. On September 15, 1906, he was united in marriage to Neva L. Pilkington, of Greenfield, Indiana. Of this union two children have been born: Mary Annette and Louise. Dr. Chittick is a member of the Episcopalian church and of the Masonic order, captain of the Medical Department of the Indiana National Guard, and a member of the International Association of Military Surgeons.

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#### ROBERT H. BOYNTON.

The gentleman of whom the biographer writes is a young man who has risen to a position of prominence in his calling and although a resident of Frankfort but a comparatively short time, has already become one of the

city's popular and highly esteemed citizens. He is widely known in engineering circles, has filled several important posts in the railway and government service and is recognized as among the most efficient and reputable men of his profession. Robert H. Boynton is a native of New York by paternal descent, a New Englander, and inherits many of the sterling characteristics for which the people of the latter section of the union have long been distinguished.

Henry P. Boynton, father of the subject, was born in New Hampshire in 1840 and by occupation was for a number of years a railway engineer and later a traveling engineer which calling he followed until his death in 1902. He was a man of sturdy worth, earnest in his endeavors to promote the interests of the different enterprises with which he was identified and appears to have enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His wife, who prior to her marriage, was Miss Emma Hammond, was born in 1860, in Batavia, N. Y., and is still living in Rochester, that state. She is an intelligent lady of high character and beautiful life and deservedly popular in the social circles of the city in which she resides.

Robert H. Boynton was born in Batavia, N. Y., where he received his educational training, being graduated from the high school of that city with the class of 1903. With a fondness and exceptional aptitude for mathematics, he entered the University of Michigan where he received his degree as civil engineer in 1909 and shortly thereafter accepted a position with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with which he continued until entering upon his duties as city engineer of Frankfort, Ind., in the year 1913. In the meantime he was for several months in the employ of the government on the Mississippi river as a member of the commission on the channel survey of that stream, and while thus engaged demonstrated signal ability as an engineer and master of his profession.

Wherever employed, Mr. Boynton's services have been eminently satisfactory and he has always made every other consideration subordinate to his professional duties. As a civil engineer, thoroughly devoted to his calling, he has few equals and no superiors. Since taking charge of the work in Frankfort his abilities have been appreciated at their true value and the consensus of opinion is that the city has never had a more capable or popular public servant in his line.

Mr. Boynton is a member of the Masonic Fraternity in which he has risen to the third degree. He is identified with the N. Y. S. C. Society of Michigan, and is an associate member of the American Society of Civil

Engineers. As a citizen he is interested in all public enterprises and professionally has already corrected many technical errors in former surveys and added much to the advancement and beauty of the city. On October 15, 1912, he was united in marriage with Miss Zua Rice, daughter of John A. and Maggie C. Rice, of Frankfort, a young lady well known and popular in social circles and noted for her estimable qualities of mind and heart.

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### MARSHALL THATCHER.

The history of a county or a state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens and yields its tribute of admiration and respect to those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent citizens of Clinton county, who are well known because of their success in private business affairs and the part they have taken in public life, is he whose name appears at the head of this article.

Marshall Thatcher was born near Scircleville, this county, January 8, 1865, and was the son of Elijah and Sallie A. (Hillis) Thatcher. Elijah Thatcher was born in Fayette county, Indiana, in 1836, and was the son of Harvey and Mildred Thatcher. Harvey was a native of New York and settled in Indiana in the later twenties, following the miller's trade all of his life except in later years, when he took up farming. He died late in the fifties at a ripe old age. Mrs. Thatcher died in 1885. Elijah Thatcher, during his prosperous and successful life, followed farming as an occupation. He came to Clinton county in the early sixties, and died in 1872. Politically, he was a Democrat, in religious faith a Methodist. He married Sallie A. Hillis, who was born in Fayette county, Indiana, and is still living in Tipton, Indiana, now Mrs. Sallie A. Matthews. On the mother's side she is a descendant of Thomas Shores, who served with distinction during the Revolutionary war, and also under Gen. George Rogers Clark.

Our subject had a good preliminary education and then attended Purdue University, taking the agricultural course. He was graduated in 1885. He then entered the mercantile business at Scircleville and Tipton, where he stayed fifteen years, making many friends and in every way benefiting the

community. He next came to Frankfort, where he has lived for ten years, engaging in real estate, insurance and bond business. He acts as agent for southeastern Missouri farm lands also. His trade is large and increasing, and his friends are numbered by the hundreds. Mr. Thatcher is a pleasant man to meet, being genial and affable at all times. Fraternally, he is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic Order, belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor of that order. He belongs to the Indiana grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a Republican, and religiously, is a Methodist.

In November, 1891, he was married to May Pence, who was born near Frankfort, and is a daughter of Charles R. and Martha J. Pence, a more detailed account of whom is given in another place in this volume.

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#### REV. GEORGE VAN DEVEER MORRIS.

The subject of the sketch here written is a man who has followed the ministerial profession with credit to himself and benefit to the people whom he has served. Not only has he served his people from the pulpit, but he has written articles and books that have carried much weight, he has delved into the educational work of the country with success, and in every undertaking with which he has been associated his influence has been for the best, and his assistance has ever been sought.

Reverend Mr. Morris was born at Bridgeton, New Jersey, on December 5, 1867, and was the son of George Kenneth and Elizabeth (Smith) Morris.

Our subject procured his early education in the common schools and then attended Dickinson College, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889, and Master of Arts in 1892. He next went to the Drew Theological Seminary, taking the D. D. degree in 1891. In 1892 he was ordained as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking his first charge at the Norwood church in Cincinnati, O., and there he remained from 1891 to 1894. From 1894 to 1897 he was at Batavia, O., and from 1897 to 1899 at Franklin, O. In 1899 he took charge of the Clifton church at Cincinnati, staying there until 1903, when he took charge of the Centenary church at Lexington, Ky. In 1911 the Reverend Dr. Morris came to Frankfort. He was president of the Cincinnati Methodist Episcopal church while living in that city.

From the year 1903 until 1911 Dr. Morris was a member of the Kentucky Board of Education, serving well in that capacity. In literary work connected with his vocation he is an editorial staff writer for the *Western Christian Advocate*, and is a terse and strong writer. In 1892, 1907, and 1911, he traveled abroad, devoting his time principally to study. A number of books have been written by him, including "A Man for A' That" in 1902, and "Polly, a Fairy Tale of Love," in 1907. Mr. Morris earned membership while in school in the scholarship fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. Politically, he is Independent, preferring to vote for the man and not for the party.

On May 17, 1894, Reverend Mr. Morris was married to Anna Young, who was born in the town of Camden, New Jersey. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris, namely: Anna K. and George W.

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#### MR. JOHN H. MERRITT.

John H. Merritt, deceased, was a substantial farmer of Johnson township, Clinton county, where he was born June 4, 1854, and resided throughout his life. Aubrey Merritt, his great grandfather, a patriot of the Revolution and of English parentage, lived and died in Hardy county, Va., where he owned a plantation and a number of slaves. Adam Merritt, son of Aubrey, was born in Hardy county, Va., and married Catherine Harris of the same state. They moved to Coshocton county, Ohio, reared a family, and then came to Indiana, and settled in Clinton county in 1845, entering a farm. He was an old-line Whig, but lived to be a staunch supporter of the Republican party. William Merritt, son of Adam and father of John H., our subject, was born in Coshocton county, O., April 2, 1824, and married Rachel Keever, daughter of John and Rachel (Drake) Keever, of Warren county, O. The children born to this marriage were in order of birth, as follows: Mary E., Erasmus M., Margaret C., John H., and Clinton. The father of this family, William Merritt, lived in Clinton county from the time of his marriage and was one of the most prominent citizens. His farm comprised two hundred and eighty-five acres, and was improved with a substantial residence, barn and all necessary farm buildings, and was in a fine state of cultivation. He was a strong Republican in his politics and in religion, his wife was a consistent Methodist.

John H. Merritt was married February 3, 1881, to Miss Annie Lybrook,



daughter of Philip and Lyda J. (Sutton) Lybrook, the former a resident and farmer of Howard county, Ind., and a member of the Society of Friends. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Merritt are: Fred L., Iberna D., Clyde, Earl, died when two years old, and Edith Nora, at home. Mr. Merritt died January 23, 1899, leaving a good farm, well improved, where his wife now resides. He earned this property through his own thrift and industry, assisted by his prudent and painstaking wife. He was regarded by the citizens of the township as a man of worth and intelligence and his family is equally respected.

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#### HARRY MITCHELL.

Another of the progressive young farmers and stockmen of Washington township, Clinton county, is Harry Mitchell, who is deserving of representation here, partly because of this fact, and partly because he is a native son of this vicinity and is a representative of a well known and honored old family here.

Harry Mitchell was born February 3, 1877, on the old Mitchell homestead in Madison township, Clinton county, and is the son of James M. Mitchell whose sketch appears in another part of this work. Our subject was reared on the home farm and it was there that he became familiar with the various phases of agricultural work. He was educated in the public schools. Mr. Mitchell was married June 16, 1901, to Elda Reser, a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where her birth occurred July 29, 1884. She is the daughter of Reuben and Nancy (Brelsford) Reser, both of whom were also born in Tippecanoe county. Mr. Reser's death occurred when our subject's wife was only eighteen months old, but Mrs. Reser is still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of two children: Jay, born October 20, 1903, and Pearl born March 25, 1906. Mr. Mitchell began farming early in life and is now the owner of an excellent farm of eighty acres in Washington township, which he has placed under an excellent system of improvements. In connection with his general farming operations, he is also a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Duroc hogs, and general purpose horses. He also farms some of his father's land. He is the owner of a comfortable and nice home and has good buildings of every kind on his place. His farm is known as Maple Lawn.

In politics, Mr. Mitchell is a Republican, but he has never aspired to public office, though always ready to support any measures looking to the general good of the community.

## SAMUEL RICHARD IRWIN.

The subject of this sketch, a prominent business man and representative citizen of Frankfort, is descended from staunch old colonial stock and embodies in his personality many of the sterling characteristics of his ancestry.

The Irwin family to which he belongs is of Scotch origin and its history in America dates from 1752. In that year three of the Irwin brothers left Scotland and emigrated to the new world, settling in Georgia and Maryland. At the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, Jared Irwin, one of the three brothers and the subject's great-great-grandfather, entered the colonial army in which he soon rose to the rank of colonel. He became one of the leading public men of his state, in which he served two terms as governor, and Irwinsville and Irwin county, in Georgia, were named after him. Jefferson Davis was captured on the Irwin plantation, near Irwinsville.

Among the descendants of Jared Irwin, a grandson by the name of Samuel Irwin, settled in an early day in Ross county, O., where he married Esther Dean, who was of Scotch-Irish parentage. In 1832 he moved to Montgomery county, Ind., leaving two sons, John and Jared, who remained in Ohio until the beginning of the Mexican war, when they enlisted in an Ohio regiment and served until the close of the war. Shortly after they came to Tippecanoe county, Ind., where John Irwin devoted his attention to the pursuit of agriculture and to teaching until his death which occurred in 1855. In 1850 he married Elizabeth Seaman. Her father was of Irish parents, who settled in Maryland before the Revolution. Her mother, whose maiden name was Lellewer, was born in France. She survived her husband about six years, departing this life in 1861, leaving two sons, Samuel R. and William S.

Samuel Richard Irwin, son of John and Elizabeth Irwin, was born on a farm in Tippecanoe county, Ind., June 13, 1851. Upon the death of his parents, which occurred when he was quite young, he became an inmate of the home of William Sims, of Clinton county, who reared him until his fifteenth year; brought him up on a farm and sent him to the public school of the neighborhood. While still a youth, he secured a teacher's license and devoted himself to educational work until 1873, when he turned his attention to farming. Later he embarked in the goods business at Michigantown, for a period of six years. He then disposed of his stock and returning to the farm continued to till the soil, also selling pianos and organs, until 1901, when he

moved to Frankfort, where he has since been engaged in the music business, though retaining his interest in farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Irwin is a business man of wide experience, thoroughly familiar with the line of trade to which his time and energies are devoted. In his political views, he has always been a Republican, until the advent of the national Progressive party, when he became an earnest supporter of the party. In secret fraternal work, he has long been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Irwin has been twice married; the first time in September, 1872, to Miss Caroline Cartron, of Clinton county, who departed this life on the seventh day of September, 1908. They raised four children, namely: Andrew L., a well known farmer of Warren township; Dr. John C., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Merle, wife of Clifton Cohee, of Boyleston, and William A., a popular contractor of Frankfort.

In the month of February, 1913, Mr. Irwin married Miss Pearl Eikenberry, of Clinton county.

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#### JAS. WALTER MITCHELL.

One of the successful farmers of Madison township, Clinton county, is Jas. Walter Mitchell, a man who has preferred to remain in his native locality rather than seek his fortune in some much-vaunted far-away region of uncertain opportunities.

Mr. Mitchell was born on the old Mitchell homestead, August 27, 1879, and is the son and brother of Jas. M. and Harry Mitchell, a complete sketch of whose lives are given in another part of this volume. The subject of this review was reared on the home farm and when but a boy he was to be found in the fields, consequently farming has come naturally to him. He received a good common school education.

December 31, 1902, he was united to Ella Burkharter, daughter of Wm. and Sarah Burkharter, both natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject's wife was born August 5, 1882, in Union township, Clinton county, Indiana. Her father at the age of four years left his native state with his parents and came to Indiana to reside. Both of Mrs. Mitchell's parents are living at Frankfort. She received a good common school education.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of two children, Thelma and Glen, the former born September 8, 1903 and the latter born January 20, 1906. Our subject is farming on his father's farm and has a nice little home with good buildings of all kinds. He has devoted his life to general farming and

has been very successful, being a persistent worker and good manager and is well known as a breeder of Jersey cows, Chesterwhite hogs and general purpose horses.

Politically, Mr. Mitchell is a Republican, and while he does not have time to take any great interest in public matters, yet he is always ready to support any worthy measure looking to the general good of his county and state. He and his wife are both members of the Reform church at Mulberry.

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### JAMES M. MITCHELL.

It will always be a mark of distinction to have served the Union during the great war between the states. The old soldier will receive attention no matter where he goes if he will but make himself known. And when he passes away as so many of them are now doing friends will pay him suitable eulogy for the sacrifices he had made a half century ago on the sanguinary fields of the Southland or in the no less dreaded prison fever, camp or hospital. And ever afterward his descendants will revere his memory and take pride in recounting his services for his country in its hour of peril. One of the most eligible of the old soldiers and honored citizens of Clinton county for specific mention in a work of the nature of the one in hand is James M. Mitchell, farmer of Madison township.

Mr. Mitchell was born at Oxford, O., February 19, 1842, on a farm. He is a son of Samuel Mitchell, born in Butler county, Ohio. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Elizabeth Sample. She was born in Union county, Indiana, in which her family were pioneers. She died leaving six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: John, was a soldier in the Civil war, in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he died at Veedersburg, this state; Sam Sample, Elziabeth, Ellen is deceased, Martha lives in Oxford, O., and James M., of this sketch. The parents of these children, both died at Oxford, O., the mother reaching the advanced age of ninety-two years.

James M. Mitchedll was reared on the farm and he was educated in the public schools. In 1867 he located in Madison township, Clinton county, on eighty acres in the woods, which he cleared and developed and had a comfortable home in due course of time. Prospering he was enabled to purchase an additional sixty, and he now has a fine farm of one hundred and eighty

acres, which he has brought up to an excellent state of improvement and cultivation. He also has one hundred and thirteen acres in Washington township.

Mr. Mitchell married Isabelle Clendening, a sister of Arthur Clendening, an old family of Madison township, and a daughter of Squire Clendening, a veteran of the Union army.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell seven children have been born, namely: Mrs. Cora Bailey, Charles H., Lizzie, Henry Scott, lives in Washington township; Walter, Frank and Ernest Maxwell, who lives on the home farm.

James M. Mitchell enlisted in Oxford, O., in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. McFarland, who was a professor of old Miami University. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Burris and Lieutenant Colonel Hunter. They were in camp at Columbus, O., for awhile, and later was ordered to Virginia, where our subject took part in a number of minor engagements, finally were sent into Tennessee and fought at the skirmish on Lookout Mountain. After four months service he was sent back into Ohio as guard to railroad and telegraph property used by the government. He made a good record as a soldier and received an honorable discharge. After the war he returned home and has since engaged successfully in general farming and stock raising.

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#### WILLIAM FICKLE.

It can not be other than interesting to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this memorial history the varying conditions that have compassed those whose careers are outlined, and the effort has been made in each case to throw well-focussed light onto the individuality and to bring into proper perspective the scheme of each respective character. Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be or have been the field of his endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to perpetuate for future generations an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages and the value of such publications is certain to be cumulative for all time to come, showing forth the individual and specific accomplishments of which generic history is ever engendered. The beginning of the career of the late William Fickle, for many years one of Clinton county's well known



citizens, was characterized by hard work and conscientious endeavor, and he owed his rise to no train of fortunate incidents or fortuitous circumstances. It was the reward of application of mental qualifications of a high order to the affairs of business, the combining with keen perceptions mental activity that enabled him to grasp the opportunities that presented themselves. This he did with success and, what is more important, with honor. His integrity was ever unassailable, his honor unimpeachable, and he stood "four square to every wind that blew," highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. Fickle was born in the year 1839, in Perry township, Clinton county. He was a son of Isaac Fickle, born in 1815, a son of William and Ann (Thompson) Fickle. The former born in Virginia in 1784, and the latter a native of Ireland, from which country she came to America when young. The Fickle family removed from Virginia to Perry county and from there in a very early day to what is now Perry township, Clinton county, where the elder Fickle became a very large land owner and prominent citizen in the early pioneer days. Isaac Fickle married Jane M. Miller, a daughter of Robert Miller, a native of South Carolina from which state he came to Clinton county, in 1829, locating in what is now Madison township, where he remained until 1841, when he went to Mercer county, Illinois, and died there.

William Fickle, subject of this memoir, grew to manhood on the home farm and received such education as the early-day schools afforded. On October 22, 1863, he married Phoebe Ann Thompson, with whom he walked peaceably and happily the rugged path of life for nearly a half century. She was born February 20, 1844, a daughter of William and Sarah (Ryan) Thompson, of Preble county, Ohio, where he was born January 29, 1816, and his wife September 11, 1824. He was a son of Reese Thompson, whose grandfather was born in Ireland, and whose wife was a German woman. Reese Thompson and wife came to Indiana in a very early day and both died in Tippecanoe county, the grandfather at the age of eighty-two and the grandmother at the age of sixty-two. It was in 1832 that William Thompson and wife came to Indiana. Their family consisted of the following children: Winfield, who lives in Clarks Hill, Ind.; Mrs. Phoebe Ann Fickle, widow of our subject; Mrs. Mary E. Everhart; William, who lived in California, supposed to have been killed in the earthquake of 1906; James, living in Washington township, this county; Owen, living in Madison township, and Mrs. Cora Stinson, living in Perry township.

William Fickle devoted his life to general farming and stock raising with more than ordinary success, for he was a persistent worker, a good manager and a man of sound judgment and wise foresight. He became owner of

over six hundred acres of valuable and productive land which he brought up to a high state of cultivation and improvement, and which he eventually divided up among his children of whom there were twelve, named as follows: Mrs. Fena J. Horlacher, born July 20, 1864; Alvin T., April 22, 1866; Fernando J., October 24, 1867; Sarah L., March 28, 1870; Joe E., February 4, 1872; Estella M., October 4, 1873; Charles R., December 3, 1875; Mrs. Ora A. Anderson, November 26, 1878; Orvil O., December 13, 1880; Floyd S., May 3, 1882; Lorie L., August 13, 1884, and Elda E. Bennett, December 3, 1886.

Mr. Fickle was for a number of years justice of the peace in his township and proved to be a popular public servant owing to his fairness to all concerned. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, in which he was elder for a number of years. The death of this splendid citizen occurred in March, 1913, and all who knew him sincerely regretted his passing away.

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#### WILLIAM GRANT WAGGONER.

William G. Waggoner was born at Galveston, Cass county, Indiana, on August 17, 1867, the son of Peter and Turza Waggoner, natives of Indiana. Peter Waggoner followed agriculture as a life work, and was very successful. William Waggoner was one of four children, two of whom are now dead. He has one sister living now, Mrs. Morris, of Burlington, Ind. Both parents are now dead and are buried at the home of the sister at Burlington, Ind.

William Waggoner obtained an education in the limited schools of Galveston. Until 1904, Mr. Waggoner followed the example set by his father and devoted his time to farming. He was fortunate in his efforts in cultivation and his fields were typical of the fertile and tillable lands of Carroll county. In 1904, he moved to Frankfort, Ind., and has lived there ever since. He operates the motor saw for the Benefield and Son Saw Mills of that city.

On October 15, 1885, Mr. Waggoner married Carrie A. Wall, a milliner and dress maker, but since they came to Frankfort is proprietor of the Waggoner House. She is a daughter of Alexander and Dialtha Jennie Wall, natives of Richmond, Va., and both dead at this time. The bodies rest in the city of the dead at Knoxville, Tenn. Mrs. Waggoner has one sister and two brothers. They are: Mrs. Maggie C. West, of Middlesboro, Ky.; Allen Wall, in gas and electric business at Memphis, Tenn., and E. H.

Wall, a carpenter living at Frankfort, Ind. Mrs. Waggoner's father was a soldier in the Civil war, serving in several important engagements as a member of the Federal forces. Her grandfather was a minister in the very early days of Tennessee, and was moderator of the Tennessee Association from 1859 to 1878. It is said that he preached a larger number of sermons than any other person in the history of the association, except the Rev. Elijah Rogers. Mrs. Waggoner can trace her lineage still further back. Her great-great-grandparents were natives of Ireland and descendants of the famous Forgays and Sawyers Harris family, of Ireland.

One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner, Harry A. Waggoner. He graduated in high school at Burlington, Ind., came to Frankfort and attended Miners Business College and is employed as meat cutter at Milners meat market. Harry Waggoner married Verna Luddington, a daughter of James and Vena Luddington of Frankfort. The bride was one of five children, two of whom are dead. The three living are Mrs. Newbold, of Clinton county; Miss Mable, of Frankfort, Ind., and James Harrold, now in school. One daughter, Pearl, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner.

William Grant Waggoner is a member of the Christian church at Burlington. He belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. Waggoner, despite certain eruptions in his party, has never seen fit to remove himself from the Republican cause.

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#### OTTO P. PICKARD.

It is interesting to take note of those whose industry and leadership in the work of advancement have rendered possible the present prosperity of the locality under consideration. Otto P. Pickard well known man of Frankfort is one of the honest, industrious, broad-minded individuals who has contributed to the material welfare of the city in which he resides, being public spirited as a citizen and progressive in all that the term implies.

Otto P. Pickard was born September 18, 1879, in Fulton county, Indiana, and was the son of Lew H. and Mary E. (Miller) Pickard. His father was born in Indiana September 29, 1853. For years he was in the grocery business, but is located, at present, in Kirklin, Ind., as a dealer in harness. Our subject's mother was born in Ohio, March 14, 1855. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are still living: Addie, Otto P., Joe and Bertha (deceased).

Our subject was educated in the common schools and was also a graduate of the Frankfort high school. Early in life, he learned the painter's trade which he followed a number of years. Later, he was employed by the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company and was with said company for a period of about six years, during which time, he served as a bill clerk and yard master. He also was in the employ of the United States Express Company for over three years. He is filling a position as salesman in one of the grocery stores in Frankfort, at the present time.

September 23, 1900, he was united in marriage with Lena L. Harrison. She was born in Boone county, Indiana, January 30, 1884, and was the daughter of Reuben and Mary E. (Huffine) Harrison, both of whom are living. Our subject and wife are the parents of two children, namely: Leona, born January 3, 1902, and Kenneth, born August 29, 1905.

Like his father, Mr. Pickard is loyal to the Republican party and while they both have taken the usual interest of good citizens in public affairs, they have never been office aspirants. Fraternally, Mr. Pickard is a Woodman of the World.

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#### OMER C. BENNETT.

To be a successful farmer requires no little tact, soundness of judgment and keen observation, besides persistent and hard physical toil, and successful farming as it is carried on today, requires not necessarily text-book education, but that particular learning which comes by painstaking effort and close observation. These facts, the world at large is coming to understand more and more each day.

Omer C. Bennett of Washington township, Clinton county, is an excellent type of the up-to-date agriculturist as well as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Chester-white hogs and general purpose horses. He was born here July 12, 1890, and is the son of J. W. and Isabelle (Eavey) Bennett. His father was born in Madison township, Clinton county, August 24, 1859, and mother born June 14, 1868 in Ohio. His life has been devoted to farming and he is one of the most influential men of his community. He and his wife live on a farm in Washington township and politically, Mr. Bennett is a staunch Republican. They are are parents of two children: Charles, born April 8, 1886, and Omer C., our subject.

Omer C. Bennett received a common school education in Washington



township. December 29, 1909, he was united in marriage with Elva Fickle, daughter of William and Phoebe Ann (Thompson) Fickle. She was well educated, being a graduate of the Mulberry high school and having attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind. She taught school in Clinton county for twelve years. To this union, two children have been born; Herschel B., born April 24, 1911, and John W., born August 7, 1912.

Our subject has been very successful in his business life and is the owner of one of the most desirable homes in Madison township, known as Plain View Farm. He owns seventy-four acres of land, all of which is tillable.

Personally, Mr. Bennett is a pleasant man to know, genial, broad-minded, generous and honest, and it is useless to add that he is highly esteemed by all who know him, having been found faithful to every trust reposed in him in all the relations with his fellow men, and because of his sterling worth, his pleasant disposition and hospitable nature, he is one of the most representative of Clinton county's progressive citizens.

Politically, our subject is a Republican and fraternally, a member of the Red Men of Mulberry.

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#### JOHN L. HENGST.

Clinton county has furnished homes to many hailing from foreign countries, and, as a rule their residence here has benefited both themselves and us, for we had productive land to be developed according to modern methods so that this county would rank with the best in the state, and the immigrants have been for the most part poor, needing just such opportunities as they found here. They have thus by hard work and economy built up good properties and made substantial, loyal and contented citizens. Of this number the Hengst family of Madison township should receive special mention.

John L. Hengst, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Prussia, December 10, 1848. He is a son of John L. and Elizabeth (Mepher-smith) Hengst, both natives of Prussia also. There the parents grew to maturity and were married and spent their earlier years, and from there they emigrated to the United States in 1859 when our subject was ten years old. The voyage across the great Atlantic in an old-fashioned sailing vessel was a tedious one, requiring six weeks, bad storms having been encountered. They finally landed in New York City, and from there the family came on west to Clinton county, Indiana, settling in Center township on a farm; near



the Union township line. Here they became very comfortably established through hard work and good management, and here the father's death occurred at the age of sixty-eight years, the mother dying at the age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of seven children three of whom are still living, namely: Mrs. Mary Hassnight, John L., of this sketch, and Caroline. The father devoted his active life to general farming. Politically, he was a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church.

John L. Hengst was reared on the home farm in Center township, and there worked hard when a boy. He attended the rural schools in his neighborhood. When twenty-six years old he married Nancy J. Curt, a daughter of Robert Curt and wife. After his marriage our subject lived in Union township, then moved to Tippecanoe county where he lived several years, then returned to Clinton county and bought the fine farm on which he now lives in Madison township, three miles from the town of Mulberry. He has an excellently improved farm on which stand a well arranged eight roomed house and a large barn and other good outbuildings. He also owns a valuable farm of eight acres in Union township, and eighty acres in Tippecanoe county, both of which are well improved.

Mr. Hengst has seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: William M., Alfred R., John L., Mrs. Emma Bear, Mrs. Rosella Mills, and Mrs. Helna Vanard. The last named and husband live with our subject on the farm. The wife and mother passed away in 1908 at the age of fifty-seven years. She was a good and faithful helpmeet, a kind mother and charitable neighbor. She was a faithful member of the Lutheran church.

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#### WILLIAM B. COMBS.

He to whom this sketch is dedicated is a member of one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of Clinton county and he has personally lived up to the full tension of the primitive days when was here initiated the march of civilization so that there is particular interest attached to his career, while he stands today as one of the representative citizens of Madison township, for his life has been one of hard work which has resulted in the development of a good farm which he owns and which yields him a comfortable living.

William B. Combs was born on the old Combs homestead, a mile west of where he now lives in Madison township, Clinton county, November 3, 1858. He is a son of William B. Combs, Sr., who was a native of Butler county, Ohio, and a son of John Combs, a native of Ireland. William B. Combs, Sr., married Susan B. Richardson, who was a native of Butler county, Ohio, and a daughter of an old Buckeye family. The parents of our subject grew to maturity in their native state and there were married, coming from there to Clinton county in an early day and settled in the woods, where they built a log cabin, and by hard work developed a good farm of two hundred and forty acres. The death of the father occurred at the age of fifty-five years, his widow surviving to the advanced age of eighty years, seven months and three days. To them five children were born, namely: John E., president of the Citizens Bank, of Mulberry; Mrs. Sadie F. Elliott, of Elwood, Ind.; William B., Jr., of this sketch; Malaciah, is a prominent physician of Terre Haute, Ind., and Charles, a successful physician of Terre Haute.

William B. Combs was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools. On December 30, 1880, he married Emma Rodocker, who was born, reared and educated in this county. She was born on Mary 20, 1863, the daughter of D. W. Rodocker, who died in August, 1912, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a native of Ashland county, Ohio. His wife was Elizabeth Shanaberry, a native of Richland, O., and a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Shanaberger. The death of Mrs. Combs's mother occurred in 1909 at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. Combs is one of a family of the following children: Mrs. Jennie Seyfried Emma C., Mrs. Anna C. Clapper, Joseph C., Mrs. Laura German, Mrs. Amanda Fleshhauer, Minnie, wife of William Miller.

William B. Combs, of this sketch, has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising and has met with large success. He is now owner of one hundred and seventy-six acres, which is well improved in every way, including a large and well furnished residence, large barn and a one hundred-ton silo, his place being known as the Pleasant Ridge Farm. He pays considerable attention to stock raising.

To William B. Combs and wife four children have been born, namely: Clark, he being engaged on the Clover Leaf Railroad, and is the father of two children, Earl William and Frona Caroline; our subject's second child is Lawrence Glen, a successful physician, V. S., who was graduated from the Indiana Veterinary College at Indianapolis in 1898; William Boun is farm-

ing in Madison township, Sadie Florence, who was graduated from the Mulberry high school is now a student at Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.

Politically, Mr. Combs is a Democrat, but has never been an office seeker. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are both active in church and Sunday school work.

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#### CHARLES R. FICKLE.

There is a marked difference in the methods employed by the successful twentieth century farmer and those used by his grandfather. The methods of a century or even half a century ago were all right then but they would not do now because not only the land has changed, but also the climate and the kind of seed. We have obtained much seed of all varieties from foreign lands and through them many thistles worthless grasses, pests and other undesirable things which we have to study and war against have come to our virgin land which our forbears knew nothing of. But taking it all in all, considering the hard work they had to do in getting the soil ready for cultivation, the rude agricultural implements and the numerous kindreds of the wild that preyed upon young crops, there were as good pioneer farmers as there are modern husbandmen.

One of the progressive farmers of the present time in Madison township, Clinton county, is Charles R. Fickle, owner of Maple Ridge Farm, two miles south of Mulberry. He was born December 3, 1875, in this county. He is a son of William and Anna (Thompson) Fickle. The Fickles were among the first settlers of Washington township and the father and grandfather of our subject were good examples of successful early-day farmers. The father was born here in 1839. He was a son of Isaac Fickle, who was born in 1815 in West Virginia, the son of William Fickle, who was a native of Virginia, born there in 1748. The latter's father was a native of Germany, and his mother of England. William Fickle, who was known as "Squire" Fickle, married Ann Thompson, a native of Ireland, from which country she emigrated to the United States when eleven years of age, with her parents, locating in Philadelphia. Subsequently her family moved to what is now Perry county, Ohio, in the days of the wilderness, and there she and Squire Fickle were married. In that county Squire Fickle owned at one time twenty-six hundred acres of land. He was justice of the peace for many years, and was a prominent man in that county. His son, Isaac Fickle, was born there in

1815, as stated above, and there he grew up and married Jane M. Miller, daughter of Robert and Nora Belle Miller, natives of South Carolina, and early settlers in this county, coming here in 1829, locating in Madison township, Clinton county, removing to Mercer county, Illinois in 1841, and there spent the rest of their lives, the wife died on December 22, 1863, leaving four children.

William Fickle, father of our subject, grew up amid pioneer conditions and received a limited education in the old-time schools. He devoted his life to general farming with success.

Charles Fickle our subject, grew up on the home farm and was educated in the nearby schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-seven years of age, then, on June 10, 1903, he married Mary E. Ayers, daughter of Jesse Ayers, a well known citizen of Washington township, this county. A history of the Ayers family will be found on other pages of this work. Three children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Ruth Marie, Jay C., and Dorothy Lucile.

Mr. Fickle has devoted his life to farming, and he is owner of a productive and well improved place consisting of eighty-six acres. He has a good home in the midst of attractive surroundings and makes a good livelihood by general farming and stock raising.

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#### WILLIAM B. FICKLE.

The biographer is glad to note in this series of sketches that there are so many retired farmers within the borders of Clinton county, for it shows that here is a prosperous and contented people and a locality unrivaled in agricultural possibilities. In countries where the land is poor and the inhabitants indifferent, contented merely to live along the line of least resistance, one does not find retired farmers, such a thing can not be from the very nature of things. The name of William B. Fickle, of Mulberry, appears on the list of those who have spent their active years in tilling the soil, have accumulated a comfortable competency through their thrift and good management and are now enjoying serenely the fruits of their earlier years of toil. He is another of the prominent old family, records of which fill a good many pages in this publication, and, like the rest of the family he has lived an industrious, useful and honorable life.

Mr. Fickle was born in Washington township, Clinton county, on No-



vember 16, 1849, the year of the memorable gold excitement, which sent thousands across the dangerous western plains. He is a son of Joseph Fickle, born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1813, during the second war with Great Britain. He spent his earlier years in his native state, finally located in Clinton county, Indiana, in an early day and here became a prosperous farmer and spent the rest of his life here, dying in 1875 at the age of seventy-two years. He was a son of William and Ann (Thompson) Fickle, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter was born in Dublin, Ireland. She was a great Bible student and could debate with preachers on the Scriptures. William Fickle came to Clinton county as early as 1832, bought land and returned to Perry county, Ohio, from which place he moved his family here in 1834, making the journey in wagons. There home here was a log cabin until they could get their farm under way and build a more pretentious dwelling. He prospered and became one of the largest land owners in this locality. He received a deed signed by the great name of Andrew Jackson, President at that time. William and Ann Fickle had seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: Hugh, Isaac, John, Joseph, Mrs. Nancy Haylette, Sarah, who married James Fickle, and Jane.

Joseph Fickle was reared in Perry county, Ohio. In 1834, when twenty-one years old he married Elizabeth D. Brown, daughter of Judge John Brown, of Washington township, Clinton county, she being one of a family of two sons and four daughters, namely: Samuel and John, the two sons are both deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Fickle; two daughters who live in Rochester, Ind.; and one deceased. Six children were born to Joseph Fickle and wife, namely: William B., of this sketch; Margaret, who married Thomas McBride; Sarah, Elizabeth, is deceased, as is also Nancy; Mary, who married John Glendening is deceased. The father of the above-named children devoted his life to farming. Politically, he was a Democrat, and he belonged to the Presbyterian church.

William B. Fickle, of this sketch, was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools. He remained at home helping his father until he married at the age of twenty-four years, choosing as a life partner Elizabeth McBride, daughter of John McBride, of Perry county, Ohio. After living awhile in Montgomery county, that state, the family came on to Clinton county, Indiana, and settled in Washington township where Mrs. Fickle grew to womanhood and was educated. She was one of a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, namely: Thomas, William, James, all deceased; Louisa is the widow of John A. Horlacher, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Fickle; Matilda and Amanda are deceased; Mrs. Emma Grice



lives in Washington township. The death of John McBride occurred at the age of sixty-five years, his widow surviving until eighty years of age. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

Three children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Mrs. Nellie Rinehart, who lives near Rossville, Ind.; Joseph E., is married and has three children, William W., Jesse E. and John A.; Katie, who died when twenty-five years of age, was the wife of D. W. Clendening, she left two sons, Forest and Maurice.

William B. Fickle owns the old home place which consists of one hundred and sixty-eight and one-half acres, which he has kept under excellent improvements and cultivation. He has made a success as a general farmer and stock raiser. He also owns a good dwelling in Mulberry, where he has lived since 1910, when he retired from active life.

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#### ALVIN THOMPSON FICKLE.

Very often it is greatly to the advantage of the farmer's boy that, instead of rushing off to some town to become a poor grocery clerk or employe in a dirty machine shop, he remains in the country where he was brought up and where he knows what is necessary to make an honest living. He knows when and how to seed and harvest his crops and knows what is necessary to insure success in the rearing and sale of live stock. If he leaves for the town he must learn another business and enter into competition with men who have grown up to the business which he must acquire. He is thus, as a rule, at a great disadvantage. This is said for the benefit of boys who have a start in farm business, who, in nine cases out of ten, had better remain right where they are if they want insured to them a happy, healthy, respectable old age. One of the progressive farmers of Madison township, Clinton county, who was contented to remain in his native community and devote himself to the line of endeavor with which he was most familiar is Alvin Thompson Fickle, and one would judge from a cursory glance over his excellent farm and pleasant home that he has been wise in following this course.

Mr. Fickle is the son of one of our most noted old families, the Fickles having been prominent and influential in Clinton county for three generations. In view of the fact that the family history has already been given in several different places in this work, it will be omitted here.

Alvin T. Fickle was born in Madison township, Clinton county, on April 22, 1866. He is a son of William Fickle and wife, and he grew to manhood on the home farm and received a good practical education in the neighborhood schools. Early in life he determined to follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather in a business way and so began paying close attention to the general phases of farming and stock raising. He remained on the old homestead until he was twenty-three years of age, when he married Nancy E. Clendening, who was born, reared and educated in this locality. She is a daughter of Charles and Ellen Clendening, the former now deceased, but the mother is still living and is now the wife of Arthur J. Clendening, of Madison township. Mrs. Fickle was called to her eternal rest on September 2, 1897, at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving five children, namely: Orpha Murlin, the wife of Milton Hall, of Clarks Hill, Tippecanoe county; Glen Russell, John Carlyle, William Walter and Anna Blanche. They were all given proper school advantages.

Alvin T. Fickle has been very successful as a general farmer and is the owner of a well improved and productive farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Madison township on which he raises a diversity of crops and live stock in large numbers, and on which may be seen a good dwelling and convenient outbuildings. His place is located three and one-third miles southeast of Mulberry.

Politically, he is a Democrat and works for his friends who desire office, but he never seeks political preferment himself. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Some years ago he went to Texas where he spent a year, also some time in Colorado and other parts of the West, but finally returned to his native county, which he now believes to be the best county in the world.

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#### JOSEPH HACKERD.

There is no class of men whom the biographer delights to write about more than the old soldier or the pioneer and when he finds a subject who is both he can not say too much of such a character, for it took bravery, fortitude, and many of the best elements that go to make a man to induce the youth to leave the old home and go to the seat of conflict and risk his life for his country's sake. Indeed, it took but little less courage for him to brave the wilderness, where lurked many an unseen foe and still more obstacles and

hardships awaiting to be subdued before his humble home could rise and he could get established in a way that would insure his happiness and freedom from want through the years to come. It is doubtful if the young men of today, we of the second generation at least, would leave the pleasures of advanced civilization and go out to fight Indians, kill the snakes, cut down the giant forest trees, drain the swamps and do a thousand and one things that this worthy band had to do. From such sterling stock sprang Joseph Hackerd, an honored citizen of Washington township, Clinton county, a veteran of the great Civil war and himself a pioneer child.

Mr. Hackerd was born February 24, 1842, in Butler county, Ohio. He is a son of James P. Hackerd, a farmer, who was born in Pennsylvania, of which state his parents were also natives, noted for their honesty and industry and courage in times of trial. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Coffman, a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania, of a good old German family of that state. The parents of our subject's mother finally came to Clinton county, Indiana, where they spent the rest of their lives.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm and there worked hard when a boy. He received a meager education in the schools of his day. When thirty years of age he married Sarah Yount, who has proven to be a most faithful helpmeet for a period of forty years. She is a daughter of Hamilton Yount, who was a native of Ohio.

To our subject and wife ten children have been born, namely: Ada, who married Howard Harshman, county recorder, lives at Frankfort; Wallace, Elwood, Maud, Hamilton, James, Roscoe, Benjamin, Bessie and Beulah.

Mr. Hackerd has lived on a farm near Jefferson for many years and has been successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits, however, he is now practically retired from active work.

Mr. Hackerd enlisted for service in the Union army at Mulberry, Ind., in June, 1863, in Company I, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Loveless. Soon afterward he went into camp at Lafayette for a time, later was sent to Cleveland, O., thence to Cincinnati and into Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. He saw considerable hard service, participating in many skirmishes and battles. He was honorably discharged after eight months' service, after which he returned home and engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Stone River Post. He belongs to the Masonic order, and has been master of the lodge at Jefferson. Politically, he is a Republican, and a member of the United Brethren church.

## LEWIS F. CALLOWAY.

Agriculture has been the true source of man's dominion on earth ever since the primal existence of labor and has been the pivotal industry that has controlled for the most part all the fields of action to which his intelligence and energy have been devoted. In a civilized community no calling is so certain of yielding a compensatory return as that which is culled from a kindly soil albeit the husbandman at times is sorely taxed in coaxing from mother earth all he desires or even expects; yet she is a kind mother and seldom chastens with disappointment the child whose diligence and frugality she deems it but just should be rewarded. One of those who have found a benefactress in mother earth is Lewis F. Callaway, a leading farmer of Owen township, Clinton county, proprietor of "Eastview Farm."

Mr. Callaway was born in Ross township, Clinton county, September 24, 1852. He is a son of Wingate Callaway, who was born in Pennsylvania, of English ancestors, some of whom fought in the old wars of Great Britain. The father of our subject grew up in his native state and there received a common school education, and upon reaching manhood he married Elizabeth Lewis, a daughter of Henry Lewis, one of the well known early settlers of Ross township having come here from Butler county, Ohio. He was of English and Welsh descent. To Wingate Callaway and wife nine children were born, three of whom are now living, named as follows: Lucinda( died when twelve years old; Lewis F., of this sketch; Mary A., is the wife of Walter Troxel, in Mulberry, this county. The death of Wingate Callaway occurred in 1865, at the age of fifty-two years, his birth having occurred in 1814. He devoted his life to general farming.

Lewis F. Callaway was reared on the home farm and there he worked when a boy. He received his education in the common schools. In 1886 he married Thersa Bible, who was born in Wisconsin October 18, 1861, a daughter of Rufus Bible, of German ancestry. The death of Mrs. Callaway's mother occurred at the age of forty-one years. Her father is still living. Twelve children were born to Rufus Bible and wife named as follows: Everett, Emma Amelia, Thersa, who married Mr. Callaway, of this sketch; Delilah, Sarah, Gilbert, Elmira, Sylva, Lucy, Lester and Sylvester, the latter deceased.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Callaway: Manson E., who married Pearl Stinbaugh, lives in Ross township, this county, and they have two children, Jesse James and Troy Lewis; Willard C., second child of our subject, is now twenty years old; John L., is eighteen



years old; Guy C., is thirteen years old; Gladys died at the age of five years.

Mr. Calloway began farming when a young man and this has continued to be his vocation. He is now owner of a finely improved and productive farm of about one hundred and twenty-four acres of valuable land, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. He has a good ten roomed house and substantial outbuildings, including a barn, forty by ninety feet. He is well fixed about his place in every way and is one of our best farmers. Mr. Calloway affiliates with the Democratic party.

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### JAMES P. AUGHE.

Among the younger element of tillers, of the soil in Forest township, Clinton county none is more deserving of specific mention in a volume of the nature of the one in hand than Joseph P. Aughe. This statement is made after observing the careful methods adopted by him and noting the well-kept condition of his farm. His early success is due to the fact that he started off on the right foot in the beginning and has worked persistently, keeping his eyes open all the while.

Mr. Aughe was born August 10, 1888, in Washington township, this county. He is a son of Samuel and Mary J. (Potter) Aughe, an old family of this locality, for the father was born in the same township and county as was our subject, and the Aughes have been well known in this section from the early days, doing their full share of the work of development in all lines. Samuel Aughe grew to manhood on the old homestead and there he worked hard when a boy, and had little opportunity to obtain an education. He spent his life successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits, providing well for his family. Politically, he was a Democrat, but was a quiet home man and took little interest in political affairs. His death occurred on July 13, 1910.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in the state of New York. She received a very good education, and she is still living. Mrs. Aughe was a faithful helpmeet and discreet mother. She has two children living and one deceased, namely: Fernie, the eldest; Joseph P., of this sketch, and Frederick, deceased.

Joseph P. Aughe grew to manhood on the home place and there he did his share of the work when growing to manhood. He received a good education in the local public schools and in the high school at Frankfort.



On September 12, 1906, Mr. Aughe took an important step by marrying Nellie Sims, who was born in Forest township, Clinton county, February 9, 1890, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the common and high schools. She is a daughter of J. T. and Melissa (Whisler) Sims. Her father was born on December 7, 1858, in Clinton county, Indiana, and her mother was born on December 20 of the same year, there being thus but a few days difference in their ages.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Mary Sims, born April 23, 1908, and Roxey Helen, born October 9, 1911.

After leaving school Mr. Aughe worked for an express company a short time, and then was a messenger for the American Express Company on the Big Four Railway for one year, giving entire satisfaction to his employers. Then, in 1910, he moved to his present place in Forest township, and began farming, which he is continuing with gratifying results, carrying on general farming and stock raising. He is making a specialty of raising Jersey cows, Poland China hogs and a cross breed of Belgian horses. This fine and productive farm contains three hundred and forty acres, and is known as the J. T. Sims farm.

Politically, Mr. Aughe is a Democrat. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Forest; also the Masonic Order and the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### WILLIAM J. LAYTON.

The name of William J. Layton is too well known to the farming community to Michigan township to be formally introduced here, since he has long made his residence in Clinton county, in fact has spent nearly all of his life here. The career of Mr. Layton has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in his fellow men. What the world needs is such men—men of genuine worth and above the penurious caveling type of man who lives for himself alone.

William J. Layton was born December 28, 1844, in Wayne county, Ohio, and came to Clinton county, Indiana, when he was but twelve years of age. He was the son of Israel and Sarah (Fleming) Layton, the father being born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, also the mother. The former died in 1893, and the latter in 1883. Both parents had a limited common school

education in their younger days, and the father moved to Ohio after his marriage with subject's mother. He was a farmer by occupation, and in politics allied himself with the Republican party. Ten children were born to the union, and they were Mary, deceased; Sarah L., Irvin, Clearsy, Eunice, deceased; William J., Cyrus, deceased; Timothy, deceased; Emma J., deceased, and Ida.

William Layton was given a common school course, most of which was obtained in Clinton county. Mr. Layton has never married, but lives at present on his farm with his sister, Sarah Louisa, who was born in June, 1838. She keeps house for our subject. Mr. Layton has always farmed in this county, and possesses fifty acres of excellent soil, all very tillable with the exception of one and one-half acres. Mr. Layton built all of the modern improvements upon the estate, including his home. The land is well tiled. He carries on general farming and raises live stock, including half Jersey and half Shorthorn cattle, and a few Poland-China and Duroc mixed hogs, also a common breed of horses. Politically, Mr. Layton is affiliated with the Republican party.

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#### ABRAM C. FRAZIER.

Success in agriculture is not, as a rule, reached at so early a period in life as in other vocations; independence is the result of many years of toil, privation and economy; but when the time comes when the profits roll in, their influx is sure, steady and adequate. Abraham C. Frazier, of Sugar Creek township, ranks among those farmers of Clinton county who have made the most out of their work, and today lives to enjoy the fruits of a life of hard work and lots of self-sacrifice. He enjoys the prestige of an honest man, and he numbers his friends by his acquaintances.

A. C. Frazier was born October 30, 1848, in Clinton county, Ohio, and moved to Clinton county, Indiana, with his parents when he was but two year old. He was the son of William C. and Minerva (Hill) Frazier. The father was a native of Tennessee, being born there on January 5, 1817, and came to Clinton county when but a boy, and died January 5, 1895. The father all of his life followed farming and the trade of brick masonry. He was a Democrat. The mother died in the year 1854. Five children were born to this first union, namely: John, deceased; Eliza Jane, Margaret, Abraham C. and Elizabeth. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Frazier married again to

his first wife's sister, Rebecca Hill, and eight children were born to them, six of whom are still living.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of this county, and then took up immediately the vocation of farming in Sugar Creek township, which trade he followed with ever increasing success until the present time. He owns ninety acres of land, all tillable and well tiled with the exception of eight acres, the modern improvements on the estate having been built by Mr. Frazier himself.

On January 2, 1871, our subject was married to Mary A. Hinkley, the daughter of Charles and Mary (Owens) Hinkley, being born in Carroll county, Indiana, September 25, 1850. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frazier, namely: Mrs. Minnie Walker, born April 22, 1872, of Boone county; Walter, born March 16, 1877, who married Della Wire, and they live in Boone county; Harvey, born July 31, 1882, married Maude Higgins, and lives in Randolph county, Indiana; Charles, born February 4, 1884, married Kate King, and resides near the home of his father, and lastly, Laura, born January 6, 1888, and married to Frank Harris May 19, 1906, and have three children, Russell, Harvey and Mary Agnes.

Fraternally, our subject is a member of the Masonic lodge at Kirklintown, this county. In religious affairs he is a member of the Christian church, being a trustee. Politically, Mr. Frazier is a Democrat.

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#### SAMUEL R. FRIEDRICH.

Germany has contributed, many times oft, to the citizenship of the United States. Invariably she sends to our shores men who later benefit the intense and careless American world. Frugality, industry, and simplicity of life are native to the German, and such an element is what the country needs; it is something the nature of oil on the troubled waters. The Fatherland has not given up her men to us in order that they might gain inroads into our commercial interests, although they are there welcome, but has permitted them to serve in our armies, risking life and career under a strange flag. Countless Germans have fought for us, and these brave numbers include the father of our subject, who joined the Federal army in the days of '61. Our subject is comparatively a recent settler in Clinton county, but he has already made his influence felt in connection with many worthy enter-

prises, and gives promise of becoming one of the representative men of the community.

Samuel R. Friedrich was born on December 22, 1860, in Champaign county, Illinois, and was a son of Eugene and Sarah E. (McCloughen) Friedrich. The father was born in Germany, and moved to the United States when he was sixteen years of age. His first location in this country was in Virginia, and later he moved to the state of Illinois. When the Civil War opened he enlisted in the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in Company I, and in the later years of the struggle he became captain of the company. He departed from his earthly life on May 28, 1912. During his life Mr. Friedrich was very prominent in politics, in which he was alternately a Democrat and a Republican. He served in several offices, among them being that of township trustee. He was twice married, our subject's mother being his second wife. The mother was a native of Ohio, born there in 1841, and she is still living in Illinois. Six children were born to them, namely: Samuel, Thompson, Rosy, Mary, Edward and Sherman, the last three being deceased.

Samuel Friedrich received a common school education and also attended high school in Illinois. Since his school days he has farmed, and in 1903 he moved to Boone county, Indiana, and lived there two years, later coming to Jackson township, Clinton county, in 1906. He now lives on his well tiled and fenced farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres. While in the state of Illinois Mr. Friedrich carried on quite an extensive horse breeding business, at first in the light horse class, chief among his property being "Golddust," and later he had heavy draft horses, including an imported Percheron and an English shire. At present Mr. Friedrich owns a registered Percheron sire, and he also is raising Chester White hogs and registered Short Horn cattle.

On December 25, 1879, Mr. Friedrich was married to Martha E. Peters, who was born April 9, 1861, in Champaign county, Illinois, and was the daughter of William F. and Rozana (Herald) Peters, natives of Indiana and Illinois respectively. Mrs. Friedrich received a common school education in her youth. The nine children born to this union were: Sarah Rozella, born October 4, 1880, and died in 1884; Lawrence, born March 19, 1882; Sherman E., born August 26, 1884; Floyd, born July 1, 1888; Amy F., born October 30, 1890; Ethel May, born June 15, 1893; Bessie V., born April 3, 1896; Winnie, born October 17, 1899, and one child who died unnamed.

Politically, Mr. Friedrich is a Democrat, and religiously is a member of the Christian church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Court of Honor Insurance Order.

## JACOB STROUP.

One of the owners of extensive farming interests in Clinton county is the gentleman whose name initiates this sketch. His valuable property has been acquired through persistent effort and directness of purpose and the prosperity which is the inevitable result of such methods is today his. In his daily life he manifests a kind regard for his fellows and a tendency to aid in any undertaking which will benefit the community of which he is an honored member. Mr. Stroup is a pioneer of the best type, and as such his life record will go down on these pages in order that future generations may be familiar with the records of their forefathers.

Jacob Stroup was born January 9, 1839, in Madison county, Ohio, and was the son of Jacob and Naoma (Debington) Stroup. The worthy father lived a very useful life. He was a Republican in politics and had the honor of holding a friendship with Abraham Lincoln.

Jacob Stroup had the advantage of a common school education in his youth in the schools of his native county. Tipton county, Indiana, was the scene of his next location and he lived there for a period of five years. Then he removed to Johnson township, Clinton county, and lived prosperously and happily in this place until March, 1913, when he retired and with his family moved to Kempton, Indiana, in preparation to spend the rest of his days in peace and quiet.

In the Civil War Mr. Stroup bore a part, although he did not enlist until February, 1865. The end of the war at that time was very near, but the country did not see it; hostilities appeared to be reaching a crisis instead of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and fresh enlistments were being sent to the front from all the Union states. Mr. Stroup was a member of one of these. He recruited in Company C, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Milburn. Mr. Stroup participated in several skirmishes during his service, many of them in and around Bentonville, North Carolina. He was mustered out on July 25, 1865, but not discharged until August 5 of that year. According to his comrades, Mr. Stroup ever proved a valiant and faithful soldier.

On September 19, 1869, Mr. Stroup was married to Margaret J. Eford, who was born in Clinton county, the daughter of Edward and Julia (Rancipher) Eford, natives of Ohio. Her father was a farmer and later in life was a merchant and stock shipper. Twelve children were born to our subject and wife, namely: Margaret, Oliver, Mrs. Oltie Boulden, Mrs. Ora Long, Mrs.



Bertha Goodnight, Mrs. Orphie Bell Eaton, James B., John B., and married Rachel White; Zona, born June 10, 1887; Mrs. Chloe Orr, A. J., and Garnett.

All of his life Mr. Stroup has followed farming. He owns three hundred and sixty acres here in Clinton county, all of which is tillable with the exception of about twenty-five acres. The land is well tilled and fenced. Once Mr. Stroup raised Short Horn cattle, and Poland China and Chester White hogs, he now devotes his time to the Duroc brand of swine. Mr. Stroup owns a fine home in the little town of Kempton, where he is now living.

Naturally, Mr. Stroup is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and he takes an active part in the running of the same. Politically, he is a Progressive.

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### JONATHAN N. RUSSELL.

Prominent among the many and excellent farmers of Kirklin township, Clinton county, is the subject of our sketch. In a history of a given community, great accord must be given to the agriculturists, for they are the people who form the basic and fundamental character of a locality. It is their work which "makes the wheels go 'round,'" and therefore it is appropriate to briefly sketch the life of our subject, who, by his honest and energetic efforts in his chosen line of endeavor, has carved out for himself an everlasting name among those of Clinton county, and the result of his labors will stand as a monument to guide the way of the next generation.

Jonathan N. Russell was born January 11, 1845, in Kirklin township, Clinton county, Indiana, on the same farm where he now resides. He was the son of Johnson Russell, one of the early pioneers who settled here in the year 1826, entering one hundred and twenty acres of land from the government. Johnson Russell remained a farmer all of his life and believed in the principles of the Democratic party. He was born in 1802 in the state of Ohio, and died in 1866. On July 5, 1822, he was married to Cynthia, the daughter of James E. Ely, and she was born in Plainfield, Indiana, on August 15, 1805, and came to this county when but a child. She passed away in 1856. Ten children were born to the union, namely: Elizabeth Jane, born April 30, 1824; Ellen R., born December 8, 1825, died September 14, 1840; James, Hannah, Robert, William, Johnson D., Mary Ann, Jonathan and Thomas.

In early life Mr. Russell was the recipient of a good common school

education. He took up the work of farming immediately after leaving the scholastic life, and in that occupation has remained all of his life to date. He undertakes farming on a general scale and is an interested worker in the science of animal breeding. He makes a specialty of Poland China hogs and Jersey cows. He formerly confined his stock of cows to the Short Horn variety, but lately has changed to the more attractive Jersey. At one time, in 1904, Mr. Russell transported his family to Kirklín, Indiana, where they lived for a period of four years. The call of the open fields was too strong for him, however, and he returned to his farm. He has a hundred and fifty-four and ninety-two hundredths acres, all tillable with the exception of fifteen or twenty acres. The place is well tiled, improved, and upon it there is a commodious and substantial home, the handiwork of Mr. Russell himself.

On September 28, 1865, Mr. Russell took as his wife, Clara Huffine, born in Ohio in November, 1846. Six children comprised the issue of this union, namely: Effie, born July 1866, and died 1905; Oliver, Richard, Myrtle, Fern and Freddie.

Politically, Mr. Russell is a member of the Democratic party, but fraternally or religiously, is not affiliated with any organization.

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#### ORACE CLINTON DAVIS.

It is a good sign when a county like Clinton can boast of so many of her enterprising farmers and business men who are native sons, for it indicates that here are to be found all the opportunities necessary to insure success in the material affairs of life and that her native sons, unlike so many from various sections, have found it to their advantage to remain at home. They have been wise in doing this, for nature has offered the husbandman unusual advantages here and seldom fails to reward the honest worker with gratifying results, and when the tillers of the soil are prosperous all lines of business flourish, consequently not only the farmers have succeeded in Clinton county, but also the merchants, millers, lumbermen, stock dealers and men of many other vocations. The county ranks well with the thriving sections of this or any other state.

One of the prosperous native sons of this county is the well-known farmer and stock man, Orace Clinton Davis, of Forest township, who was born but a few miles from where he now lives, on May 3, 1867. He is a son of Hueston and Mary (Cowdry) Davis. Hueston Davis was born September

14, 1822, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. Early in life he came to Clinton county, Indiana, where he married Jane Lynch on April 10, 1845. He had come to this locality with his mother who settled in Warren township. Here he became an extensive land owner and a successful farmer, owning a valuable tract of land in Johnson township, at one time his estate aggregating over eight hundred acres. By his marriage to Jane Lynch, seven children were born, namely: John A., deceased; Morton P. is living; Allen is deceased; Samuel M., an enterprising citizen of Clinton county, was killed by a vicious horse a few days prior to the convention that would have nominated him for the office of county auditor; William H., Martha and George E. are all living. After the death of the mother of the above named children Hueston Davis married Mary Cowdry, by which union four children were born, two of whom are deceased, namely: Laura is the widow of W. Dunn, he being deceased; Orace C., subject of this sketch the other two died in early life. The death of Hueston Davis occurred on February 2, 1877. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Ohio September 16, 1838, and her death occurred on May 11, 1894.

Grandfather Davis was an early day trader in the state of Pennsylvania. He made the long voyage on a raft from Pennsylvania down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans frequently, walking back home. On one of these trips he disappeared and nothing of his whereabouts was ever heard. He may have been drowned, but most probably was murdered by highwaymen, who frequently killed and robbed strangers passing through the country, as they were always supposed to carry gold. Soon after his disappearance his wife removed with a brother of her husband, Hamilton Davis, to Clinton county, Indiana, and here established the permanent home of the family, and from that early day to the present the Davises have been leading citizens here.

Orace Davis grew to manhood on the home farm and he received a common school education, later attending the normal school at Ladoga, Montgomery county. On May 23, 1888, he married Jennie L. Pruitt, daughter of John and Nancy J. (Stewart) Pruitt. Mrs. Davis was born February 25, 1869, in Johnson township, Clinton county, and there she grew to womanhood and received a common school education. Her father was in early life a blacksmith, later a farmer.

Four children have been born to our subject and wife, one of whom is deceased, namely: Glenn H., born March 22, 1889, died February 16, 1890; Lillian M., born May 21, 1896; Palmer J., born March 22, 1899; Paul P., born March 27, 1907.

Mr. Davis has been engaged since early manhood in general farming, raising and feeding live stock. He has control of three hundred and thirty-eight acres, including one hundred and eight acres which is in his wife's name, the rest being in his own name. The land is valuable, fertile and under a high state of improvement and cultivation, all being tillable but about seven acres which is in timber and pasture. He has built nearly all the buildings now to be seen on the place, and he has a pleasant, commodious home. He buys large numbers of cattle and hogs annually which he prepares for market. He formerly used many horses, but is now making gasoline do as much of his work as possible.

Fraternally, Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic lodge at Forest, and is a Knight Templar. Politically, he is a Democrat and has been more or less active locally. He once made the race for county clerk, but was defeated. He votes independently in local affairs. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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### JOSEPH J. BIERY.

An illustration of skill as a farmer, as well as the ability to concentrate efforts along some special line until success is achieved in that undertaking is found in the case of Joseph J. Biery, of Warren township, Clinton county, who is not only a successful farmer as the term is understood, but is also one of our worthy native sons, being a man of public spirit who encourages any enterprise that makes for the upbuilding of Clinton county where his life has been spent and where he has ever maintained a reputation of good repute.

Mr. Biery was born on May 24, 1862, in Washington township, Clinton county. He is a son of Henry and Maria (Ruch) Biery. The father was born in 1830 in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where his early life was spent and from which county he removed to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1852, remaining there until 1863. He then came to Clinton county and established the family home here, and it was shortly after his arrival that our subject was born. He devoted his active life to farming. His death occurred September 6, 1902, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. The mother of our subject was born in Pennsylvania October 17, 1833, and her death occurred on November 5, 1905, at the ripe old age of seventy-five years. This was a fine old couple of the pioneer type, rugged, honest, hard working. They had only two children, Peter and Joseph J.



Our subject was reared on the home farm, where he worked hard when he became of proper age. He received a common school education. On October 2, 1883, he married Rosa Gray, who was born in Illinois, May 23, 1862, thus is only one day older than Mr. Biery. She is a daughter of John and Nancy (Misner) Gray, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Ohio. They are both deceased. Mrs. Biery grew to womanhood in the Hoosier state and there received a common school education. She was three years of age when her parents removed from Illinois to Clinton county, Indiana, locating on a farm.

To our subject and wife five children have been born, all living, namely: Cora, born September 21, 1884, married Charles Cox, and they live near Mr. Biery; Orley, born September 7, 1886, married Ethel Shaw; Gertie, born July 21, 1889, married Orville Quick and they live in Frankfort; Elsie, born June 23, 1894, is at home; Ralph, born January 23, 1899, is the youngest.

Mr. Biery has always engaged in farming. He owns one hundred and sixty acres, all tillable but seventeen acres, and constituting one of the best farms of Warren township. The seventeen acres mentioned is in timber. The place is well tiled, well fenced. All the improvements now to be seen were made by Mr. Biery himself. He has a pleasant home and good out-buildings. In connection with general farming he raises Short Horn cows and buys and fattens hogs of a general breed, also handles all-purpose horses.

Mr. Biery is a member of the Presbyterian church, and politically he is a Republican.

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#### GEORGE W. KELLY.

Varied and interesting has been the career of George Kelly, filled with the usual amount of hardship and failure, but with a corresponding amount of success. So it is with every man. Mr. Kelly has been carpenter, huckster, farmer and undertaker, and in all these vocations he has made a success, having fortified himself well for the years of old age.

George W. Kelly was born January 2, 1857, in Michigan township, and was the son of Edward and Susanna (Fall) Kelly. The father was born March 7, 1820, and died June 20, 1897. He moved to Clinton county from Ohio when but a boy. He came to Boone county first with one horse which they took turns riding. He was a farmer all of his life and a Democrat. The mother was born February 9, 1824, in Rush county, Indiana. Eight children were born to them, and they were: James Milton, born January 25, 1847,



died 1851; Mary Jane, born July 18, 1851; Lucinda M., born November 11, 1844; George W., John W., born January 2, 1857, twin sister of our subject; William M., born February 9, 1864. The rest were not named.

George Kelly received a common school education in Michigan township. After that he made his start on the farm and lived there until the year 1887 and then moved into Michigan township. He followed the carpentering trade for awhile, and for a period of eleven years was a huckster. In 1910 Mr. Kelly went into the undertaking business with his wife's brother, M. B. Huffer, and they continued for a year when Huffer sold out to George H. Ham, who is now the partner of our subject. Mr. Kelly owns a farm of seventy acres, all tillable but two and one-half acres. There is a good wire fence around the estate and the land is well tiled. Mr. Kelly owns the building in which is his undertaking establishment, also a very beautiful and modern home.

Mr. Kelly was married to Phoebe Huffer, who was born March 4, 1866, in Clinton county, and was the daughter of George and Mary (Shanks) Huffer. Her father was a native of Virginia and came here when a boy, and was married April 8, 1855. He died on April 30, 1907. Her mother was born January 20, 1834, in Ohio and is still living with our subject. Seven children were born to Mrs. Kelly's mother, namely: Phoebe, John R., Stephen L., Sophronia A., Sarah Elizabeth, James S., and Matthew B. Mrs. Kelly's father was a farmer, and a Democrat then a Prohibitionist.

Mr. Kelly is a trustee and treasurer of the Christian church, and politically is a Prohibitionist.

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#### THOMAS ZANE WOOD.

Thomas Zane Wood comes of a family who were among the early pioneers of the county of Clinton. He is comparatively young in the ranks of the county's agriculturists, but he bids fair to uphold the reputation established by his honored ancestors before him. In all undertakings with which Mr. Wood has been identified, he has shown a willing spirit and has successfully co-operated with the community at large for the betterment of the county.

Mr. Wood was born on February 4, 1887, in Clinton county, Indiana, and was the son of Otto Victor and Inez Eugenia (Dew) Wood. Otto V. Wood was born in the same county on May 4, 1869, and was the son of Willis and America (King) Wood. Otto Wood received a common school

education such as the schools of the day afforded, and then took up farming, which trade he followed all of his life. He now ships hay and baled straw for the markets. Religiously, he belongs to the New Light church, and politically is a Republican. On December 26, 1885, he was married to Inez E. Dew, a native of Logan county, Ohio, born there December 2, 1867, and died October 3, 1891.

Willis Wood was born in the state of Kentucky on April 25, 1820, and he came to Clinton county in 1841 and entered eighty acres of land from the government. His parents died while he was very young. In 1861 he gave the same land in the cause of the Civil War, as a substitute, and then bought eighty acres. He followed the agricultural profession all of his life, dying in 1906. Politically, he was a Democrat, religiously a Baptist and then a Methodist. Fraternally, he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. America King, his wife, was born in Kentucky.

Thomas Zane Wood received a common school education in Logan county, Ohio, and then became a farmer, and has remained so ever since. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land, all tillable, with the exception of thirty acres, which is in timber. He is also associated with O. Perciful in the breeding of stock, particularly horses.

In March, 1908, Mr. Wood was married to Maude Bolt, of Cyclone, this county, and they have two children, Herbert and T. Z., Jr.

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#### ROBERT E. BOYER.

The name of Boyer has been mentioned another place in this history, and short notice is given of the very prominent part it has played in the development—the agricultural growth in particular—of this county. Robert E. Boyer is another of that illustrious family, and has contributed much for the welfare of his fellowmen. He was not favored by a large inheritance, but by perseverance, industry and wise frugality, he has attained a comfortable station in life. His career is one that should encourage others to press on to greater achievements, and overcome all difficulties that lay in the path of achievement. Born in a log cabin when methods of farming were primitive, Mr. Boyer has kept pace with the times and today is as modern in his methods as any agriculturist in the county or state.

Robert E. Boyer was born July 13, 1852, in a log cabin in Sugar Creek township, near where he lives at the present time. He was the son of Leonard

and Permillia (King) Boyer. The father was born in October, 1839. The father settled here in Sugar Creek township, and continued in farming business successfully the rest of his life. He was a native of New York state, and the mother came from Kentucky. He was a Republican in politics. Six children graced his family: Levia, Francis M., Nancy, Celia A., Robert, and one not named. Levia and the latter are deceased.

Robert E. Boyer obtained a fairly good education in the common schools, and then entered upon active farming, which he has followed up to the present writing. Besides general farming Mr. Boyer raises Poland China hogs, Short Horn cattle and Belgian draft horses. He owns two hundred and twenty-five acres of land which is fertile and tillable, with the exception of four acres which is in woods. The whole could be plowed easily. The estate is well fenced with wire, and the land is well tilled. The barn is noticeable to the visitor, and is said to be the best arranged in the county; the home was built by Mr. Boyer.

On December 17, 1872, Mr. Boyer was married to Martha Pickard, who was born in Sugar Creek township in 1854, the daughter of Porter and Malinda (Duska) Pickard, who was born in Maryland, and received a common school education. The father of our subject's wife was born in New York, and is now living in this county at the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Boyer died September 24, 1888, leaving four children, namely: Leondus, born October, 1873, and married Lottie Hall, and now lives north of our subject's home; Viola, born October, 1875, and married to John E. Wright, and lives on a farm south of her father's place; Orlando, born February 18, 1876, and went to Bloomington, Indiana, where he attended Indiana University, and married Mary E. Walker. He is one of the most progressive farmers of the township, raising extensively Poland China hogs. Manford, born in 1888, and married to Minnie Snowden.

On March 4, 1889, Mr. Boyer was married the second time to Maggy Spurgin, a native of Rush county, and is the daughter of James Spurgin, receiving a common school education in the county of her birth. Seven children have been born to this last union. They are: Nellie, born 1890, married James King; Dona, married Otis King; Virgil, born 1895, at home; James, Mary, Roscoe, and Hazel.

Mr. Boyer belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Pickard, and helped to build the lodge room now occupied by them. He is also one of the organizers of the lodge of Improved Order of Red Men at Pickard and Kempton. Politically Mr. Boyer is a Progressive, and was trustee of Sugar Creek township for six years, beginning in 1894.

## THOMAS H. RUSH.

It is a pleasure to anyone at all interested in farming to see a place like Woodlawn, an excellently improved farm in Washington township, owned and operated by Thomas. H. Rush, a man who has worked hard and managed well in order to advance himself, never depending upon others, like so many of his contemporaries. That being the case he can enjoy life to the full, for it is much pleasanter to spend the competence we have ourselves earned than to spend that earned by someone else.

Mr. Rush was born in Butler county, Ohio, on St. Patrick's day, March 17, 1857. He is a son of Jackson P. Rush, a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of our subject was Elizabeth Thomas, a native of Butler county, Ohio. The Rush family is of Dutch descent and were long prominent in their locality in Pennsylvania. Jackson P. died March 16, 1864, aged thirty-five years, two months and twenty-seven days. His wife, died August 12, 1864, at the early age of twenty-eight years, leaving six children, namely: William A., Jackson P., Jr., Thomas H., of this sketch; Lydia A., Eleanor and Mrs. Mary Thompson, now deceased.

Thomas H. Rush was reared by an uncle, John Allen, of Madison township, where he had a good home and received every consideration. He received his education in the public schools, and he assisted his uncle with his work on the farm.

September 29, 1879, Mr. Rush married Malinda Ohl, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, April 1, 1858. She is a daughter of Edward Ohl and wife. The Ohls have long been residents of this locality. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, but reared near Mansfield, Ohio, his nearest neighbor being three miles distant. Bear and deer were plentiful in his community. He married Mary A. Rodocker. Mrs. Ohl was born in Pennsylvania in 1835. Mr. Ohl finally moved to Clinton county, Indiana, where he bought a good farm of one hundred and ten acres. His family consisted of eight children, three of whom are still living, namely: Mrs. Howard Allen, Malinda, wife of Mr. Rush of this sketch, and Mrs. Alice Harshman. Samuel, Jacob and Charles all died in childhood; Luvina died when sixteen years old; Rachel A. is deceased. The death of the mother occurred in 1892 at the age of fifty-eight years two months. The father is still living, having attained the advanced age of eighty-five years. He has devoted his life to farming. He is a member of the Reformed church of Mulberry.

Mr. Rush has been a farmer all his life and is now owner of eighty acres of excellent land in Washington township. He has a good home.



To Mr. and Mrs. Rush these children have been born: Mary Agnes, wife of Curtis Thompson, of Washington township, and they have one son, Harold Rush Thompson; William H. Rush died in 1897 at the age of sixteen years two months and fourteen days. He was a young man of much promise, a fine student and of exemplary character.

Politically, Mr. Rush is a Republican. His wife belongs to the Reformed church at Mulberry.

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### MILO F. HART.

The medical profession in Clinton county has a worthy and competent representative in the person of Dr. Milo F. Hart, whose popularity and success since locating in Kirklin, Indiana, has won him many friends and admirers and has given him a prominent position among the medical men of this part of the state. He has ever been faithful to his duty, and has responded to every demand made upon him, even if by so doing he impaired his own health and happiness. The profession of the physician is an exacting one, but Dr. Hart has "kept a stiff upper lip," and rendered himself invaluable to the community.

Dr. Hart was born in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, October 7, 1882, the son of David E. and Mary (Cobb) Hart. David Hart is also a native of Indiana, having been born December 5, 1840. The mother comes from the Quaker state and was born there on August 31, 1845. She still resides on a farm in Sugar Creek township. David Hart was a farmer, and a highly successful one, having started life with nothing and ending his eventful life with one hundred and ten acres of the best land in the county, all in modern shape. He was a Republican politically. Milo F. Hart was one of a family of eleven children, namely: Dora, John A., Wesley, Edward, Effie, Milo, Silvia and Murray, living, and three dead.

Milo F. Hart received a common school education and also a high school course. Later he attended for one year the normal college at Danville, Indiana. He spent four subsequent years in the study of his profession; one year at a Louisville, Kentucky, medical college and three years at the Indiana Medical College in Indianapolis, where he graduated with the class of 1909. After two years' practice in the city of Indianapolis he moved to Kirklin, Indiana. This was on May 20, 1911, and since that date he has built up a large practice, which his ability and industry bids fair to make even larger.

On September 7, 1910, Dr. Hart was married to Bonnie Tichenor, a



young girl born in Tipton county, Indiana, on March 22, 1891, the daughter of Marion J. Tichenor.. Mrs. Hart received a common school education, also had a thorough course in the high school of her county. No children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hart.

Fraternally, Dr. Hart is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an enthusiastic member and is well liked by all the members of the members of the Kirklin lodge. He is a Republican and is working hard to make the party of today what it was in the past.

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### CHARLES WESLEY FISHER.

There are men in every community who have builded their lives from conditions that seemed utterly hopeless. Although hundreds perish as a result failing to win out in the long race, there are some who make a success, and when they do, the quality of the success is sure and lasting. Mr. Fisher, by dint of perserving effort, has overcome many obstacles in life, even when they came at a time when he was least prepared to cope with them. Notwithstanding he has found opportunity to enjoy some of the pleasures of life, and in this fact has found recompense for an unusually large number of reverses.

Mr. Fisher was born on January 22, 1882, in Clinton county, Indiana, and was the son of James and Molly (Pyles) Fisher, the father a native of Clinton county, and the mother having been born in Avery, Indiana. The father was a railroader and teamster and died in about the year of 1885. He is buried at Russiaville, Indiana.

Our subject was handicapped in youth by being the sole support of his widowed mother. This duty, although a pleasurable one, worked many hardships with him. He was prevented from attending the regular common schools, and the education he obtained was the result of night work alone.

For several years Mr. Fisher followed the occupation of teamster, and for a period of three years was in the railroad business. He was unfortunate in being hurt in a wreck while working in the latter capacity, and was compelled to give this vocation up. In 1908 he went to farming, and two years later entered upon the horse business, which he has continued ever since. This last trade consists of breaking horses which are ungovernable, that is, kickers, runaways, and balkers; he also undertakes the training of track horses. Mr. Fisher has been very successful in this business, and has made

for himself a reputation in this section of the county. Mr. Fisher owns three lots on the east edge of town, upon which he has his home and large stable. Mr. Fisher is paying for these possessions and will soon have them as his sole property.

In 1903 he was married to Viva Krisher the daughter of John and Plesa Krisher farmers of Clinton county. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have been born three boys, namely: Harry John, Mervil Charles and Orville Paul.

Politically, our subject is a Democrat, but has never sought public office. Fraternally, he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of the World.

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### JESSE BLAINE NEALIS

In a county like Clinton, where there are so many men of excellent moral character, pronounced business ability and social nature, it would be hard indeed to determine who would be most worthy. There are some, however, who are generally conceded by their neighbors to take a place in the front ranks of usefulness and influence. Such is the gentleman above named, who manifests an abiding interest in the development of the community in which he lives, and who, while managing his own affairs in so prudent a manner as to take his place among the solid men of the county, yet finds time to serve his fellow men in various ways.

Jesse Blaine Nealis was born in Boone county, Indiana, on July 19, 1885, and is the son of Richard A. and Leota (Ransdell) Nealis. Richard Nealis was born in the same county in July, 1856, the son of Trim and Nancy Nealis. Trim was among the first men to settle in Boone county, and there built up a home in the forest and cleared the land. He and his wife both died prior to the beginning of the Civil war.

Richard was also a follower of the agricultural business all of his life, possessing seventy-five acres of excellent and well-improved land. Richard Nealis bore the reputation of an industrious worker and sympathetic friend while he lived, and he was a distinct force in the upbuilding of the community in which he resided, ever working for its betterment and development. He married Leota Ransdell in the early 80's, and she is still living on the farm in Kirklin township. Mr. Nealis died in 1904. Richard Nealis was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias; politically, he was a Republican, and religiously was a member of the Christian church.

Jesse Blaine Nealis received a common school education in his youth

His first step into the commercial world was when he began working on the farm, and buying and selling horses on the side. He was very successful in the pursuit of this trade, and rapidly accumulated enough money to buy his present livery business in July, 1913. Mr. Nealis keeps twelve head of horses at this time, and is able to give the very best and prompt service. Not only does he provide good service from his own stock, but has ample standing room for the farmers who came into the city, at one time having sheltered one hundred and fifty head of horses at once. The citizens of Frankfort are glad to patronize Mr. Nealis, for they are assured of honest and fair treatment; the policy of overcharge and short service has never had a place in the conduct of Mr. Nealis' affairs. In politics, Mr. Nealis is a loyal Republican, and in religious matters is an Universalist.

In January, 1911, Mr. Nealis was married to Lucile Morrison, a daughter of William and Hattie Morrison, of Frankfort. She was born at Middlefork, Indiana, on June 1, 1893.

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#### GEORGE M. THOMPSON.

Clinton county, Indiana, is characterized by her full share of the honored and faithful element who have done so much toward its development and upbuilding and the establishing and maintenance of the institutions of civilizations in this fertile and well-favored section. In this work are compiled many biographical sketches of this class of citizens, and it is not in the least too early to record in print the principal items in the lives of such honest people, giving honor to whom honor is due. The Thompson family is one deserving special notice, one of its best-known members being George M. Thompson, farmer of Michigan township, of which he is a native, his birth having occurred here on May 7, 1870.

Mr. Thompson is a son of Bennett and Elizabeth (Cook) Thompson. The father was born in 1833, and his death occurred in 1903. The mother of our subject was born in 1842 and she was called to her eternal rest in 1900. She was a native of Indiana. These parents received a common school education and they spent their lives engaged in general farming, owning a valuable place in Michigan township, where they were well and favorably known. Politically, Mr. Thompson was a Democrat, but he was never much of a public man, preferring his home and farm, which claimed most of his attention. His family consisted of five children, all living but one, namely:

Alice, who married a Mr. Tillman; Emma is deceased; Dora was next in order of birth; George M., of this review, and John A., the youngest.

George M. Thompson grew to manhood on the home farm and there he worked when a boy. He received his education in the public schools of his district, and early in life he turned his attention to farming, which he has continued to follow, having had the good fortune to still live on the farm where he was reared. He owns sixty acres which he has kept well improved and under a high state of cultivation. It is all well tiled. Most of the improvements were first made by his father. He has a good residence and such outbuildings as his needs require. He keeps Jersey cows, mixed hogs and all-purpose horses.

Politically, Mr. Thompson is a Democrat, but not especially active. In religious matters he belongs to the Methodist Protestant church.

Mr. Thompson was married on May 5, 1895, to Hetta Skidmore, who was born in Warren township, Clinton county, November 15, 1870. She is a daughter of A. W. and Margaret (Ford) Skidmore. These parents are now both deceased. They were highly honored people in Warren township where they lived on a farm, and where Mrs. Thompson was reared to womanhood and educated.

Three children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Harry, born February 14, 1896; Ralph and Clarence.

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#### LEE C. HORLACHER.

The following is a brief sketch of the life of one who, by close attention to business has achieved marked success while yet young in years and has risen to an honorable position among the enterprising men in the city with which his interests are identified. It is a plain record, rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventure, no wonderful and lucky accident and no tragic situation. Mr. Horlacher is a man of honest convictions and sincere purposes, his upright career and wholesome moral influence making him respected by all who have come into contact with him.

Lee C. Horlacher, well known coal dealer of Frankfort, Clinton county, was born September 27, 1879, in Washington township, this county. He is a son of D. C. and Martha E. (Jacobs) Horlacher. The father was born in Jefferson, Clinton county, in 1844, and the mother was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1858. Levi Horlacher, paternal grandfather, was born in



Pennsylvania, from which state he came to Clinton county, Indiana, in the early thirties, being among the pioneers of Jefferson, and from that remote day to this the Horlachers have been highly esteemed here for their industry and public spirit. D. C. Horlacher and wife are still living on the old home place west of Jefferson, owning one hundred acres of good land there. D. C. Horlacher has spent his life engaged in general farming and stock raising, but it now living practically retired.

Lee C. Horlacher grew to manhood on the home farm and did his full share of the general work there when a boy, and he received a good common school education, and was graduated from the high school at Frankfort, with the class of 1899. He then spent two years in the Michigan Medical College at Battle Creek, Michigan, 1898 and 1899, and was graduated from that institution as a trained nurse, after which he spent a year as trained nurse in Connersville in the sanitarium there. Believing that a business career held more of promise to him, he abandoned his profession, and in 1903 went on the road as a coal salesman for the Indiana Fuel Supply Company, of Indianapolis, with which he remained four years, giving eminent satisfaction to his employers, in the meantime learning the ins and outs of the coal business. Thus in 1907, when he decided to open a coal business of his own, he was successful from the first. His first venture was on Bunnell street, Frankfort, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he had to move on account of the property there being sold. He then moved to his present location, 550 West Morrison street, where he has a well equipped office and is doing a much larger and rapidly growing business, both wholesale and retail. He handles all grades of coal and fuel. Prompt and honest service are his watchwords. He built in the summer of 1913 a large ware and store house for the Acme-Evans flour mills of Indianapolis, also the Pillsbury Milling Company of Minneapolis, whose products are handled in this territory through him. Although a very busy man with his own affairs he finds time to look after and successfully operate his father's farm.

Politically, Mr. Horlacher is a Democrat. He belongs to the Travelers' Protective Association, the Indiana Business Men's Association, and in religious matters is a Seventh Day Adventist.

Our subject has one sister, Mrs. Rena E. Stocker, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Stocker is a locomotive engineer, running out of that city.

Mr. Horlacher was married, on March 26, 1903, to Florence A. Smith, daughter of M. M. Smith, of Los Angeles, California, a successful contractor and builder there. Besides Mrs. Horlacher, Mr. Smith has two other



children, Charles W. Lee, of Los Angeles, and Bessie Way, of Pomona, California.

To our subject and wife one child has been born, Elizabeth R., whose birth occurred on January 26, 1909.

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#### ALONZO E. HARSHMAN.

This is an age in which the farmer stands pre-eminently above any other class as a producer of wealth, and there is a rapidly growing sentiment among the dwellers of the great cities that the rural districts are the best. So they are going back to the soil in ever-increasing numbers, for they not only find a greater independence, but really have more of the good things of life, not the least of which is better health of both body and mind. The farmer does not have to put forth such strenuous efforts to feed himself and family. He simply takes advantage of the winds, the warm air, the bright sunshine and the life giving rains and handling Nature's gifts rightly, reaps the rewards that always come to patient, persistent toil. One of this number is Alonzo E. Harshman, owner of Jersey Ridge farm, four miles south of Mulberry in Washington township, and a scion of one of the early pioneer families of Clinton county.

Mr. Harshman was born in Madison township near Mt. Pleasant church, January 15, 1866, on the farm which Henry Harshman, Sr., entered upon coming to Clinton county.

Mr. Harshman's great grandfather was Peter Harshman who came to this country from Germany and fought in a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war for seven years. His grandfather was Henry Harshman, Sr., who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, December 22, 1807, but came to Ohio with his father while yet a mere boy, although very young he fought during the latter part of the war of 1812. In 1818, near Xenia, Ohio, he married Mary Magdalene Fogle, who was born to Michael and Mary Fogle, German settlers, in Maryland, February 8, 1800. In 1820, Henry Harshman, Sr., brought his family to Clinton county and settled on the above named farm. Many hardships were endured during this journey and they encountered many difficulties in crossing the new fertile Twelve Mile Prairie to get to this hill farm, where spring water which was thought to be necessary was found. It was there that Henry C. Harshman, Jr., the youngest of the family, was born, February 3, 1841. Two years later, the death of Henry

Harshman, Sr., occurred on this farm and he was buried in the Seager cemetery.

On January 5, 1865, Henry C. Harshman, Jr., married Kate Shockey, a school teacher, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, April 18, 1847. She being of French descent, was the daughter of George B. Shockey and Mary (Miller) Shockey. He brought his wife to his mother's home which he afterwards bought. It was here that Alonzo E. was born, and when he was two years old his father bought a farm in the adjoining section of the same township and lived there and reared his family of nine, they being Alonzo E., the subject of this sketch; Bertha, who married Fairfax Grice of Washington township; Lettie (died December 16, 1906), who married Sanford N. Mercer; Frank, Richard, Laurence, who died in infancy; Albert, Harry and Katie, who married Walter Ayres.

The death of the father of the above named children occurred September 25, 1902. He had a reputation for honesty and uprightness among all who knew him and was a member of the Mulberry M. E. church. The mother of this family died July 28, 1911. She was a woman of sterling character, one whose influence was always on the side of right, both in her home and in the community. She was a member of the Mt. Pleasant United Presbyterian church.

Alonzo E. Harshman grew to manhood on the home farm and received a common school education. On March 6, 1889, he married Lucinda C. Potter, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, February 10, 1862. She was a daughter of Jonathan Potter and Lucy (Addison) Potter. Her maternal ancestors were English, her grandfather Archibald Addison came from England and married Mary Meader on Nantucket island; then they came to Cincinnati, where Lucy Addison was born February 14, 1819, later they moved to Butler county, Ohio. It was there Jonathan Potter, who was born October 29, 1818, at Middletown, Ohio, married Lucy Addison in December, 1839; to them were born twelve children, nine of whom lived to be grown: Sarah (dec.), Archibald, Frances E. (dec.), Lewis C. (dec.), Mary (dec.), Ann Eliza, Alfred T. (dec.), Aaron F. and Lucinda C. The family came to Wayne county, Illinois, in 1868. On March 2, 1875, Mr. Potter died, and his wife died December 11, 1887. Mr. Potter was a farmer by occupation; both he and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist church, and Mrs. Harshman has in her possession the family Bible which is more than a hundred years old.

After his marriage Mr. Harshman began farming in Madison township, tilling the land of the farm on which he was born. Five years later he moved

to Washington township and subsequently bought forty-five acres; he has never lived more than a mile from his birthplace. He has a very productive place on which stands a large well furnished house, good outbuildings, bank barn with modern conveniences and a one-hundred ton silo. He handles some thoroughbred Jersey cows and registered Hampshire swine.

Two children were born to our subject and wife, namely: Myrtle L., born February 6, 1891; she is one of the county's successful public school teachers, now teaching at Jefferson; she was graduated from Mulberry high school in 1911 and also attended school at Teachers' College of Indianapolis. Louis P. was born February 20, 1892, has also been given a good education, having graduated in the same class with his sister. He was employed at the Farmers' Bank of Frankfort for two years, but now is a student in the pre-medical department at Indiana University.

Mr. Harshman and his family are members of the Jefferson United Brethren church. The uprightness and integrity of the character of Mr. Harshman are too well known to most of the residents of this county to require any words of eulogy at our hands. A man who has witnessed the various stages of improvement through which Clinton county has passed in a half century, who has always been amongst the foremost in the adoption of measures to promote such improvements, can not fail to be loved and respected by all who share the advantages secured to them by himself and those associated with him in taking the initiatory steps for this advanced civilization.

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#### THE INDIANA LIGHTING COMPANY.

The Indiana lighting Company is an institution in the city of Frankfort. The company is founded on the most stable basis, and is consequently awarded the patronage of the citizens of the city in a most unhesitating manner. The company was originally organized in 1885 as the Frankfort Gas Company. In 1893 it was transferred to the Indiana Natural Gas and Illuminating Company, and upon the failure of the natural gas supply in Indiana, was changed to the name of the Indiana Lighting Company. It is, in form, a stock company. Sixteen men are employed by the company, and the plant itself covers two and one-half acres of ground, with five thousand square feet of floor space. Besides the actual making of the gas, the company carries in stock at their offices a full line of fixtures and lights, adapted to the gas which they manufacture. This stock includes various styles of lights, gas

irons, heaters and the well-known "Jewel" line of stoves. As a matter of courtesy and efficient service, the company keeps all the gas lights in the business houses of Frankfort in good condition, keeping them clean and supplied with new mantles. Besides supplying Frankfort with artificial gas, the Indiana Lighting Company furnishes the city of Lebanon with gas, it being pumped there under twenty-five pounds pressure. About fifteen hundred consumers are located in Lebanon, and residents are supplied all along the line between Frankfort and Lebanon. The company has lines in all the streets of Frankfort and fifteen hundred consumers there are patrons of the company.

Nearly six hundred carloads of oil and about the same amount of coal is used every year in the manufacture of the gas. The crude oil and decomposed oil is the essential feature of the industry. The gas proper is made by firing the coke and then spraying the crude oil over the same. The gas in the mains of Frankfort has an average pressure of three and one-half ounces.

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#### MURRAY HART.

Among the younger generation of agriculturists of Clinton county the name of Murray Hart occupies a prominent position, because of the many qualities he has already exhibited in perpetuating the good work done here by his forefathers, the pioneers of the early day when the first work in farming consisted in felling the trees of the forest and so clearing the ground. Murray and his brother, John A., known as Abe, work together, and their friends speak of them as the Hart brothers, giving each equal praise for their industrious, and excellent manner of running the affairs of the home place, bequeathed to them by their worthy father.

Murray Hart was born November 22, 1885, in Sugar Creek township, Clinton county, Indiana. He is the son of David E. and Mary (Cobb) Hart. David Hart is a pioneer and native of the Hoosier state, having been born December 5, 1840. The mother comes from the Quaker state and was born there on August 31, 1845. She still resides on the farm in Sugar Creek township. David Hart was a farmer, and a successful one, having started life with nothing, and ending his life with one hundred and ten well-improved acres of farm land, which is classed as among the best in the county. Politically he was a Republican. Eleven children were born to his wife, eight of whom are living. Those eight are: Dora, John A., Wesley, Edward, Effie, Milo, Silvia and Murray.

Our subject received his education in the common schools and in the high school. Most all of his life has been spent in farming, and as yet he has not seen fit to marry. The old home place in Sugar Creek township is the farm he lives upon, there being ninety acres of undivided land, all tillable, and which could be easily tilled. The latest and best improvements make up the complete farm. The mother and one brother, John A., live with our subject, and they are known in the business world as the Hart brothers.

John A. Hart was born in Sugar Creek township, where he now resides, received an education similar to that of his brother and then engaged, for a period of two years, in teaching school, when he engaged in farming, which vocation he has followed all his life in conjunction with stock raising. He was united in marriage with Miss Orfa King, who was born in Kirklin township, this county, the daughter of William King. Two children have blessed this union, viz: Okle and Floris. For years John and Murray were engaged in the breeding of horses, handling all breeds of draught horses, and then they sold out in the spring of 1913 and entered upon their regular vocation of farming.

Murray Hart is a member of the Masonic Order, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a Presbyterian, and votes the Progressive ticket. John A. is also a Mason and Odd Fellow, but is a member of the Christian church.

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#### FRANK W. BARNETT.

One of the progressive farmers and stock raisers of Union township, Clinton county, who is deserving of special mention in a work of this nature, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, a man who believes in keeping his farm in as good a condition and appearance as any of his neighbors and one who also believes that it is his duty to assist in the general upbuilding of the community, thus he is always in favor of better roads, bridges, public buildings, law enforcement; in fact, whatever makes for the public weal in his township and county.

Frank W. Barnett was born May 26, 1868 in Kirklin township, Clinton county. He is a son of William J. and Anna (Williams) Barnett. The father was born in Putnam county, Indiana, and his death occurred some eighteen years ago. The mother of our subject was born in Tipton county, Indiana, and she preceded her husband to the grave by about two years. William J. Barnett was a farmer and stock trader. About twenty-eight years ago he left



the farm and moved to Frankfort and served as treasurer of Clinton county for two terms on the Republican ticket with much satisfaction to his constituents. His family consisted of seven children, only two of whom are now living, Mrs. Cannie O. Phillips, and Frank W., of this sketch.

Frank W. Barnett grew to manhood on the home farm and there he worked when a boy. He attended the district schools in his neighborhood, later the Frankfort high school and received a very practical education. Mr. Barnett was married June 22, 1892, to Zona Ball, who was born in Jackson township, Clinton county, in 1869. She is a daughter of John and Dora (Major) Ball. Here she grew to womanhood and received a common school education, also attended high school. Six children have been born to our subject and wife, all of whom are living at this writing. They were named as follows: Eulalia, married Claude Thompson; Hortense, Dolores, Anna, William J. and Theodore Arlin.

Mr. Barnett remained on the home farm until he was eighteen years old, in Kirklin township, and then moved to Frankfort, where he finished his schooling, and then worked in his father's office in the court house, who was at that time county treasurer. After his marriage he went into the grocery and meat business in Frankfort, then engaged in farming and trading. About nineteen years ago he moved to a farm in Center township, where he lived three years and from there moved to Union township, where he now lives. He owns one hundred and fifty-five acres of good, tillable land, which he has placed under modern improvements, building his own home. He has taken much interest in public affairs, and since moving to Union township he has served a term as treasurer of Clinton county in a highly acceptable manner to his constituents. For the last four years he has been in the contracting business in connection with farming, under the firm name of Snider & Barnett. They have been very successful, handling some large jobs in various places, in gravel and stone road work. Our subject also devotes considerable attention to the dairy business, maintaining one of the most sanitary, up-to-date and desirable dairies in the county, keeping eighty-five head of fine Jersey cows. He feeds large numbers of hogs, and raises draft and driving horses, which, owing to their excellent breeding, find a very ready market. He has been very successful in a business way and is one of the substantial men of his township. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Improved Order of Red Men, all of Frankfort. He attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church.

## ABRAHAM A. McCLAMROCH.

Notable among the citizens of Clinton county is Mr. McClamroch. He is notable because he has added to the community a quantity of activity directed for the good of the community, as well as for himself, and his interest has ever been in co-operating with his fellow citizens. To such men a locality, whether it is a county or a state, owes its prosperity and success, and Clinton county is to be complimented upon having so many enthusiastic citizens, represented by a type in Mr. McClamroch. The family of McClamrochs have been prominent in Clinton since the pioneer days, and, indeed, it was to some of the sturdy menfolk of this family that the county is indebted for her safe journey through the dubious days when homes were hewn from the forests.

Abraham A. McClamroch was born on a farm near Kirklin, this county, on January 14, 1867, and was the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Holcraft) McClamroch. Robert McClamroch was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 24, 1834, and was the son of Thomas and Nancy McClamroch. Mr. McClamroch's genealogical record could be traced back through several generations to Scotland, from which country his great great grandfather emigrated to America many years ago and settled in North Carolina. His great grandfathers, James McClamroch, was a native of North Carolina, and there married Elizabeth Cornell, who became the mother of several children, the names of whom are as follows: Thomas, father of Robert; James, John, Mrs. Martha J. Longfellow, and Mrs. Sarah Beal. Thomas McClamroch was born in August, 1808, in North Carolina, grew to manhood on a farm in Butler county, Ohio, where his parents settled close to the year 1809, and was there united in marriage to Nancy Baldrige, who was born in Ohio, November 15, 1815. The parents of Mrs. McClamroch were Daniel and Sarah (Woods) Baldrige; both natives of Ohio, and members of old and highly respected families of Butler county. After his marriage Thomas McClamroch engaged in farming, which he carried on in Ohio until 1838, at which time he emigrated to Indiana, locating in Boone county, where he purchased a tract of wild land, from which he afterward cleared and developed a good farm. He possessed abilities of a trader of high order, and soon became the owner of over six hundred acres of land. In 1849 he moved to Indianapolis, from which time until his death, December 15, 1859, he lived a life of retirement.

Robert McClamroch, the father of our subject, was brought by his parents, when he was four years old, to Boone county, Indiana, and here he spent his youthful days, assisting his father with the work on the farm, and

receiving as much education as the common schools could afford, and he attended them during the winter seasons until his twenty-first years. He then took a position with the Big Four Railroad as a bridge repairer, which he held for about four years, and then married and engaged in farming on the old home place in Boone county. He continued successfully his farming until 1860, in which year he removed to Indianapolis, but stayed there only a short time, returning to farm life in Clinton county, purchasing a farm in Kirklin township, where he lived until 1891. In 1874 Mr. McClamroch became interested in the banking business in Frankfort, and was identified with the Farmers' Bank, first as director, and in 1881, as president. He moved to Frankfort in 1891, and there departed from this life on the 22nd of January, 1900.

Robert McClamroch's marriage to Elizabeth J. Holcraft occurred on February 7, 1858, and to that union there were born the following children: Mary F. Smith, Charles B., Thomas, deceased; Abraham, our subject; James, Nancy Fritch and Grace Lucas. Mrs. Elizabeth McClamroch's death occurred on November 8, 1896.

Abraham A. McClamroch received a good common school education and attended the Frankfort high school for a time. He entered Purdue University in the year after leaving high school and graduated from there in 1889, having taken the full course in mechanical engineering. He spent one year in Texas on a ranch, and in 1891 became an employe of the Wallace Manufacturing Company. In 1893 he went into the grocery business with J. F. Kramer. In 1895, in company with his partner and W. M. Shafer, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of W. M. Shafer & Co. He is also associated with his brother, under the firm name of the Frankfort Hotel Company, and are now operating the Coulter House.

The Wallace Company was, in 1875, known as W. W. Wallace & Son, and for eight years continued as such. J. A. Kramer bought a half interest in 1883 and then it was known as the Wallace Clay Crusher and Stone Separator Company. In 1887, Marvin, Booher & Price bought out Mr. Kramer, and then organized the Wallace Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of Positive Feed Tile and Brick Machines. In 1891 R. P. Shanklin bought the Wallace interest, and ran the plant with W. R. Cunningham as superintendent. In 1890 Robert McClamroch and D. A. Coulter became stockholders, and now make brick and tile making machinery and accessories, also general casting work for the Clover Leaf railroad shops, and general repair work. In 1907 Abraham A. McClamroch became active manager of the Wallace

Manufacturing Company, since which time the business has experienced a steady growth.

Abraham McClamroch was married in 1892 to Viola Holmes, who was born in Sugar Creek township, this county. Two children were born to the union, Robert and Elizabeth, and they are both deceased.

Fraternally, Mr. McClamroch is a member of the Masonic Order, and has attained the thirty-second degree. He also is a Knight Templar. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a brother in the Kappa Sigma fraternity, having joined the Purdue chapter.

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#### WESLEY MORRIS.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Clinton county within the pages of this book, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose name appears above, peculiar interest attaching to the fact that he has lived in many states and has selected Indiana as his last and best. Mr. Morris is a valuable addition to the locality and county, and contributes greatly to the prosperity of the community.

Mr. Morris was born June 20, 1860, in Clark county, Ohio, and moved from there when twenty-five years of age to Kansas. From that state he went to Illinois, and to this place in 1906. He was a son of William and Marinda (Dixon) Morris; the father was born March 24, 1841, in Springfield, Ohio, and died in Illinois in 1902; the mother was born May 15, 1838, in Union county, Ohio, and is still living. The father was a farmer and a Republican. Five children were born to him, namely: Wesley, Scott, William, Walter and Harrison.

Wesley Morris received a common school education, and then took up farming, which he has followed ever since. On December 22, 1887, he was married to Ella Richards, who was born in Floyd county, Indiana, on June 13, 1868, the daughter of William and Barbara (Engleman) Richards. Her father was born January 22, 1842, in Floyd county, Indiana, and died in August, 1895. Mrs. Morris received a common school education. Three children were born to the union: Elmer, born July 21, 1890, and married to

Jewell Dunn; Wilbert, born October 4, 1895, and Lorin, born October 31, 1900.

Mr. Morris owns one hundred and fifty-five acres of land, all of which is tillable. The land is well improved in every way, and Mr. Morris built his own home thereon. He raises Short Horn cattle and Duroc hogs, also Percheron horses, and Plymouth Rock chickens.

Politically, Mr. Morris is a Republican, and religiously is a member of the Presbyterian church.

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#### CHARLES S. DAVIS.

If everyone would resolutely determine to look upon the bright side of things, the world would be far happier and considerably better off. There is supposed to be a silver lining to every cloud, so the poet Riley, proposed that we should turn all our clouds wrong side out. There are many people who will say that it is cheap and easy for one who has been successful to utter such an opinion, but it might be interesting to them to know that when one achieves and arrives at success it is even harder to look upon the bright side of things, than it was in the days when one possessed little of this world's goods. One of the successful citizens of Forest township, Clinton county, who has always made it a point to be optimistic and to scatter sunshine along life's pathway is Charles S. Davis, well-known farmer, now living in retirement.

Mr. Davis was born July 12, 1867, in this township, then a part of Johnson township. He is a son of John A. and Anna (Norman) Davis. John A. Davis was a successful general farmer and stock dealer, and was one of our shrewdest money makers, a man of keen foresight and sound judgment, yet possessing strict honor and integrity. He became the owner of six hundred acres of valuable land in this locality and was long an influential citizen here. He has been deceased a number of years.

To John A. and Anna (Norman) Davis five children were born, four of whom are still living: Charles S., of this sketch; Lowell H., Martha (dec.), Norman O. and Mary.

Charles S. Davis grew to manhood on the home farm, where he spent his boyhood days in much the same manner as other country boys. He received a good common school education, attending Frankfort high school for awhile.

Mr. Davis has been twice married, first on September 11, 1881, to Sadie



Dale, who was born in the autumn of 1865 in Howard county, Indiana. She was a daughter of Frances M. and Rachael (Ratcliff) Dale. Mr. Dale was a native of Ohio from which state he came to Clinton county, in an early day and established the future home of the family. The death of our subject's first wife occurred on December 24, 1905, without issue. On February 14, 1912, Mr. Davis married Ethel Gibbs, who was born in Hancock county, Indiana, May 18, 1885. She is a daughter of John S. and Sarah (Bristo) Gibbs, both also natives of Hancock county. There Mrs. Davis grew to womanhood and received a common school education. Of this last union one child has been born, Milo Dale Davis, whose birth occurred on May 1, 1913.

Mr. Davis began farming when a young man and has continued in this line of endeavor to the present time with uninterrupted success. He is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of valuable and productive land, all tillable but about twenty-five acres. The place is under a high state of improvement and cultivation. His father built the residence and outbuildings, all of which are substantial and convenient. Our subject has added other improvements. He buys and feeds large numbers of hogs annually. Although he still resides on his farm, he rents the land, merely overseeing its operation in a general way.

Mr. Davis is a Democrat, but has never been active in politics. He belongs to the Masonic Order, lodge at Forest, also the Knights Templars. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and is superintendent of the Sunday school.

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#### DAVID C. LOVELESS.

One of the enterprising and public-spirited men of Colfax, Clinton county, who is doing a great deal in fostering the substantial growth of the city is David C. Loveless, who, although a comparatively recent comer, has proven himself in league with all good movements for the betterment of the place. Being a man of exemplary habits and of friendly demeanor he has won a wide circle of friends and is one of the men of the locality of which this history treats, who is deserving of special mention within its pages.

Mr. Loveless who is one of the trustees of Colfax, in fact, chairman of the board, was born in Milford, Iroquois county, Illinois, in 1855. He is a son of a farmer, Benjamin Loveless, who was born in Ohio. The mother of our subject, who was known in her maidenhood as Mary J. Crutcher, was

a native of Illinois, in which state her parents were pioneers, having removed there from Ohio. The parents of our subject are both deceased, the father having died at Frankfort, Ind., at the advanced age of seventy-nine years; the mother passed away when sixty-four years of age. Their family consisted of six children, an equal number of sons and daughters. Politically, the father of the above named children was a Republican, and religiously, he belonged to the German Baptist church, as did also the mother. They were noted for their piety and industry. They established a good home and gave their children good advantages in every way.

David C. Loveless was reared on the old home farm in the Prairie state and there he worked hard when a boy. He received an education in the common schools of his locality, which has been supplemented by long years of home reading and by actual contact with the business world. He began farming when young in years and continued to engage in general agricultural and stock raising pursuits with continuously gratifying results until five years ago when he removed to Colfax, Ind., where he has a good home, and is enjoying the comforts of life, prepared to spend his declining years in ease. He has been engaged since coming here in the real estate business, and has been very successful, having made many important trades, and he always has listed for sale some of the best properties in Colfax and Clinton and Boone counties. He is an excellent judge of property values, especially farms, and is often consulted regarding good, safe investments in farming and city property.

Mr. Loveless was married in Montgomery county, Indiana, on June 1, 1875, to Catherine C. Saidley, a lady who comes of an excellent family and who has been a good helpmate in every way. She was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and was reared and educated there, near Clark's Hill. She is a daughter of John Adam Saidley, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, being eleven years of age when he emigrated with his parents to the United States. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. His wife was known in her maiden hood as Rebecca J. Bowers, who was a native of the state of Pennsylvania. The parents of Mrs. Loveless are both now deceased, the father having attained the ripe old age of eighty-five years. He was a member of the German Baptist church. His family consisted of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Isaac, Joshua, Jesse, William, Frank, Mary, Anna and Catherine C., the latter, the wife of our subject, having been the youngest in order of birth.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Loveless, three sons and four daughters: Rebecca J., married to Mr. Harshbarger; Mrs. Viola Rairdon,

Mrs. Sylvia Gheer, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, Joseph (twin brother of Sarah), Adam Frederick, and Ben C. Our subject and wife have seventeen grand children. They have lived to see their children well settled in life, all good citizens and highly respected wherever they live.

Politically, Mr. Loveless is a Republican and is more or less active in public affairs. He is a member of the German Baptist church.

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### W. MONROE SCHLOSSER.

In taking up the personal sketch of Mr. Schlosser it is highly appropriate that adequate space should first be given to the business in which he is interested, a business which easily ranks among the largest and foremost of Frankfort's commercial body. The Schlosser Brothers, creamery butter manufacturers, have one of the largest institutions of the kind in the world, and places the state of Indiana in the running as the leading state in dairy manufacturing.

The Frankfort plant is the fifth of a group of creameries owned and operated by the Schlosser brothers; the other branches being at Plymouth, Indianapolis, Bremen and South Chicago. The building at Frankfort is three stories high, seventy-two by one hundred and thirty feet long. It is of mill type construction and consists of slow burning material. The machinery and arrangements are of the latest designs and plans. Westerlin & Campbell Company, of Chicago, were the engineers and architects, and A. W. O'Keefe, of Plymouth, Indiana, was the contractor. The building cost approximately, fifty-one thousand dollars. The intrinsic value, however, does not nearly cover the value of the plant, to itself or to the city in which it is located. The Schlosser brothers estimate that they manufacture two million pounds of butter every year.

The company was organized at the town of Bremen, Ind., in the year 1884, by Henry, Phillip and Jacob Schlosser. In the beginning, at Bremen, the yearly output amounted only to a few thousand pounds, and since that time, by force of economy, perseverance, and systematic methods, the business has grown to its present mammoth proportions.

The first extension of the business came with the purchase of the creamery at Wanatah in 1890, Hanna in 1892, and North Liberty in 1895, these plants being consolidated with that of Plymouth in 1901. The South

Chicago house was opened in the year of 1893, and the Indianapolis creamery in 1908.

Creameries are usually operated on one of the following plans: Whole milk creamery, with skimming stations, direct shippers, receiving stations, or the gathered cream system. The Schlosser brothers sought a system by which they could get the cream to the creamery most economically for the farmer and also for themselves. They finally decided on the gathered cream plan, and route system. This is the most economical system for the producer, as each wagon makes a regular trip over a given route, gathering in one day the cream from twenty-five to fifty farmers, thereby eliminating the enormous waste of time and energy required in order that each farmer might deliver his own cream to the factory. Another advantage is that the cream is delivered regularly by this method, whereas, if each farmer was responsible for his own delivery, the deliveries would be irregular. To the Schlosser brothers, belongs the credit for having perfected the gathered cream system; they were the first in Indiana to work out the idea; and now all other creameries in the country have adopted their plan.

The work on the routes is done in the following manner: The driver is supplied with cans, weigh pails, scales, and sample boxes containing sample tools, and report blanks on which to report to the office the amount of cream received from each customer. Upon arriving at the farm, the driver empties the vessels containing the cream into his weigh pail. It is carefully weighed and the number of pounds received is then entered upon his report blank with the name of the patron from whom it was received. His next step is taking the sample to be tested for butterfat. To do this, he first stirs the cream thoroughly in order to have the proportion of butterfat the same throughout the entire body; he then pours the sample quantity into the sample bottle. This is placed in the sample rack opposite a number which corresponds with the number of the customer on the cream report blank. This operation is repeated at all the stops. The cream is then shipped to the factory in ten gallon cans together with sample case containing the cream sample to be tested.

Butter making in a creamery does not differ greatly from that on the farm, excepting the up-to-date creameries have the very latest designs of machinery to do the work on a larger scale than could be done by the farmer. As each route is delivered at the factory it is weighed to check the number of pounds of cream brought, and it is then emptied into cream vats where it is weighed and sampled, to ascertain the percentage and amount of butterfat which were gathered by the driver. The cream is next run through a paturizer, which is a machine that heats the cream to a degree of about

one hundred and sixty to sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. By heating the cream to this temperature and holding for a short time the undesirable germs and bacteria are destroyed. After being run through this machine, the cream it is then delivered in large vats. However, the Frankfort creamery has dispensed with the pasteurizer, and has purchased an improved vat and all pasteurizing will be done in the vats. The vats are equipped with hot and cold water connections so that any temperature can be obtained for the desired length of time.

The cream is next taken from the vats and placed in the churns. When the churning is completed, the buttermilk is drawn off, and a quantity of water is placed in the churn. The churn is then run a few minutes to wash the milk out of the butter, and the wash water is then drawn off. The butter is now prepared for working. The proper quantity of salt is added, and then the churn is run on slow gear, the rollers in the churn revolving and the butter is worked between them. After this process, the butter is removed and put in large trays and taken into the printing room, where a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit is maintained. In this room the butter is packed to suit any trade in the United States.

Strangers who pay a visit to the Schlosser brothers' creameries are at once impressed with the strict cleanliness and sanitary conditions. Every thing is spick and span, not only because dirt is quickly eliminated, but because the sources of dirt are done away with. The factory is equipped with motors which does away with necessity of a large amount of line shafts and belting, and the steam is obtained from a boiler which stands two hundred feet from the building, thus eliminating the possibility of coal dust. The water used is from deep wells, and is chemically pure. The factory is also furnished with refrigerating and cold storage rooms, where a uniform temperature is maintained.

Henry Schlosser is the president of the corporation and is manager of the Indianapolis branch. Gustave Schlosser is the vice president, and manages the South Chicago branch. Samuel Schlosser holds the office of secretary-treasurer, and is general manager of the creameries. W. Monroe Schlosser, the immediate subject of this sketch, is manager of the Frankfort branch.

W. Monroe Schlosser was born April 22, 1886, in Bremen, Ind., and was the son of George and Emma (Martin) Schlosser. George Schlosser is a native of the same town, and is still living on his farm. Mrs. Schlosser was born near South Bend, Ind.

Our subject graduated from the Bremen high school in 1905, and immediately entered the creamery business. As mentioned before, he is manager



of the Frankfort branch. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Grangers. Politically, he is a Republican.

On June 4, 1913, Mr. Schlosser was married to Madge M. Barnett, of Frankfort, Ind. She was born in Kirklin, Ind.

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### GEORGE BRITTON McCLELLAN HINTON.

It is a pleasure to us all to look over in passing such a splendidly kept place as Woodland Farm, owned by George B. Hinton and which lies in Section twelve, Perry township, Clinton county. He has farmed so scientifically that he has made his eighty acres produce more than most farmers of a much larger acreage. He has done this by making a careful study of local conditions and by wide reading of agricultural journals, being keen to discern when an article would be applicable to a farm in this locality and when it would not. In short, he is a man who thinks as well as works, thus his large success is not to be wondered at, for to farm with more than mediocre success, one must plan carefully and work persistently, nowadays.

Mr. Hinton was born on February 23, 1862, on the farm where he now lives and here he has been content to spend his life; in fact, has regarded it as a privilege to remain on the home place. He is a son of Rev. Jeremiah Hinton, an old-time local minister in the United Brethren church, in which he was an honest worker and did a great deal of good among the early settlers. Jeremiah Hinton was born January 27, 1817, and died at the age of sixty-eight years.

He came to Indiana in the days of the frontiersmen and purchased land of the government, receiving a sheepskin patent for same signed by President Andrew Jackson, April 5, 1833. This land he developed from a wilderness into an excellent farm. He married Eliza J. Willey, daughter of Amos Willey, January 26, 1842. She dying November, 1896, at the age of seventy-five years. The following children were born to Jeremiah Hinton and wife, three of whom are deceased, namely: Valentine P., was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, and he died in Colfax this county in 1897, aged fifty-four years. Barbara E., was born March 6, 1845, and is now living in Frankfort, this county. Napoleon H., was born July 3, 1854, died August 21, 1908, at Frankfort, this county, aged fifty-four years. Eliza J., was born February 3, 1857, died March 24, 1857, age one month and twenty-one days, and our subject, George B.

George B. Hinton was reared on the home farm, where he did his share of the work, and he received his education in the district schools. When thirty-two years old he married Arminta M. Caldwell, who was born in Boone county, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood and was educated in the public schools. She is a daughter of Robert and Miranda J. (Black) Caldwell. To our subject and wife, eleven children have been born, four sons and seven daughters, namely: Musa Marie, Rachel, Samuel, Ruth, Ruby, Geneve, Mabel, Earl, Agnes, Charles M. and Herbert.

Politically, Mr. Hinton is a Democrat and fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Robert Caldwell, mentioned above, was born in Indiana as was also his wife. To them ten children were born, three of whom are deceased. The names of those who are living are as follows: Franklin C., living in Frankfort; Arminta M., wife of Mr. Hinton, of this sketch; Ada, Ava, Ray, Nolan and Edna. The father of these children is still living at the age of seventy-six years and the mother at sixty-five years.

Greenberry Blacker was born in Ross county, Ohio, September, 1822, and came to Indiana when a small boy, locating in Clinton county. He died at the age of eighty-eight years. Isabell (Hinton) Blacker, wife of Greenberry Blacker, was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 5, 1825.

Michael Hinton, father of Isabell (Hinton) Blacker, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, spent his earlier years in Virginia, but in 1835 moved to Indiana, locating in Clinton county and here the family has been known ever since.

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#### WILLIAM RUCH.

By words and by actions the personality reveals its quality, its force, its direction of purpose. The invisible spirit embodies itself in signs of service and in language. Words also are deeds and actions are symbols of the inner being which we can not see, nor touch, nor weigh. Hence the value of a biography, which writes out a life by telling a story of one's deeds and sometimes, of one's words, also. But since speech is usually forgotten and actions fade away in the clouds of a distant past, we also listen to those who have been witnesses of the conduct, companions of the journey, shares of the benefits and benedictions of those whom we have lost a little while, to find again. With such values of biography in mind, we here set forth briefly

the salient facts in the life record of one of the well known and estimable citizens of Clinton county of a past generation, the late William Ruch, than whom it would have been hard to have found a more obliging, high-minded, industrious and public-spirited gentleman.

Mr. Ruch was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1832. He was a son of Peter Ruch, also a native of the old Keystone state and a son of a Revolutionary soldier, of that state. In a very early day Peter Ruch left Pennsylvania with his family and four horses, driving overland to Clinton county, Indiana, and here purchased four hundred acres of land and established the future home of the family and became a prominent citizen here. He gave each of his sons one hundred acres of land. They were, William, of this sketch; George, the second in order of birth; Joseph, who was a soldier in the Civil war; and Martin, the youngest. They are all now deceased but Joseph, who lives on the old home farm. Peter Ruch and wife spent the remaining years of their lives in Clinton county. They are buried in St. Luke's cemetery. They were members of the Reformed church.

William Ruch grew to manhood on the parental farm and he received such educational advantages as the early-day schools afforded. He was three times married, first, to Sarah Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, and to this union three children were born, Edmund W., who lives in this county; Mrs. Alice Beil, of Salina, Kas.; and Charles, of Washington township Clinton county. After the death of his first wife, William Ruch married Caroline Kohler by whom one son was born, Harvey L., of Union township, this county. After the death of his second wife our subject married Sarah E. Beisel, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania where she grew to womanhood and received her education. She is a daughter of Benjamin Beisel, also a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was a brother of Solomon Beisel, of Ross township, this county; and Henry Beisel, also of Clinton county, both prominent citizens and early settlers here. Benjamin Beisel, the father, was a mechanic by trade, and he spent his life in Lehigh county, dying at the age of seventy-three years. His wife died at the age of thirty-three years. To them five children were born, four of whom are living, namely: John, the eldest; Andrew lives in this state; Frank is deceased; George was next in order; and Sarah E., who married the subject of this memoir.

Four children were born to William and Sarah E. (Beisel) Ruch, viz.: Newton A., Eva H., and two that died in infancy. Newton A. was born October 12, 1879. He was reared upon the farm and educated in the common schools. In May, 1905, he was united in marriage with Ethel

Moyar, who was born in Saunders county, Nebraska, in 1880, the only daughter of John and Emma (Anderson) Moyer. Eva H., the fourth child, was born August 21, 1884, and is now the wife of George Rothenbarger, the mother of two children, namely: Irene and William R.

William Ruch devoted his life successfully to general farming, and owned ninety-five acres of well improved and valuable land in Washington township, on which stands a good eight-room house and substantial out-buildings. He left his widow well provided for, as a result of his industry and good management and his honest dealings with his fellow men. Politically, he was a Republican, and he was an active and worthy member of St. Luke's church, and was one of the prime movers in building the church here. He was a deacon and trustee in the church for many years. His widow is also interested in the work of the church.

The death of Wililam Ruch occurred in 1899, after an eminently useful and commendable life.

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#### FRANK M. WAYT.

Prominent among the stockmen of Clinton county is the subject of this sketch. He is comparatively young in the work, but has already built a reputation for honesty in trade and proficiency in the discharge of the duties incident to his vocation. It is to such solid workers for the common good in all lines that the county can attribute her prosperity and high rank among the ninety-two of the state.

Frank M. Wayt was born February 3, 1880, in Clinton county, Indiana, in Michigan township, and was the son of John F. and Clithie (Miler) Wayt. Both parents were born in Clinton county and are still living in Michigan township. They received limited education in the public schools, and the father took up farming. He was a Republican. Eight children were born to the union, the four living being: Frank M., Chalmer, Gard and John.

Mr. Wayt, our subject, attended the common schools of this township. He was married on December 18, 1900, to Lydia Jenkins, who was born in Michigan township, January 26, 1883, the daughter of Howard and Mary (Clark) Jenkins, and received a good common school education. One child, Beryl, born December 4, 1905, has blessed this union.

For four years after his marriage, Mr. Wayt lived on a farm and then moved to Michigantown, where he has since engaged in the stock business,

buying and selling all grades of blooded animals. He deals in live stock, wool, junk, etc. Mr. Wayt owns his own commodious home here.

Mr. Wayt has always loved the fraternal side of life, and he is an ardent and loyal member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is a Republican; although he has never run for office, he has given the party his heartiest support.

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### ERASMUS M. MERRITT.

Although the man who forms the subject of this sketch has passed to the land of his Creator, the result and proof of his handiwork, in the field of agriculture and business, remains. He was among the first men to cultivate the lands of Clinton county, and prepare them for the prosperity of future generations. Mr. Merritt obtained the successful means in life by simple and honest efforts; his dealings in the business world were without conceit or deceit, and thus he retained a merited esteem and confidence of the men with whom he was associated.

Erasmus M. Merritt was born on December 12, 1849, in Johnson township, Clinton county, and was the son of William and Rachel (Keever) Merritt. William Merritt was a native of Ohio, but died in this county April 12, 1905; the mother also came from Ohio, and she departed from this life on April 9, 1911. Both parents obtained a common school education in their youth. William Merritt spent his life in agricultural work, and was a Republican politically. Five children graced his home: Mary, Erasmus (deceased), John (deceased), Margaret, and Clinton (deceased).

Erasmus Merritt obtained an education in the grade schools of this county. On November 13, 1884, he was married to Elizabeth Stroup, who was born on July 30, 1850, in Johnson township, and was the daughter of Jacob and Naomi (Debington) Stroup. Mrs. Merritt is a sister of Jacob Stroup, of Kempton, Ind., whose life history is written on other pages of this volume. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, but a niece, Elgie, who married Lon E. Johnson, lives with Mrs. Merritt on the home farm. Our subject was called to his rest November 30, 1910, at the age of sixty-one years.

Mr. Merritt's life was occupied solely with farming, and he was a lover of his green fields and bounteous crops. Besides general farming



activities, he raised several varieties of stock including Poland-China hogs and a common breed of cattle. The estate comprises one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, fairly well tiled. Fifteen acres of the land is in timber. The home was built by Mr. Merritt.

Fraternally, Mr. Merritt belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically, he was a supporter of the Republican party.

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### JOHN W. BELL.

The upbuilding of the soil is a time-consuming process. A change in farming methods will not work an immediate benefit to the soil. Runout land can not be renovated in a day. The depletion of soil fertility was a slow process, extending through years, and it is to be no more expected that the land can be restored to its original condition in a year than that the individual whose system has deteriorated through abnormal excesses extending over a period of years, can be built up and made as good as new by a few doses of medicine.

Among the farmers of Washington township, Clinton county, who not only understands the proper methods of building up worn-out soil, but also of how to keep the soil virgin and from becoming thin through years of cropping is John W. Bell, who has lived in this vicinity all his life and has made a careful and long study of local conditions. He was born in this township and county, June 26, 1863, during war times. He is a son of Joseph Bell, now deceased, who, for many years was a leading citizen here, having come to this locality in 1837 from Virginia, being of an old family of that state, noted for its hospitality and honesty, industry and courage. He is of Scotch descent, from sturdy Highland people. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Thomas Bell, who was born in Virginia. When twenty-eight years old Joseph Bell married Sarah McKinzie, daughter of John McKinzie.

To Joseph Bell and wife eight children were born, an equal number of sons and daughters, namely: Thomas, who died in 1911; Rebecca, Joseph, Mary (deceased), the next child died in infancy, John W., of this sketch. Essie, Harry and Hattie, twins; the last named is deceased.

Joseph Bell devoted his life to general farming, owning a valuable place of one hundred and ninety acres. Politically, he was a Democrat. His widow

is living at the old homestead, being now eighty-five years of age. She has proven to be a most worthy helpmeet and mother.

John W. Bell was reared on the old home place and there he worked when a boy during the summer months, and in the wintertime he attended the common schools in his neighborhood. Also attended the University at Valparaiso, Ind., after which he taught school for a period of five years, and was very successful.

He was married in 1895 to Anna Miller, who was born, reared and educated in this township. She is a daughter of John H. Miller.

Mr. Bell is the owner of a finely improved and productive farm of one hundred and five acres, on which stands a good home, barn and outbuildings. He keeps a good grade of live stock.

He has served his township very acceptably as trustee for four years, being elected on the Democratic ticket.

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#### FRANK ERNEST PENCE.

Of the many successful farmers around Frankfort, none are of more prominence than our subject, Frank E. Pence. He has employed all of the latest methods in the cultivation of his acres, and has a model farm in every respect. Moreover, he has cooperated with his fellow citizens in every enterprise which meant a benefit for the community.

Frank E. Pence was born on March 25, 1869, and was the son of Charles R. and Martha Jane (Gaskill) Pence. The Pence family has been prominent from the earliest settlement of the county, and were leaders during pioneer days. Our subject obtained a good common school education, and immediately began farming, which occupation he has followed ever since. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land, all tillable with the exception of twenty-five acres which is in timber. Besides general farming, Mr. Pence carries on breeding, owning several valuable Belgian draft stallions and mares. He has made a reputation for the quality of his animals.

Mr. Pence married, on November 29, 1894, Cora A. Devault, a daughter of Strauder and Sarah (Ferrier) Devault. The father was a valiant soldier in the Civil war, and made a good record. Both parents are now deceased.

Frank E. Pence, in politics, is a Democrat, and in religious matters is a Methodist. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order, third degree, also Knights of Pythias, member of Grand Lodge.

## DAVID LANUM.

Examples that impress force of character on all who study them are worthy of record in the annals of history wherever they are found. By a few general observations the biographer hopes to convey in the following paragraph, succinctly and yet without fulsome eulogismus, some idea of the high standing of David Lanum, of Colfax, as a business man and public benefactor, one of the representative citizens of Clinton county, where he maintained a continuous residence for a period of thirty-five years. Those who know him best will readily acquiesce in the statement that many elements of a solid and practical nature are united in his composition and which during a long series of years have brought him into prominent notice throughout this locality, his life and achievements earning for him a conspicuous place among his compeers.

David Lanum, manager of a lumber yard at Colfax and justice of the peace there, was born in Boone county, Indiana, September 30, 1857. He is a son of Thomas S. Lanum, a pioneer of Boone county, where he became very comfortably established through his industry and perseverance, known for his rugged honesty and hospitality. He is still living, being now at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Catherine Maroney, a native of Boone county, this state where she was reared. Her death occurred in 1861, when our subject was four years old. She was a member of one of the early pioneer families of that section of the state, who removed there from Ohio. Two children were born to Thomas S. Lanum and wife, David, of this review, and Ozias, deceased.

David Lanum grew to maturity on the home farm and there assisted with the general work when a boy. He received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood and in the Lebanon Academy, but most of his education has been obtained by home study and by actual contact with the business world. He taught school for a period of eighteen months when a young man, but not particularly fancying this field of endeavor abandoned same. He turned his attention to the mercantile business which he followed from 1879 to 1881 in Colfax, building up a large and ever growing business with town and county by reason of his good management, honest and courteous treatment of his customers. He always carried a good and carefully selected stock of goods. In 1881 he went to Templeton, Ind., and engaged in the tile and mercantile business until 1884, when he returned to Colfax and was in the mercantile business till 1895. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale house in Indianapolis, of agricultural im-

plements, his territory extending practically all over the United States, having included forty states. He remained with this firm for a period of ten years, giving his employers eminent satisfaction in every respect and being regarded as one of the most trusted and capable employees, and he greatly increased the prestige of the company wherever he went, besides winning a host of friends from coast to coast. Finally tiring of the road and desiring to spend his declining years in quiet and at home, he resigned his position with the implement company in 1908 and returned to Colfax where he has since been in the employ of the local lumber company.

Mr. Lanum was married in 1881 at Zionsville, Ind., to Mary J. Bradburn, to which union one son and one daughter were born, the son dying in infancy, unnamed. The daughter's name was Beulah May, who died April 12, 1910, when twenty-six years old. She became very active in Sunday school work and was known for her charity, hospitality and was admired by all who knew her. She was a worthy member of the Christian church.

Politically, Mr. Lanum is a Republican and he has long been more or less active in the ranks. He has been justice of the peace for one year, and is discharging his duties in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order, Oxford lodge, No. 100, also the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 415, in which he was first chancellor commander elected in 1895. Personally he is a man of imposing presence, being over six feet in height and weighing two hundred pounds. He is a frank, obliging and genial and makes friends easily.

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#### JAMES ALLEN SPARKS.

An old and highly respected resident of Perry township, Clinton county, is James Allen Sparks, one of our early settlers, a man who has lived to see great changes take place in this locality, and he has by no means been an idle spectator, always doing his full share of the work of development in a material, civic and moral way, taking great pride in the upbuilding of the same. He talks most interestingly of early day conditions and of the changing times. He has devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits and has met with a fair measure of success all along the line, and, having lived as near as it is possible for mortals to live by the Golden Rule, he has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of his neighbors.

Mr. Sparks was born in the year 1838. He comes of an old and in-

dustrious family, established a number of generations ago in the East. He is a son of Thomas Sparks, who was born in Ohio, he a son of Richard Sparks, also a native of the old Buckeye state, the last named having been a son of James Sparks, a native of Ireland, from which country he emigrated to America in the Colonial days and became a soldier in the Revolutionary war, fighting with the patriots for independence, and from that day to this his descendants have been known for their patriotism and public spirit. To Richard Sparks the following children were born: William, Joseph, James, died in Ohio; Thomas, Allen, Robert, Polly, Margaret and two other daughters who died in early life. The mother of our subject was Martha Loveless before her marriage. She was a native of Ohio, a daughter of Benjamin Loveless and wife, the latter being known in her maidenhood as Catherine Besley. The mother of our subject was a woman of fine character, gentle, kind, neighborly, hospitable, and she proved to be an excellent helpmeet.

To Thomas and Martha Sparks eight children were born, namely; Allen, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Emeline, Minerva, Joseph, Franklin, John Henry, and one who died in infancy.

James Allen Sparks grew to manhood on the home farm where he had considerable hard work to do when he became of proper age. He received such education as the old-time schools afford, in the log cabin school houses, equipped with puncheon seats and floor, a fireplace and greased paper for window panes. During the Civil war he was one of the militia and served for a short time in the army in repelling Morgan's raid into Indiana and Ohio. In starting out in life for himself he worked about his native community for a time, then went to Indianapolis where he remained a short time, then went on to Illinois, but it was not long until he returned to Indiana and here he has since resided. He has a good farm in Perry township, Clinton county, which he has kept well improved and well cultivated and here has met with much success as a general farmer and stock raiser. He has a good home and good outbuildings. He lives three miles east of Colfax. He is a lover of good horses and keeps some excellent ones.

Mr. Sparks was married on April 5, 1865, to Maria Wainscott, a native of Kentucky, of an old family of the Blue Grass state, and there she was reared and received an education similar to that of our subject. Fraternally, our subject is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, of Colfax. He belongs to the United Brethren church as does also his wife. He is a trustee in the same and is active in church affairs.



## SAMUEL H. RAMSEY.

It is no wonder that success has come to Samuel W. Ramsey, owner of an excellent farm known as Orchard Hill, in Section twelve, Perry township, Clinton county, for he has worked persistently and along well established lines from his early youth, and all the while has dealt honorably with his fellow men, who, in turn have accorded him every respect. He has studied carefully the conditions of soil, seed, climate and all phases of natural and artificial conditions that the successful husbandman must know if he achieves more than mediocre success.

Mr. Ramsey was born in Mercer county, Illinois, near Keithsburg, March 18, 1860. He is a son of Thomas P. Ramsey, a native of Preble county, Ohio, who came to Indiana when a boy, received his education in the common schools, and after his marriage moved to Illinois for a while and followed farming. He married Mary Jane Gilmore, who was born, reared and educated in Clinton county, Indiana. She was a daughter of Eli Gilmore and wife, Mr. Gilmore having been a native of Virginia, a representative of an old Southern family that has lived in that state for many generations. Mr. Ramsey later in life moved from the Prairie state to Clinton county, Indiana, and here his death occurred in Frankfort. His wife, mother of our subject, died in early womanhood, at the age of fifty-five years. Eight children were born to Thomas P. Ramsey and wife, of whom three sons and two daughters are living, namely: Samuel H., of this sketch; Nettie, James, Edward and Ada. The parents were exemplary Christians and were well liked and respected by all their neighbors wherever they lived.

Samuel H. Ramsey was a small child when his parents brought him to Clinton county, Indiana, where the father rented a farm on which our subject grew up and assisted his father with the general work when he became of proper age. He received a fairly good education in the public schools. When twenty-six years of age he married Martha Crick, daughter of John and Eliza (Sparks) Crick, both parents being now deceased. Mrs. Ramsey's father was a soldier for the Union during the Civil war, having served faithfully in Company I, Eighty-Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Ramsey grew to womanhood in this county and here received a public school education.

Mr. Ramsey carried on general farming and stock raising, and his place is well kept at all seasons. He raises a good grade of sheep, horses and other live stock. Besides his own place he and his sons often farm a large tract of land adjoining their own land. Mr. Ramsey has a modern ten room house,

neatly furnished and surrounded by a tastily kept lawn, ornamented with trees and flowers. He has an up-to-date gasoline engine which pumps his water, turns his washing machine and does many things about the home in a labor saving way. He has a fine orchard, which he knows how to make produce excellent fruit in abundance.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have the following children: Ella, Laura, the latter being the wife of Rolla Buchanan; Russell R., Ross Crick, Clay A., William Gilmore and Roberta E.

Politically, Mr. Ramsey is a Republican of the progressive type, he has never been an office seeker or very active in public affairs, except to boost any movement for the general good. Mrs. Ramsey is a member of the United Brethren church.

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#### McCLELLEN FICKLE.

It is a delight to look over the well kept, well tilled and productive farm of McClellen Fickle, of Washington township, Clinton county. We here see results of scientific twentieth century farming and if a talk is had with Mr. Fickle many things may be learned in regard to successful general farming and stock raising, if one be a novice, for he is a gentleman who has made "system" his watchword for many years and leaves no stone unturned whereby he may improve conditions on his place.

Mr. Fickle was born on the old home place in this county, October 22, 1861, during the first year of the great Civil war, and he was named for Gen. George B. McClellen, who was for some time in command of the Army of the Potomac. He is a son of James Fickle who was born in Pennsylvania, where he spent his earlier years, and from which state he first removed to Ohio, later coming to Clinton county, Indiana. He was a son of Edward Fickle, also a native of Pennsylvania.

James Fickle grew up on the home farm and received such educational training as the early-day schools afforded. Upon reaching manhood he married Sarah A. Fickle, who was born in Ohio, and who was a daughter of William Fickle, a well known Clinton county pioneer, who at one time owned twenty-one hundred acres of land, being one of the largest land owners of his day and generation in this county. Six hundred and fifty acres was in Wild Cat valley and some on Two-Mile Prairie. The death of James Fickle occurred at the age of fifty-two years. His widow reached the age of seventy years. Their family consisted of the following children: William C., of Colfax, and McClellen, of this review.

Our subject grew to manhood on the home farm and he was educated in the common schools. When twenty-six years old he married, on November 13, 1887, Minnie J. Anderson, daughter of George W. and Mary (Coltrain) Anderson, both now deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fickle the following children have been born, ten in all: Otto, Melvin, Claude, Flossie, Iva, Ledger, Orville, Wilma, Hazel and Opal.

Mr. Fickle owns a finely improved and productive farm of one hundred and ninety-eight acres. He carries on general farming and stock raising. He has an excellent set of outbuildings and an attractive dwelling, well furnished.

He was elected trustee of his township in 1908, with a good majority, and he has discharged the duties of the office in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

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#### THOMAS WATT MASTERS.

The class of people who are most helpful and influential in any county are those who persistently follow a chosen vocation, who make an effort to discharge the duties of good citizenship while laboring for their own advancement; who attend to their own business, thus being too busy to attend to that of others; who work on steadily from day to day, taking the sunshine with the storm. Such people are always welcome in any community and any country. They are wealth producers, and Clinton county is blessed with many of them, among which is that of Thomas Watt Masters, one of the most prominent citizens of Rossville, president of the Rossville Bank, and extensive agriculturist and an honored veteran of the Civil war.

Mr. Masters is descended from sterling old German and Scotch-Irish ancestry, who have been worthy citizens of the United States since back in the old Colonial days. Christopher Masters, grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, and he resided in Lancaster county where he engaged in the manufacture of gun barrels for the army during the war of 1812. His family consisted of ten children, an equal number of sons and daughters. From there he removed to Indiana in a very early day, locating in Fairfield, Franklin county. He was a blacksmith by trade and a very skilled workman, however, he bought a mill in Fairfield and land in that vicinity where he passed the remainder of his days. Before leaving his native state he had

worked a great deal with a trip hammer and forging iron. He was active in the affairs of the Methodist church. He died when about eighty years of age. His son John Masters, father of our subject, was born August 5, 1805, and he received a meager education in the pioneer schools. He learned the blacksmith's trade under his father. Upon reaching manhood he married in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, Susannah Harris, and to them eight children were born, six sons and two daughters. The first four were born in the above-named county, and the last four in Franklin county, Indiana. In 1835 Mr. Masters moved to Franklin county. He purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land there and followed farming and blacksmithing. By thrift and economy he added to his original purchase until he owned three hundred acres of valuable land two miles from Fairfield. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church, in which he was both steward and trustee, and he was class leader for many years. He was a useful and influential man in his neighborhood. He reached the advanced age of eighty-five years, dying on his farm on January 31, 1891. His wife was born in February, 1807, and died April 1, 1887, at the age of eighty years.

Thomas W. Masters, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born June 26, 1838, in Franklin county, Indiana, near Fairfield, on his father's farm. There he grew to manhood and received a common school education. When the war between the states began he enlisted at Connersville, Fayette county, in Company L. Forty-first Regiment, September 18, 1861, for three years or during the war, under Capt. Isaac Walker and Colonel Bridgeland. He was then twenty-three years old. He saw much hard service, taking part in many battles and skirmishes in Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, including the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. His regiment was captured at Hartsville, Tenn., by Gen. John Morgan, only one lieutenant and six men escaping, they having been on detached duty, Mr. Masters being one of them. Later the regiment was paroled and sent back to Indianapolis where the men were remounted and armed. They were in a number of skirmishes while scouting in the vicinity of Gallatin, Tenn. They fought at the battle of Chattanooga and in all that campaign, then participated in the memorable Atlanta campaign, taking part in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Rocky Face Ridge, Chattahoochee River and the battles in front of Atlanta. While there his term of enlistment expired and he returned with the rest of the regiment to Indianapolis. The regiment was ordered to turn over its horses and saddles and to draw sixty rounds of ammunition, as trouble was expected in southern Indiana. They were retained eight days at Indianapolis, and honorably discharged October 4, 1864.



Mr. Masters at once returned to Fairfield and on January 3, 1865, he married Susannah Haywood, a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Crandell) Haywood. Joseph Haywood was a substantial farmer near Fairfield where he settled in an early day. The Haywoods were an old Maryland family, of English and German ancestry. Joseph Haywood settled in Franklin county when a young man, was married there and became the father of twelve children, an equal number of sons and daughters. Three of the sons served in the Civil war, Elisha, Thomas and Jonathan, the first two named serving in the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Thomas being out three years and was in many battles; Elisha died in Indianapolis of the measles. Jonathan enlisted just after the last call for troops. The father died during the war at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a member of the Friends church and was a good, peaceable man.

The month following his marriage Mr. Masters came to the vicinity of Rossville, Clinton county and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on which he has resided continuously to the present time, successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. He built here a substantial residence and made other important improvements. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church in which he is a trustee. Politically, he is a Republican, and he has served three terms as township trustee. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has long been regarded as a leader in local affairs.

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#### CHARLES E. MEYER.

One of the enterprising and public-spirited business men of Colfax, Clinton county, who has worked hard and managed well and dealt honestly with his fellow men, thereby deserving the material success which has come to him in so large a measure is Charles E. Meyer. Men like him are true representatives of the type that are making our modern cities what they are—progressive, important and as good places as possible to live in.

Mr. Meyer who is widely known as a tile manufacturer, was born in Edgar county, Illinois, near the city of Paris, on a farm, October 21, 1877. He is a son of M. C. Meyer, a native of Darke county, Ohio. The mother of our subject was Mary E. Davis before her marriage. To this union nine children were born, four sons and five daughters. The mother died in Clarke county, Illinois. The father spent his life engaged in general agricultural pursuits in Illinois, reared his large family in comfort and respectability,



giving them proper educational advantages and care, and he still lives in Frankfort.

Charles E. Meyer was reared on the home farm and there worked when a boy. He received his education in the public schools. For some time he resided in Brockton, Ill., where he was in the employ of a Mr. Lee, one of the proprietors of a tile factory, and he there learned the various phases of tile manufacture. Finally he came to Colfax, Ind., and took a position with a local tile plant as foreman, the duties of which he is still discharging in a manner that is entirely satisfactory to his employers, for he is a careful, painstaking workman and understands thoroughly all parts of the business. He has resided in Colfax ten years and is well known to the business world in this locality. His fourteen years as an expert tile burner has made it possible for the local plant to turn out a superior product which is finding a wide and ready market.

Mr. Meyer was married in 1896 in Clarke county, Illinois, to Margaret Rush, who was reared in Clark county, Illinois. To this union six children have been born, namely: Lovina, Ola, Edna, Leota, Rachael, and one son, Henry; they are all living but Henry, who died in infancy.

Fraternally, Mr. Meyer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, having passed the chairs in the latter and is active in lodge work. He and his wife belong to the Christian church. Mrs. Meyer is a member of the Royal Neighbors. She has two brothers and two sisters.

Our subject and wife have a neat new five room cottage, well furnished. Politically, Mr. Meyer is a Republican and he takes considerable interest in public affairs, especially in the general upbuilding of Colfax, being at present a member of the city council, and a member of the local board of trustees. As an official he has done much to show that the people were wise in selecting him for their servant in a public capacity.

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#### EDMUND O. SILVERTHORN.

It is not everyone who can make a success raising horses. Nature seems to endow some with the ability to properly judge, raise and train a horse, while most people are comparative failures in this line of endeavor; but most everybody admire a well-bred, well-groomed horse, whether driver, runner, saddler or draft, and one the things that has always added zest to

"the pomp and circumstances of war" has been the magnificent chargers which officers ride. Clinton county, Indiana, has long been noted for her splendid horses and many of her citizens have become widely known as horsemen and have accumulated handsome competencies by a judicious handling of these animals. One such man is Edmund O. Silverthorn, of Ross township, proprietor of "Quality Stock Farm."

Mr. Silverthorn was born January 31, 1872, in Ross township, Clinton county. He is a scion of an old and sterling family, early settlers of Ross township. He is a son of Joseph Silverthorn and wife. The mother of our subject, who was known in her maidenhood as Anna Eliza Pence died in Pennsylvania where she went on a visit, at the age of forty-two years. Robert Silverthorn, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania and a scion of an English family. Joseph Silverthorn was born in Pennsylvania where he spent his earlier years, emigrating to Wisconsin and after a few years to Indiana locating in Clinton county. In early manhood he married Anna Eliza Pence, a daughter of Abner and Eliza Pence. Her death occurred in 1886, leaving three children, Laura, Edmund O. and Maud. Joseph Silverthorn devoted his life to general farming and stock raising and was one of the leading stockmen of his community, and on his farm was his son Edmund O. reared, and he received a good common school education and at the high school at Rossville. On October 11, 1893, he married Venora Bozworth, who was born in Owen township, Clinton county, July 4, 1874, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the public schools of her community and the high school at Frankfort. She is a daughter of John S. and Belle (Haggard) Bozworth, well known citizens of Owen township, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. To our subject and wife, three children have been born, namely: Joseph B., born August 19, 1894; Lavonne, born July 13, 1896, married Okes Deeds and they live in Carroll county, Indiana, and John E., born June 20, 1909.

Early in life, Mr. Silverthorn took up farming for a livelihood and has continued this line of endeavor to the present time, specializing in live stock. He has been very successful and is now owner of one of the choice farms of Ross township, a mile and a half east of Rossville, which is regarded as one of the leading horse farms in Indiana and many visitors, from far and near, are unstinted in their admiration of the fine horses found here at all seasons and also in their compliments of its enterprising and thrifty owner. The place consists of one hundred and sixty acres, under modern improvement and a high state of cultivation, and on it is to be seen a splendid group of substantial buildings, including a beautiful dwelling and large barns, all

in the midst of attractive surroundings. Here is found convenient barns also for cattle and hogs, two large silos, ample sheds, in fact, everything one might expect to find on a well-kept twentieth century farm. At the present writing, Mr. Silverthorn has twenty-three head of thoroughbred Belgian horses, which are regarded as having few peers and no superiors in the state, much time and money having been used in securing the best that the world offers and owing to their superior qualities they find a very ready market. Among them is Count de Beyant, a two thousand pound horse. Olive D. is a champion brood mare of Belgium. No finer specimens than these are to be found in this country.

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### JOHN WILLIAM DUNK.

Among the citizens of Clinton county who have been contented to devote their active lives to agricultural pursuits is John William Dunk, of Ross township. He was in the merchandise business for three years, and, having been a close student of the soils, the climate, the crops and all the phases that contribute to husbandry he has profited by his observation and is today well abreast of the times as an agriculturist. Although he does not farm on so large a scale as some of our citizens, none do their work any better. The man who tills properly a small farm often reaps larger results than his neighbor who carelessly manages a farm of large acreage.

Mr. Dunk was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on December 7, 1864. He is a son of John William Dunk, Sr., who was born in Germany. He was brought to America when a child and here he grew to manhood and married Joanna Bach, whose parents were natives of Holland. Her death occurred when our subject was three years old. He is one of six children, four sons and two daughters, namely: John W., of this sketch; Albert, of Ross township; Charles C., lives in St. Louis; Jno. M., of Tippecanoe county and two others who died in infancy unnamed.

The death of John W. Dunk, Sr., occurred in 1880 in Perry township, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he had removed with his family from Wisconsin a number of years previously. He was forty-eight years old. Politically, he was a Democrat, and religiously, was a member of the Reformed church.

John W. Dunk, of this sketch, was reared on the home farm and there he worked when a boy. He received his education in the common schools.

In 1885 he married Laura E. Burkhalter, a daughter of Henry Burkhalter, a farmer of Perry township, Tippecanoe county, where she grew to womanhood and received her education in the common schools. The following children have been born to our subject and wife: Jennie M., married Ernest Black; She taught school several years; Ray, owns a farm in this county which he operates, he also taught school several years; Earl E., was next in order and he also taught some, and Lawrence, nine years of age, now attending school.

Henry Burkhalter, father of Mrs. Dunk, died in 1872 at Edna Mills, Clinton county. He left two children, Mrs. Jennie Yost of Edna Mills, and Laura E., who married Mr. Dunk, of this sketch. Mr. Dunk has devoted his life to farming and is now owner of an excellent place of ninety-four acres in Ross township. He handles some good live stock from year to year and is making a comfortable living by his industry and good management. He has a good eight room house and convenient outbuildings, and his place is well fenced. Politically, he is a Democrat and is a worker for his party. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church at Rossville.

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#### N. N. SMITH.

Among the young business men of Clinton county who have forged to the front through the exercise of sterling innate attributes is N. N. Smith, a man in whom the utmost confidence is reposed and who is deserving in every way of the large success he has attained and the esteem of his fellow men.

N. N. Smith was born February 24, 1877, spent his boyhood at Anderson, Indiana, where he learned the cigar trade. He came to Frankfort and started a cigar factory in 1894 and remained there for five years and then went to Flora, Indiana, where he conducted a cigar factory for thirteen years. In 1912 he returned to Frankfort, where he is now in a three-story brick building, erected for his trade; here he makes a popular cigar, whose trade mark is the Bankable. The business is prosperous and growing rapidly. Recently he made an addition to the building; in all, he has more than one hundred skilled cigar makers who are making this fine cigar which supplies a ready market. This factory opened in Frankfort July, 1912. The Bankable cigar, noted for its fine flavor and superior quality, is made of the domestic and foreign tobacco the scientific preparation of which renders the Bankable superior to any other cigar selling for ten cents. Its quality, workmanship and cleanliness are all combined to make it a very popular brand. Mr.

Smith has organized his factory so as to attain the best results of the labor and skill employed. His factory is a model of efficiency and good management.

The men and women in his employ are highly skilled; he pays them good wages. Their work is subject to the closest scrutiny and inspection and nothing is put upon the market unless it is perfect; each box of cigars made at this factory is uniformly superior, for nothing imperfect is allowed to go out. This factory will continue to grow until the Bankable cigar brand will be known all over the great Middle West as the best and most saleable cigar ever offered to the public.

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### CHARLES E. WINKS.

Charles E. Winks was born in Warren county, Indiana, October 20, 1858. He is the eldest son of John Quincy and Sabra (Cheezem) Winks, natives of Jackson county, Ohio, and Parke county, Indiana, respectively; a grandson of Joshua and Deborah (Crag) Winks, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, a great grandson of Joseph and Sophia (Marsh) Winks, and a great great grandson of George Winks, who emigrated from Wales to Cecil county, Maryland, in 1730.

He was married in Warren county, Indiana, August 21, 1878, to Julia A. Tyler, daughter of George Clinton and Harriet (Swank) Tyler, and who is the seventh in descent from Job Tyler, one of the founders of Andover, Massachusetts, in 1631; eighth in descent from Lieut. Abel Wright, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1635; eighth in descent from Daniel Galusha, who settled at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1638, and ninth in descent from Richard Warren, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620.

Charles E. Winks received a common school education, supplemented with a course in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in the schools of Warren county, and so continued until April, 1889, when he took the civil service examination and received an appointment in the railway mail service, on the Lake Erie & Western railroad, between Lafayette, Indiana, and Peoria, Illinois, where he served one year, then was transferred to the Clover Leaf railroad, where he has served since 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Winks are the parents of three children: Alma, who married Arthur McKinsey, son of Nehemiah, grandson of Urban, and great



grandson of Nehemiah, one of the pioneers of Clinton county; Elma, who married James A. Blinn, son of George D. and grandson of Jacob Blinn, one of Clinton county's pioneers; Charles E., Jr., who married Miss Mabel Nichols, daughter of Albert Nichols, and a great granddaughter of Rev. Charles Stafford, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of Clinton county.

Mr. and Mrs. Winks are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Also members of the Masonic and Eastern Star lodges. Mrs. Winks is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having proof of five ancestors who served in the Revolutionary War.

The family resides at 556 East Boone street, Frankfort, Indiana.

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#### DEWITT C. SMITH.

Member of the firm of Smith & Scripture, veterinary surgeons, of Frankfort, and one of the best known men of his profession in northern Indiana, is a native of Franklin county, this state, and dates his birth from the 28th day of May, 1859. His father, Joseph A. Smith, a Virginian, was born in 1816, and when a mere child came to Indiana with his parents, and in due time entered a store in Greensburg, where he clerked for a number of years, becoming familiar with basic principles of commercial life the meanwhile. In 1861 he embarked in the dry goods trade at the above place and after conducting a successful business during the nine years ensuing, disposed of his stock in 1870 and moved to a farm on which he resided until his death, in 1884. He was a Democrat of the old school though by no means a politician or office seeker. A member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in every relation of life a useful citizen and most estimable and influential gentleman. Sarah DeArmond, who became the wife of Joseph Smith in 1884, and in the month and year indicated above, the mother of the honored subject of this sketch, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1844, and is still living in the city of Greensburg, Indiana, where she has spent the greater part of her life.

Dewitt C. Smith enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his youth, attending for some years the public schools, later a Normal school and finished his intellectual training with a collegiate course. After spending nine years as a teacher, he decided to continue educational work and prepare himself for a more permanent and satisfactory calling. Accordingly, he entered the American Veterinary College in New York, where he made a creditable rec-

ord as a student and from which he was graduated in the year 1892. In looking about for a favorable field in which to practice his profession, he located at Frankfort, Indiana, the year in which he finished his course and since that time has built up a large and lucrative business in his adopted city, being, as already stated, a partner of Dr. I. E. Scripture, and a man of much more than ordinary ability and influence in the line of his calling.

Politically he wields a strong influence for the Democratic party, and fraternally, is identified with the Woodmen, Odd Fellows and Masonic organizations. In matters religious he has sound convictions, being an active member of the M. E. church of Frankfort, to which body his wife also belongs. The Doctor was happily married in 1886 to Miss Eudora Russel, a most estimable and popular lady whose birth occurred in Franklin county, Indiana; December, 1858.

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#### ISAN ENOCH SCRIPTURE, D. V. S.

Isan Enoch Scripture is a native of Indiana, born in Decatur county, February 7, 1868. His father, Alfred Scripture, whose birth occurred in the same county May 30, 1835, was a son of John and Elizabeth Scripture, the former a native of New York but an early resident of Indiana, having accompanied his parents to this state as long ago as 1803, locating on a tract of public land, a part of which is still in possession of the family. John and Elizabeth Scripture were typical pioneers of the period in which they lived and bore their full share in the development of the section of county where they settled, the former departing this life some time in the sixties, the mother several years later. Their son, Alfred, who became a leading farmer, a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an influential local politician of the Democratic party, married in 1857 Miss Mary E. Mitchell, who was born on December 2, 1841, in Illinois, and who was called to the Unseen World in April, 1907, her husband having preceded her to the grave February 24, 1891.

Dr. Isan Enoch Scripture, their son, spent his early life in the county of his birth and received his educational training in the public schools. Having decided to fit himself for some useful vocation and finding that veterinary surgery afforded a fine opening for a young man of ability and energy, he finally entered the American Veterinary College, New York City, where he prosecuted his studies and investigations until completing the prescribed

course and receiving his degree in 1893, since which time he has practiced his profession at Frankfort, where he has an extensive and constantly growing patronage, being among the best known and most successful men of his calling in the state. The Doctor is a friend and admirer of the horse, man's most faithful and obedient servant, and spares neither pains nor expenses in familiarizing himself with the diseases to which the animal is subject, and to treat successfully any accident with which it may meet. By reason of this, his services are required in other and distant places. He has been as fortunate financially as professionally and occupies today a conspicuous place among the leading men of his adopted city, owning two valuable tracts of land of 75 and 80 acres respectively, besides valuable property on South Columbia street, all the result of strict attention to his vocation and the exercise of a judicious economy which have earned him a competency and made him practically independent.

Dr. Scripture is still in the prime of manhood and a most estimable and popular gentleman. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the W. O. W. and as a communicant of the M. E. church, exemplifies in his daily walk and conversation the beauty and worth of the religious faith to which he yields allegiance.

On the 8th day of September, 1892, he entered the marriage relation with Miss Caroline I. Ketchum, whose birth occurred in Decatur county, Indiana, September 20, 1868, and who has borne him one child—a daughter—Lucy, who is still a member of the home circle and her mother's able assistant in the management of the household.

















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